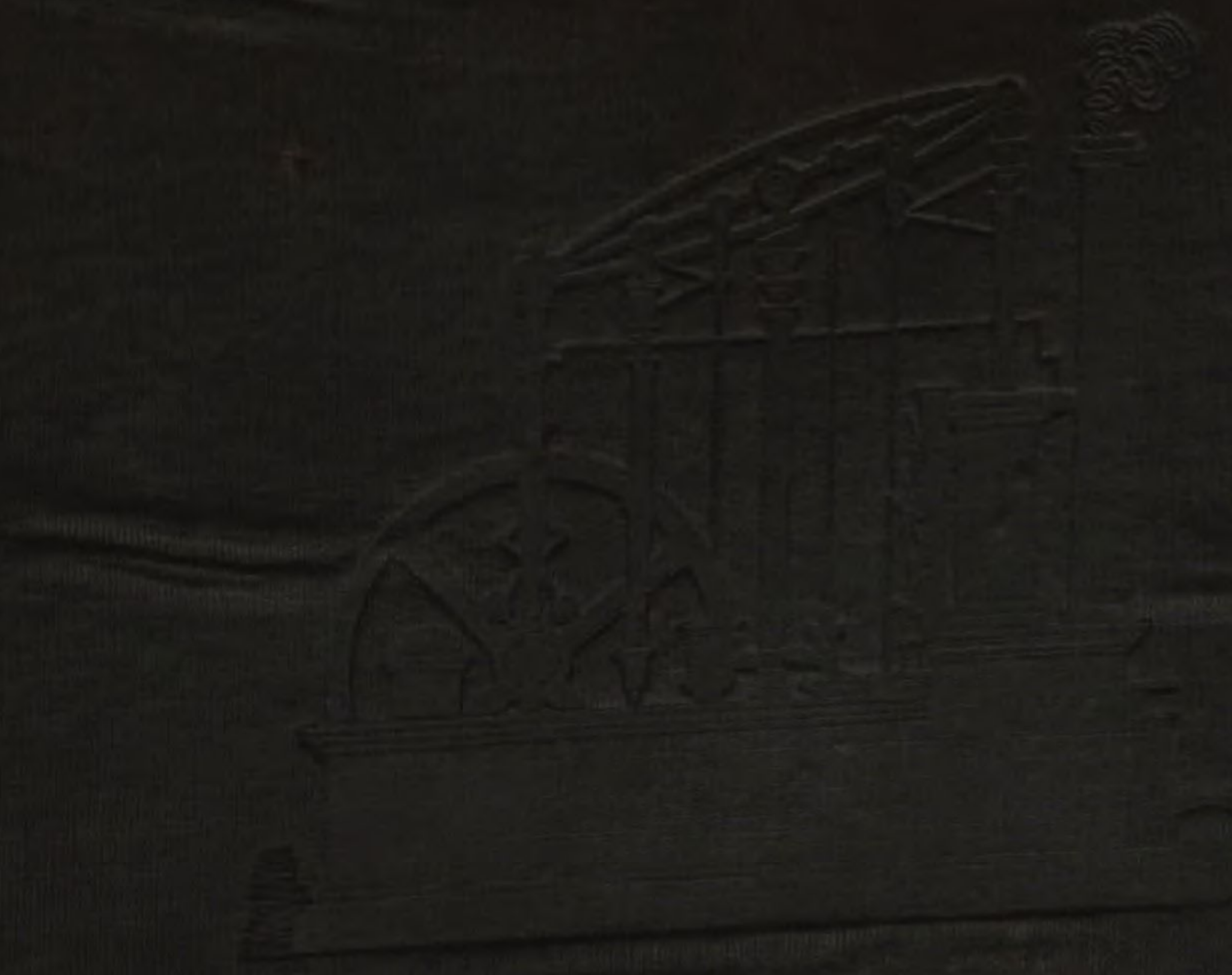




THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY



Encyclopaedia

m

26.

TRANSVASATE, Fr. *transvaser*, to turn, pour, shift, remove, out of one vessel into another. Cotgrave. (See **EXTRAVASATE**.)

TRANSVERSE. For the Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out, one into an other, as into an empty vessel; as if the Son filled up the concavity of the Father, and again the Father that of the Son; and neither of them were full or perfect in themselves.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 619.

TRANSU'DE, v. } Lat. *trans* and *sudare*. See
TRANSUDA'TION. } ante, **EXUDE**.

To send or emit moisture (*udus*) through; to emit steam or vapour; to evaporate.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an aposthem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an aposthem.

Harvey, *On Consumptions*.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass.

TRANSVE'RSE, adj. } Fr. *transversal*, *transver-*
TRANSVERSE, n. } *saire*; It. *trasverso*, *tras-*
TRANSVE'RSE, v. } *versale*; Lat. *transversus*,
TRANSVE'RSAL, } from *transvertere*, to turn
TRANSVE'RSALLY, } over, across, athwart.

TRANSVE'RSELY, } Turned or turning, ly-
TRANSVE'RT, v. } ing or placed across, or
athwart; or aside; out of its straight line or course.

Ac treuthe þat trespassede nevere. he *transversed* agens þe lawe.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 241.

But of one thing I wold faine be expert,
Why mens langage wol procure and *transuert*
The will of women and virgines innocent?

Chaucer. *The Craft of Louers*, p. 559.

Your lordship must take a ruler or a compasse, and set the one foot of the compasse vpon the land or coast whose longitude you would know, and extend the other foot of the compasse to the next part of one of the *transuersall* lines in the orientall or occidental part.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 214. M. Robert Thorne.

Then since within this wide great universe
Nothing doth firme and permanent appeare,
But all things tost and turned by *transverse*;
What then should let, but I aloft should reare
My trophee, and from all the triumph beare?

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, can. 7.

But the precepts or laws of Christ are like the Radix Prosapiæ, the grand parent of a family; from whom the direct descendants are for ever to be reckon'd to the kindred in the straight and proper line; but when once it goes to the *transverse* and collateral, they not only have no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 305.

There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations, concerning the strength required to be in the string of them, the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, or horizontally, or *transversally*.

Wilkins. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 162. Archimedes.

How rang'd for motion, how for beauty mix'd;
With vital cement how th' extremes are fix'd;
How they agree in various ways to join
In a *transverse*, a straight, and crooked line.

Blackmore. *Creation*, book vi.

But if I looked upon it *transversely*, the plot would appear very green, the upper parts of the peas hindering the intercepted parts of the ground, which, as I said, retained their wonted colour from being discovered by the eye.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 678. *Of Colours*, ch. iii.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine, that is, sent immediately from God; and they can think nothing to be so that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse*.

Lestie.

So that a *transverse* section of it has somewhat the appearance of the mark upon cards called a spade, the whole being much wider in proportion to its length.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book i. ch. xviii. p. 207.

VOL. XXVIII.

It was pleasantly situated in a grove of trees, and appeared to be about thirty feet long, and seven or eight high, with an open end, which represented an ellipse divided *transversely*.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. v. book ii. ch. i. p. 225.

TRANSU'ME, v. } Fr. *transumpt*, from *tran-*
TRANSU'MPT, } *sumptum*, past participle of *tran-*
TRANSU'MPTION. } *sumere* (*trans* and *sumere*,) to

take over or across.

To take over or across; to change, or take in change, from one to another.

Transumpt—a copy taken. See the old usage of *transumption* in Wilson.

Wherewith, the pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof (signed by three bishops) offered them, to send to England.

State Trials. Henry VIII. Anno 1528. *Divorce of Catharine of Arragon*.

Transumption is, when by degrees wee goe to that which is to be shewed. As thus: such a one lieth in a dark dungeon; now in speaking of darknesse, we vnderstande closenesse, by closenesse, we gather blacknesse, and by blacknesse, we iudge deepe-nesse.

Wilson. *The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 178.

But lest that die too, we are bid,
Ever to do what he once did.
And by a mindful, mystic breath,
That we may live, revive his death;
With a well-blest bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine.

Crashaw. *Hymn for the Sacrament*.

We affirm then, that it was not Paul's design to use these words,—He gave gifts unto men,—by way of citation out of David; but having by a kind of *transumption* and accommodation borrowed those former words of his, He ascended up on high.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 28. *Sermon 2*.

TRANSVOLATION, a flight or flying over or beyond.

Such things as these, which are extraordinary egressions and *transvolations* beyond the ordinary course of an eaven piety, God loves to reward with an extraordinary favour; and gives them testimony by an extraregular blessing.

Taylor. *Sermons*, vol. ii. *Sermon 4*.

TRANSYLVANIA, a province of Hungary subject to Austria. It is in length about 160 miles by 120 in breadth, and bounded on the North by the Carpathian mountains, on the South by the principality of Walachia, on the East by Walachia and Moldavia, and on the West by Hungary. It derives its present name from lying beyond the vast forests which border the Carpathian ridges and divide it from Poland. This territory comprised a portion of the ancient Dacia, as many ruins attest, and hence by later Latin writers was called Pannodacia. It lies between the 45th and 48th degrees of North latitude, and 22° and 25° East longitude.

Transylvania was considered a part of Hungary, constituting a grand duchy, until the year 1540, when a treaty was concluded between the Vaivode and Ferdinand of Austria, by which it came to be recognized as a separate state. Stephen Battori being elected Prince of Transylvania in 1571, his family held the sovereignty until 1602. After this it obeyed several elective princes, of whom the most noted was Gabriel Betlem, an Hungarian noble, who conquered a large part of Hungary in 1619. Michael Abassi was the last prince, the second of that name, who yielded the sovereignty to the Emperor in 1694, since which it has belonged to Austria.

The climate is extreme in heat and cold, but healthy, except in level marshy spots, where fever prevails. The winters are very severe; the thermometer in January being sometimes 40° below the freezing point. The summer heats are also for a short time considerable

TRAN-
SYL-
VANIA.

for the latitude, and sufficient to produce in wonderful perfection the grape and water-melon, besides the grain and fruits which are the objects of culture. Still the severity of the climate is less extreme than that of Moldavia, for which it is indebted to the Carpathian mountains which shelter it on the North, North-East, and East.

The inhabitants of Transylvania consist of several distinct races. In the South there is a considerable district peopled by Germans, and thence denominated Saxon Land; their numbers have been estimated at 181,790. The Magyars, reckoned at 358,596, inhabit the centre and West of the province. The East and North are peopled by Szeklers, in number about 123,085, who may be said to share in the provincial government. The Wallacks, scattered over the whole province, have been estimated at 729,316; while the Gipsies, Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians and Armenians have been calculated at 65,772. Other accounts carry the total population up to 2,034,375. That part of the country inhabited by the Germans was peopled by a colony from the Rhine, as early as the XIIth Century, or in 1143, tempted by an offer of religious freedom and a rich soil. The Saxons are diligent cultivators of the earth, and have retained the heavy, plodding, prudent manners of their fatherland. They are the best clothed and lodged of all the races in Transylvania, and their fundamental law is the equality of every individual Saxon born. They retained the municipal government in their own hands until very recently. The Szeklers, or Siculi, inhabit the district styled after them Szekler Land, close upon the Eastern Carpathian barrier. They are known to have occupied the same part of the country as early as the Xth Century, and are supposed to be a portion of some Eastern horde which, after passing the Carpathian chain in predatory warfare, settled down where they now remain. They all lay claim to nobility, and are even now a discontented race of people. The Magyars inhabit the West and centre of the province. The peasantry are a hardworking, oppressed class, and feudality, in many of its more barbarous features, is still in full reign over a large portion of the district.

The soil of this province is exceedingly fertile, and produces wine, corn, and fruit, in great plenty. The country fully justifies the allusions on Trajan's coin, of Ceres with the cornucopia, and the inscription "*Abundantia Dacia*." Mulberry trees are in remarkable plenty, and the forests abound in all kinds of European timber. The Hirom-Szeck of Szekler Land is one of the most beautifully cultivated spots in the world.

The horses of this province are of two breeds; one is wild, with manes that nearly reach to the ground, the other very strong and serviceable. Cultivation, from the want of a market in many places, and the idle habits of the people in consequence, is greatly neglected, notwithstanding the rich nature of the soil. The necessities of life are remarkably cheap and abundant. The natural consequence of these things is, not forgetting the influence of a system of serfship, that the towns are generally, with few exceptions, very mean places. The common people reside in miserable huts: the roads are bad, and taxation to repair them very difficult to establish. It is calculated that not a sixth part of the province is cultivated. Honey, corn, wine, and cattle being abundant, and no stimulus existing for labour, the peasantry and the lower classes are content to wear sheepskin dresses, enjoy their humble sports, and, as absolute

want is unknown, live in contentment with their condition. The Transylvanians are marked by several distinct characters indicating different origins, besides those of their three grand divisions. Among these none is more conspicuous than the Cingars, or Gipsies, as they are styled in England.

The reformed church in Transylvania is governed in a very similar way to that of Scotland. The churches are divided into seventeen circles, each having a presbytery, notary, and four other officials. The ecclesiastical causes of each circle are tried by a presbyter and twelve clerical assessors. The great Calvinistic council meets twice a year to decide upon church affairs. The salary of the clergyman is very small beyond his habitation and a plot equal to a peasant's fief; the peasants giving a tenth of their corn and wine by agreement, and the lord adding a sum equal to ten or twelve pounds sterling. In income and position there is little difference between the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen.

The principal rivers which intersect this province are the Mariscus or Marosch, which rises in the Carpathian ridge, near the pass of Ghemes, in the North-East, and, receiving the waters of the Great and Lesser Kokel, falls into the Theiss, near Zegedin. The Alauta, which has two sources, one not far from that of the Marosch, and a second North of the pass of Themes, near Crona, in the Southern branch of the Carpathians, through which it flows afterwards at the pass of the Red Tower, receiving first the tributary Cibari, and falling into the Danube after crossing Walachia. The Szamos, with a double head or source, one near Klaussenberg, the other with a fork branching again near Betlem, falls into the Theiss. There is also the Chrysa, or Krusch, remarkable for its windings. Many of the smaller streams of this province are so deeply impregnated with mineral solutions of various kinds as to be considered extremely unwholesome.

The principal mountains are the celebrated Carpathian chain, a branch of which half encircles the province from the Moldavian pass to the Iron Gate. Through these mountains into Moldavia and Walachia there are seven passes, named the passes of Ghemes, Busa, Themes, Turzburg, the Red Tower, Vulcan Pass, and the Iron Gate. This branch of the Carpathians extends as far as into the Bannat of Temeswar. Between Transylvania and the Bannat of Temeswar many mountains consist of limestone filled with turbinites and marine shells. Near Klaussenberg there are some of slate. The highest ridges in Transylvania fall short of others of the chain more to the Northward, none exceeding from 5000 to 6000 feet. These are generally of grey granite.

The mineral productions of Transylvania are among the most celebrated in Europe. At Krapnik, amidst stony and barren mountains, rich mines of copper are opened. The more ancient veins here contain black and yellow copper, phosphorescent crystallized blende in manganese, rose-coloured spathose iron ore, calcareous spar, and quartz. The more recent exhibit galena, blackish blende, and sulphureous pyrites in brown quartz. In the Kota mountain, a league from Krapnik, there are lumps of native gold sometimes discovered. Felső Banya is one of the most ancient mining districts in the province. The whole mountain is underwrought by galleries, and the mines are in a fine grained sandstone, in veins running from North to South at an angle of 45 to 70 degrees. Lopes Banya is a mountain more

TRAN-
SYL-
VANIA.

Staatsbibliothek
München

TRAN-
SYL-
VANIA.

rich in gold than silver; lead ore and copper are also found there. Nagy Banya is another Carpathian noted for its mineral products. South-East of Klaussenberg there are very productive salt-mines, the mineral lying in waving horizontal beds at Thorda, and at Dees; beds of rolled flints have been found below the salt, when the mines have gone deep enough to pass through it. All the streams of Transylvania and the mountain torrents are auriferous; that of Arauyos is much extolled for its riches. The gold ores of Offenbanya are found in veins running North and South, with an inclination from East to West of from 20° to 30°. The gold ore found here contains in 100 parts, tellurium 60, gold 30, silver 10. The mines of Kirnik are noted for gold found in petrified wood. There are rich mines at Jumeaux, Mont Voulkoy, and Vulcan, the Fazebay, the Barsa and Rusina mountains, near Zalatha, where, and at Abud Banya, the ores are smelted. Abud Banya receives ores from the mines of Voros Patali. The Jesuina and Dimbal mountains all contain mineral treasures, and at Dombrawa are two mines of mercury. The Judenburg, Rudilebaba, Petrasack and Boitza mountains, possess mines. At Csertes and Nagyag, in the mountains of Cetrus, foliated and yellow ores of gold occur. Those of Nagyag have eight veins, are the richest in Transylvania, and are well conducted. The mountains here are composed principally of trap and intermediate limestone. About Topliza the veins consist of auriferous quartz; native gold and fine auriferous red silver ores have been found almost immediately under the turf. The Kropilala mountains are chiefly productive of iron, which is found in nests having an irregular Southern direction.

The capital of the district called Saxon Land is *Hermanstadt*, where six or seven of the dialects of Germany are used in conversation, and the people have an idea that their origin was Flemish. The town is neat and well built, but dull, the trade through Walachia having taken a different route. This place is the head-quarters of the military doing duty in the province, as well as of the port and custom-house. There is here a fine museum and gallery, once the property of Baron Bruckenthal, who, when governor, built a splendid palace here. He bequeathed his library of 13,000 volumes to the public, and also his collection of pictures, which, though not very good, is the only collection in the country. The museum contains some fine mineralogical specimens. The public walks, too, are neatly laid out.

Kronstadt, the second town of Saxon Land, is almost buried in mountains. The vicinity abounds in neat villas and well-trimmed gardens. A noble esplanade conducts to the gate of the town, having avenues of trees and a Turkish kiosk. The gates are triple, and recal in their imposing appearance the times when they resisted the utmost power of the invader. The town encroaches, for want of space, upon the slopes of the surrounding mountains, and possesses, upon an isolated hill, a fortress of considerable strength. The buildings of the town are regular, and stand out from amid the woods and rocks on the mountains in great picturesque beauty. A stream of pure water flows through the streets and turns the mills of several manufactories for making woollen cloth, linen goods, and stockings of a coarse kind. The population of Kronstadt is estimated at 36,000, and is of a very motley character and appearance. Armenian, Saxon, Jew, Wallack, Gipsy, and noble, are encountered at every step in the streets.

The church, used now for Lutheran worship, is a venerable Gothic structure, but with arches more circular than those seen in England; it was erected in 1400. There are companies of trades in Kronstadt that keep up all the privileges of their order. There is also a Lutheran college and a fine Wallack church built in 1751.

Klaussenberg is the capital of the Magyar district, and is a neat town, having a population of about 25,000. It is built in the valley of Szamos and is overlooked by hills, standing round a square, in the centre of which is a very fine old Gothic cathedral. The ample streets branch off from this square at right angles. The houses are never above two stories high. The walls and gates of ancient times are still for the most part entire. On the opposite side of the Szamos to that on which the town stands there is a species of suburb, consisting of miserable gipsy huts. The only public building besides the cathedral is a pillar commemorative of the visit of the Emperor Francis to this part of his dominions. There is a Unitarian college in this town, and the number of this sect in Transylvania is estimated at 47,000. The church is a very handsome building. There is a school where the children of the Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Jews, are taught gratis the first elements of education, and there is a Magyar theatre.

Maros Vásárhely is the capital of Szekler Land. The streets are wide, but the houses are small; both Protestants and Roman Catholics have colleges here, and it is the place of sitting of the Royal Table, the highest legal tribunal of the country. This town contains a fine library, founded by the Chancellor Telaki, whose name it bears; the number of volumes is 80,000, kept in very good order and rich in editions of the Greek and Latin classics. The old Gothic church occupies the centre of the fortress, the town containing no object of interest besides.

Udvarhely, one of the better towns of Szekler Land, lies at the foot of a hill, and has three churches, a town-house, a large college, and a ruined castle, but nothing more worthy of record.

Sepsi St. György is a neat little town with some good houses, and the public buildings are substantial and handsome.

TRAP, v. } D. *trappen*; Ger. *treffen*; A. S.
TRAP, n. } *treppan*; Fr. *attraper*; It. *attrappare*,
to catch. See to ENTRAP. To catch or take; to over-
take, or over-reach; to take in a snare; to ensnare;
to beguile. A trap—

A plaything, with a hollow to take or hold a ball.
Met., a snare, a stratagem.

But to spoken of hire conscience,
She was so charitable and so pitous,
She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous
Caughte in a *trappe*, if it were ded or bledde.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 142.

But Adrastus sothly thought another
Bet was to send, than himself to gone,
Lest he were *trapped* among his mortal fone.

Id. *The Story of Thebes*, part ii.

Thus he, whom golde hath ouersette,
Was *trapped* in his owne nette.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v.

Thei shal be *trapped* and taken in their owne snares and fall into
y^e pitt whiche themselues had digged vp.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. i. fol. 95.

And so they rode to the barryers of the towne, and within with
the seneshall of Heynaulte, were a fiftie speares, and he caused
the barryers to be opened, and had thought to have *trapped* those
fore ryders, and so fell to chasyng of them.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 362, p. 590.

TRAN-
SYL-
VANIA.
—
TRAP.

TRAP.

The ambassadour, whom they thought to be Captaine, would not goe, nor suffer the trumpets to be sounded, for that he thought it was a *trappe* to take himselfe, and more of his company.
Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 167. The 1. Voyage to Constantinople.

Although our bodies suffer payne in thys lyfe, yet our soules be delyuered from thee deuylles snares lyke as thee sparowe is from the bates and *trappes* of byrde takers that bee aboute to catch her.
Fisher. Seuen Psalms. Psalm 143, part 1.

For on a bridge he custometh to fight,
Which is but narrow, but exceeding long;
And in the same are many *trap-fals* pight,
Through which the rider downe doth fall through over-sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 2.

This said, he tooke his mantles formost part,
And gan the same together fold and wrap;
Then spake againe with fell and spitefull heart,
So lions roar enclos'd in traine or *trap*.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bulloigne, book ii. Stan. 89.

He said; but his last words were scarcely heard;
For Bruce and Longvil had a *trap* prepar'd,
And down they sent the yet declaiming bard.
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

The number of the witnesses being so great, and the Jews having every day opportunity of conversing with them, they might have easily *trapp'd* them in their relations.
Scott. Christian Life, part ii. ch. vii. fol. 553.

Whilst from below the *trap-door* demons rise,
And from above the dangling deities.
Goldsmith. Epilogue by Mr. L. Lewes.

TRAP, v. } *Trappings* (says Skinner), Minshew
TRA'PPER, } derives from the Fr. *drap*, cloth.
TRA'PPINGS. } *Trappours*, by which G. Douglas renders *phaleræ*, the Glossarist derives from the Fr. *draperie*; but Douglas also renders *redimicula*, (*Æn. l. ix. v. 616.*) by this same *trappours*; and hence Lye supposes *trappours* may have been first applied to the *ribands*,—not without their ornaments,—and thence transferred to the *phaleræ* of a horse; what he thence inferred to be the etymology, he does not say. It may be remarked, that *redimiculum* (from *redimire*, to bind round) is also applied as equivalent to *laqueus*, a noose, a snare; and we seem hence to be led to a conjecture, that *trap*, *trappings*, have the same origin—as *trap*, to take, to catch; to hold; *trappings* applied to certain holdings, fastenings, bindings, trimmings of the housings or coverings of a horse; ornamented, decorated. And thence generally—

Any ornaments, decorations, embellishments, ornamented dresses or dressings, or trimmings.

With Arcida, in stories as men find,
The gret Emetrius the king of Jude,
Upon a stede bay, *trapped* in stele,
Covered with cloth of gold diaped wele,
Came riding like the god of armes Mars.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2157.

And euery claspe and naile as to my sight
Of their harneis were of red gold fine,
With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine
Were the *trappers* of their stedes strong,
Wide and large, that to the ground did hong.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf, p. 396.

Copare this commune asses foale that caried Jesus, with so many mules *trapped* with silke, and clothe of golde: with so many royall coursers with great horses.
Udall. Erasmus. St. Marke, ch. xi. fol. 100.

In recompensement wherof, the mayre and burgeyssees of that towne presented the kynge with . vii. stegys, *trappyd* in cloth of sylke and other presandes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 378.

The lorde Courey, the lorde Clisson, and Guy de la Tremoyll, admyrall of y^e see, and dyuers other, on great coursers *trapped* to the erthe in clothe of golde.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 369, p. 606.

And foure elephants brauely furnished doe drawe the sayd chariot, before which elephants foure great horses richly *trapped* and couered doe lead the way.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 62. Odoricus.

There were many that, to our iudgement, had vpon their bridles, *trappers*, saddles, and such like furniture.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 67. The Tartars.

Also they brought many horses and mules vnto him furnished w^t *trappers* and caparisons, some being made of leather, and some of iron.
Id. Ib. p. 69.

At the sudden comming of the Welshmen and Cornishmen, so huge a noise was raised by the sound of bells hanging at their *trappers* and charets, that the Romans astonied therewith, were more easilie put to flight.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 470. The Historie of England, book iii. ch. xiii.

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well *trapt*, my sword well hatch'd?
Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act ii. sc. 2.

TOR. If she can make me blest? she only can:
Empire, and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and *trappings* of her love.
Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, act iv.

At his command
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand:
With golden *trappings*, glorious to behold,
And champ, betwixt their teeth, the foaming gold.
Id. Virgil. Æneid, book vii.

TRAPA, in Botany, a genus so called by Linnæus from *Calcitrapa*, the Latin name of an instrument called caltrops, furnished with four spikes, formerly used in war to impede the progress of cavalry, on account of the fruit of some of the species being furnished with four spines. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hydrocaryes*. Generic character: calyx four-parted; petals four, stamens four, alternating with the petals; ovarium two-celled; cells one-seeded; style filiform; stigma capitate; fruit hard, indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the indurated segments of the calyx.

A genus consisting of five species, all natives of Asia, except *T. natans*, which is indigenous to the temperate parts of Europe. They are all aquatic floating herbs, having the leaves that are under water multifid, and the upper or floating leaves deltoid and toothed, and disposed in a rosulate manner. The flowers are small, white, and axillary. The nuts of *T. natans* are esteemed farinaceous, nourishing, and pectoral. The kernel tastes like a chestnut; they are sold in the markets of Venice under the name of Jesuit's nuts. Thunberg says, the roots of some species are boiled in broth in Japan. The kernels of all the species are edible, and are much esteemed by the inhabitants of the countries in which they grow. The petioles of the upper leaves are inflated in the middle, probably for the purpose of keeping them above water.

TRAPE, v. } Skinner derives from the Ger. *traben*;
TRAPE, n. } D. *trappen*, to tramp.

To *tramp*; or rather to *trail* up and down, idly, like a slut or sloven. Not uncommonly pronounced as Pope writes—*traipse*.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song,
With tresses staring from poetic dreams,
And never wash'd, but in Castalia's streams.
Pope. Dunciad, book iii.

TRAP.

TRAPE.

TRAPE.

TRASH.

Let him in part be made your pattern
Whose Muse, now queen, and now a slattern,
Trick'd out in Rosciad rules the roast,
Turns *trapes* and trollop in the ghost.

Lloyd. *The Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.*

TRAPELUS, from the Greek *τρεπω*, *I change*, Cuv. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Iguanida*, order *Sauria*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. General form and teeth similar to those of *Agama*; scales smooth, not spiny, and extremely small.

This genus has been separated by Cuvier from the *Agama*, on account of the minuteness and smoothness of its scales, and of its teeth resembling those of the *Stelliones*, to which it is more nearly allied.

T. Egyptius, Cuv.; *le Changeant d'Egypte*, Geoffr. Is rather more than five and a half inches in length from the tip of the muzzle to the extremity of the tail; the head is triangular, as wide at its hind part as it is in length; the body lengthy, and rather full about the middle; the tail, which is about half the total length of the animal, is wide and depressed at its base, but thence tapering to the tip; the limbs are slender, and each terminating in five toes, armed with sharp curved claws of unequal length; on the hind foot the toes elongate from the first to the fourth, which is thrice as long; the fifth is only as long as the first, and scarcely reaches the first joint of the neighbouring toe; on the fore feet the toes are much less unequal, the middle three being nearly of the same, and the inner and outer of the same length. The scales on the back are so minute as to be scarcely visible without a lenze, but those on the throat, chest, and lower part of the abdomen are distinct, and still more those on the limbs, which are ranged transversely. This species is a native of Egypt, and remarkable for its frequent changes of colour, in which respect it equals, if indeed it do not exceed, the chameleon. It is frequently deep blue, tinged with violet, the tail ringed with black, and the back marked with some indistinct reddish spots, so arranged as to form four or five irregular transverse bands. Speedily it will change to pale lilac, and the head and legs are tinged with greenish.

Geoffroy St. Hilaire says, that this species has been described by Daudin under the name of *Agama orbicularis*, and Cuvier repeats the same; but this is quite incorrect, for Daudin describes his animal as having its whole body covered with prickles, principally about the back and up to the tail, which gives it a hideous appearance; and he also states that it is a native of America.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Geoffroy St. Hilaire in the *Histoire Naturelle* of the *Description de l'Egypte*.

TRAPEZIUM, Fr. *figure trapèze*. Unequally sided and cornered.

A quadrilateral figure which has not its pair of opposite sides parallel.

Suppose but a man, not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a scalenum, or *trapezium*; and there is nothing more certain, than that he will in vain seek any demonstration about them.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 305. *Of Human Understanding.*

TRASH, *v.* } This word has much employed the
TRASH, *n.* } commentators on Shakspeare. Skinner
TRA'SHY. } makes it to be the same word with
dross, as applied to any thing worthless; but he does not attempt to account for the other usages of the word. The Fr. *trasher*, *trasser*, is to *trace*; to put in *traces*, to

confine or restrain in *traces*. A *trash*: any thing (man, dog) *trashed* or *traced*, or confined in *traces*, that it may not, because it would, run or pursue too fast, rashly; like an untrained dog; a worthless hound: hence it is—any thing worthless; any trumpery; unripe, unwholesome things, (fruits, sweets, &c.) are called *trash*. And to *trash* is, generally—

To restrain or hold in, to withhold, to curb, to check; and farther to lop, to prune.

The Fr. *trasser*, is also—To make the first (rude) *tracing*; the outline or profile; and consequentially, unfinished, imperfect; of little value, worthless.

To come *trashing* after, (see Quotation from Puritan,) is to come *tracing* after; following the *track* or *trace* like hounds in a pack: or, as the Editor of the *Ancient British Drama* affirms, like a hound with a *trash* or long piece of rope fastened to his collar, and dragging loose on the ground.

Mr. Brockett and the Craven Dialect say, to *trash* is “to tramp about with fatigue:” it is merely to *trace*, to keep in a *trace* or course, to keep *tracing* about; pacing about.

And so throwyng fourth that *trashe* whych tempted him (if the legende be true), at the last he made her an holy vowesse and veyled nonne to serue the spiritualte.

Bale. *The Actes of Englysh Votaryes*, part ii. fol. xv.

And little else [is] bought or sold in them more than good drinke, pies, and some pedlerie *trash*.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. i. book iii. ch. xv. p. 411. *The Description of England.*

NEN. And what did you then, Caratach?

CAR. I fled too,

But not for fast; your jewel had been lost then,
Young Hengo there; he *trasht* me, Nennius:
But when your fears out-run him, then stept I,
And in the head of all the Romans fury
Took him, and, with my tough belt, to my back
I buckled him.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Bonduca*, act i. sc. 1.

Pros. Being once perfected how to graunt suites,
How to deny them: who t' aduance, and who
To *trash* for ouer topping; new created
The creatures that were mine, I say, or chang'd 'em,
Or els new form'd 'em.

Shakspeare. *The Tempest*, act i. sc. 2. fol. 2.

Which thing to do,
If this poore *trash* of Venice, whom I *trace*
For his quicke hunting, stand the putting on,
Ile haue our Michael Cassio on the hip.

Id. *Othello*, act ii. sc. 1. fol. 318.

The words in Greek are not (that you cannot do) but (that you do not), and the sence is either, 1. That this contrariety always interposes some objections to hinder or *trash* you from doing the things that you would, i. e. sometimes the spirit *trashes* you from doing the thing that the spirit would have done.

Hammond. *Works*, vol. i. book i. sec. 3, p. 23. *Practical Catechism.*

The contrary whereto is prolongation of magistracy, which, *trashing* the wheel of rotation, destroys the life or natural motion of a commonwealth.

Harrington. *Prerogative of Popular Government*, ch. xii.

MARY. A guarded lacky to run before it, and pied liveries to come *trashing* after't.

Anonymous. *The Puritan*, act iv. sc. 1.

The persons who now set up for free-thinkers, are such as endeavour, by a little *trash* of words and sophistry, to weaken and destroy those very principles, for the vindication of which, freedom of thought at first became laudable and heroic.

The *Tutler*, No. 135.

How possibly can he bear in his heart any affection to God, who will not for his sake, and at his instance, part with a little worthless *trash*, and dirty pelf?

Barrow. *Sermon* 31, vol. i. p. 552.

For my own part, I have both so just a diffidence of myself and so great a reverence for my audience, that I dare venture

TRASH.

TRASH. nothing without a strict examination; and am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment: for though it shou'd be taken, (as it is too often on the stage,) yet it will be found in the second telling: and a judicious reader will discover in his closet that trashy stuff, whose glittering deceiv'd him in the action.

Dryden. *Epistolary Dedication to the Spanish Fryar.*

In this Cystis was contained a *trash*, not unlike hair or wooll. This person was subject to these preternatural tumours. He had one caused by the waistband of his breeches, which I afterwards cut out: it contained the same kind of *trash*.

Wiseman. *Chirurgical Treatises*, book iv. ch. iv. p. 440.

For sordid lucre, plunge we in the mire?

Drudge, sweat, through every shame, for every gain,

For vile contaminating *trash*; throw up

Our hope in Heaven, our dignity with man?

Young. *The Complaint*, No. 6.

Who steeps the calf's fat loin in greasy sauce

Will hardly loathe the praise that bastes an ass.

Who riots on scotch collops scorns not any

Inspid, fulsome, *trashy* miscellany.

Armstrong. *To a Young Critic.*

TRATTINICKIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Willdenow in honour of Dr. Trattinick, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Terebinthaceæ*. Generic character: male and female flowers mixed; calyx campanulate, three-toothed; corolla campanulate, three-toothed; stamens five, rising from the torus; ovarium ovate; style awl-shaped; fruit unknown.

This is an extremely doubtful genus, of which only a single species is mentioned, *T. rhoifolia*, a native of Brazil, in the province of Para; it is said to be a large tree, with the habit of a species of *Rhus*, with imparipinnate leaves and terminal panicles of flowers. In consequence of the petals being connected, it would appear that this genus is closely allied to *Hedwigia*.

TRA'VE, } Fr. *travail*. The frame whereinto far-
TRA'VIS. } riers put unruly horses, when they shooe or dress them. Cotgrave. Sp. *trava* or *traba*. See Mr. Moore's Suffolk words. Skinner; *Trave* may be from *trabo*.

Trave or *travis* is also a cross beam, a *traverse*, and a curtain thrown across, (It. *traversa*.) to divide a chamber. It is also written *travers*. See TRAVERSE.

And she sprong as a colt doth in the *trave*;

And with hire hed she writhed faste away.

And sayde; I wol not kisse thee by my fay.

Chaucer. *The Miller's Tale*, v. 3282

And then thei arose, and she went into a *traueis* made on the right side, and he into another on the left side.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*. Anno 1554.

TRA'VAIL, v. and n. } Fr. *travailler*; It. *tra-*
or } *vagliare*; Sp. *trabajar*.
TRA'VEL, } Various conjectures are re-
TRA'VELLER, } corded in Menage's French
TRA'VELLING, n. } and Italian etymologies.

Skinner thinks it is from *trans-valere*, q. d. something beyond the strength, or above that which any one (*valet*) is able to effect: the Lat. *tribulare*, has also been suggested. In the passages quoted below from Wiclif, the Version of 1551 has in the first Example *Vexed*, in the second *diseasest*, and in the third *trouble*. Our Common Version has *troublest*, *trouble*, in the two latter instances. And there seems little reason to doubt, that the A. S. *tribulan*, also written *trifel-an*, to break, to bruise, to pound, to vex, is the root of *trouble* or *traveil*. See TROUBLE.

To *trouble*, to vex, to harass, to molest, to disquiet, or disease, to distress; to toil, to labour; to pain or take pains; to weary. And thus—

To go or pass a wearisome length of way; to take or TRAVAIL make a toilsome or laborious journey; to journey, to go or pass (on foot or in carriage) along the way, the road, through a country over the sea.

For hit com ner þe later, as he hadde y seyð.

For in *trauayl* of hys beryng hys moder was first ded.

R. Gloucester, p. 11.

In þe passion tyme was þe first bataile,

None was þat ilk gere, grete was þer *trauaile*.

R. Brunne, p. 21.

He bad wastours go worcke, and wýnne here sustenance þorw some trewe *travail*.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 82.

And thei camen to Jhesus and syghen him that hadde be *travelid* of the feend, sitting clothid and of hool mynde, and thei dredden.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. v.

Yet while he spak messengeris camen to the prince of the synagoge and seiden thi doughtir is deed what *travelist* thou the maystir ferther?

Id. *Ib.*

The Centurien sente to him frendis, and seyde, Lord nyle thou be *travelid*, (*trouble* not thyself. Ps. ib. 1551, and Common Version,) for Y am not worthi that thou entre undir my roof.

Id. *Luke*, ch. vii.

And the same Salomon sayth, that "he that *travailleth* and besieth him to tillen his lond, shall ete bred: but he that is idel, and casteth him to no besinesse ne occupation. shal falle into poverte, and die for hunger."

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 116.

For, sire, I wol not take a peny of thee

For all my craft, ne nought for my *travaille*:

Thou hast ypaied wel for my vitaille.

Id. *The Frankeleines Tale*, v. 11920.

And Diogenes than he hight;

So olde he was, that he ne mighte

The worlde *trauaile*, and for the best

He shope hym for to take his rest.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

For he ne woll no *trauaile* take

To ride for his ladies sake,

But lyueth all vpon his wisshes,

And as a catte wolde ete fisses

Without wetyng of his clees.

Id. *Ib.* book iv.

Than a valiant knight of Englāde, called sir John Rosseau, who was a well *trauelled* knight and well knowen, he touched the shelde of y^e lord of saint Pye.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. 168, p. 469.

This maister Domynyk, to y^e entent to have great thanke and rewarde of y^e kynge, he stode in the seconde chamber where y^e quene *trauayled*, that he myght be the firste that shulde bryng tydynges to the kynge of the byrth of the prynce.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 655.

For so moche as the Romaynes beyng so ferre from theym, myght nat lyghtly come from so ferre with an armye of knyghtes, and also nat without great coste and *trauayll*.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*, ch. lxxv. p. 52.

It is therefore no smal benefite that suche persones dooe to a common weale, whiche are willinglye *trauailers* in this kinde of writing.

Udall. *Erasmus. The Preface.*

Thei protest in wordes, to be earnest *trauailers* for the peoples behouf and profite: wheras thei countrefaict al thynges that euer thei dooe, for respecte of their own commoditees.

Id. *Ib.* St. Luke, c. xx. fol. 370.

In winter time such vehement tempests of winds doe issue, that *traueilers* can scarcely, and with great danger, passe by the same way.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 66. *The Tartars.*

Long time they thus together *traveiled*;

Til, weary of their way, they came at last

Where grew two goodly trees, that faire did spred

Their armes abroad, with gray mosse overcast.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 2

TRAVAIL
—
TRA-
VERSE.

Then made he sacred lawes, which some men say
Were unto him reveald in vision;
By which he freed the *traveilers* high-way,
The churches part, and ploughman's portion,
Restraining stealth and strong extortion.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10.

ALIN. I am no inquisitor, that were too curious;
Whatever vow, or penance pulls you on, sir;
Conscience, or love, or stubborn disobedience,
The saint ye kneel to, hear, and ease your *travels*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Pilgrim, act i.

To what end should any man be sad in this world? give me a
man that when he goes to hanging cries—troul the black boul to
me: and a woman that will sing a catch in her *travel*.

Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii.

Gaunt are his sides, and sullen is his face:
And like their grizzly prince appears his gloomy race:
Grim, ghastly, rugged, like a thirsty train
That long have *travell'd* through a desert plain,
And spit from their dry chaps the gather'd dust again.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iv.

As wasps, provok'd by children in their play,
Pour from their mansions by the broad highway,
In swarms the guiltless *traveller* engage,
Whet all their stings, and call forth all their rage.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xvi.

Our naval thunders, and our tented fields;
With *travel'd* banners fanning southern climes,
What do they?
Young. On Public Affairs.

It was the well known remark of the emperor Charles V. who had
travelled so frequently through both countries, that every thing
abounded in France, but that every thing was wanting in Spain.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. xi. p. 280.

Beauties he lately slighted as he pass'd,
Seem all created since he *travell'd* last.
Cowper. Retirement.

Travelling is, unquestionably, a very proper part of the educa-
tion of our youth; and, like our bullion, I would allow them to
be exported. *Lord Chesterfield. Common Sense*, No. 93.

TRA'VERSE, *v.* } Fr. *traverser*; It. *traversare*.
TRA'VERSE, *adj.* } See TRANSVERSE.
TRA'VERSE, *n.* } To turn across; to cross, to go
TRA'VERSABLE. } or move across; to thwart; to go,
or throw athwart; to put or place any thing athwart;
as an obstacle; to obstruct, to oppose; to turn, to
wind; to turn and turn again or return; to pass over
or across from side to side, *sc.* in search or pursuit of;
to investigate.

A *traverse*. Any thing thrown across; a seat,
curtain, &c. And see TRAVIS.

Men drinke and the *travers* drawe anon;
The bride is brought a-bed as still as ston.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9691.

————— We submit us all,
Body, lyf, and goodis, to stond or to fall,
And nevyr for to *travers* o word that thow seyst.
Id. The Merchants Second Tale, p. 664.

For his nature is so diuers,
That it hath euer some *travers*,
Or of to muche, or of to lite,
That plainly maie no man delite.
Gower. Conf. Am. book viii.

Fro whens he was borne vnto y^e hygh aulter, and there kneled in
a *travers* purueyed for hym.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Anno 1425.

Also the erle Lazaran caused forestes and hyghe trees to be
hewē downe, and layde *travers* one ouer another, wherby the Turkes
sholde not fynde out any newe way.

Lord Berners. The Cronycle of Froissart, vol. ii. ch. xli.
p. 127.

And he shewed hym howe that he sawe the same mornynge
about a fyftene men a horsebacke, *traversyng* the feldes, and (as
he thought) toke the waye to Charters.
Id. Ib. ch. 186, p. 565.

Wherefore marke wel what greate gayne and anauntage thou
shalt haue, yf yⁿ spedely finishe thy *traverse*, wheras the issue
and ende of the lawe is a thyng vncertayn.

Udall. Erasmus. St. Matthew, ch. v. fol. 22.

So both attonce him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes and importable powre,
That forced him his ground to *traverse* wyde,
And wisely watch to ward that deadly stowre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all posi-
tions, may be better trusted in cross and *traverse* work.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 11.

Yet he therewith so felly still did rave,
That scarce the squire his hand could once upreare,
But, for advantage, ground unto him gave,
Tracing and *traversing*, now here, now there.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 7.

That religion is best which is incorporated with the actions and
common *traverses* of our life.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. vi. fol. 166.

But this is to be understood only in the ordinary accidents and
traverses of our life. *Id. Ib.* book iv. ch. i. fol. 796.

Without their cost, you terminate the cause,
And save th' expense of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*; and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone.

Dryden. Epistle 13. To John Dryden.

The scene draws behind it a *traverse*.

Id. The Duke of Guise, act v. sc. 3.

The squadron fitted out by the Court of Spain to attend our
motions, and *traverse* our projects, we supposed to have been the
ships seen off Madera.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. iii. p. 26.

Love was the theme of his fourth book; and though it is the
shortest of the whole *Æneis*, yet there he has given its beginning,
its progress, its *traverses*, and its conclusion.

Dryden. Dedication to Æneid.

And Edmund Plowden, the learned Lawyer, pleaded, that he
remained continually from the beginning to the end of the Par-
liament, and took a *traverse* full of pregnancy, as the Lord Coke
speaks.

Strype. Mem. Eccl. Queen Mary. Anno 1554.

Her Highness being brought to her *traverse*.

Id. Ib. Anno 1553.

Compare the vastness of the undertaking, and the importance
of its success, with the means employed to bring it about, and
with those which were employed to *traverse* it.

Lord Bolingbroke. Works, vol. i. p. 17. Letter to Sir W.
Windham.

Since the 8th of this month, we had twice *traversed* this sea, in
lines nearly parallel with the run we had just now made; in the
first of those *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north,
by eight or ten leagues, as in the second.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vii. ch. iv. p. 231.

Thus the land of philosophy contains partly an open champain
country, passable by every common understanding, and partly a
range of woods *traversable* only by the speculative, and where
they too frequently delight to amuse themselves.

Search. Light of Nature. Introduction.

[The subject] may *traverse* or deny the matter of fact itself.
These *traverses* were greatly enlarged and regulated for the
benefit of the subject

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xvii.

TRAVERSE, in Law. A party is said to traverse
when he denies the assertions of his opponent. In
pleading, traverses are of various kinds; the most ordi-
nary kind of which may be called a common traverse,
and consists of what is termed a tender of issue, that is,
of a denial accompanied by a formal offer of the point
denied for decision, and the denial that it makes is by
way of express contradiction in terms of the allegation
traversed. What is familiarly known as the general
issue, is a settled form of plea by which formally the

TRA-
VERSE.

TRA-
VERSE.

whole, or the chief part of the declaration was traversed, without, as is the case with the common traverse above alluded to, "contradicting in terms of the allegation traversed, but in a more general form of expression." (Stephen, *On Pleading*.) In principle, these pleas purport to be a mere denial of something adversely alleged, but modern usage had extended their operation, and under such issues the defendant was suffered to give in evidence any matter of defence (with a few exceptions) which tended to deny his right to the action.

By the rules of court of Hilary Term, 4 Will. IV., the operation of the general issue is greatly limited, "and these pleas have been restrained to their ancient and narrow province." Another species of traverse is that which is known to the pleader under the name of *de injuriâ*, or more properly, *de injuriâ suâ propriâ absque tali causâ*. It tenders issue, but denies in general and summary terms, and not in the terms of the allegation. It occurs in the replication in actions of trespass, trespass on the case and assumpsit, and is the proper form when the plea furnishes merely matter of excuse; but it consists of or comprises matter of title or interest in the land, &c., or the commandment of the plaintiff or authority derived from him or matter of record, the replication of *de injuriâ* is generally improper. There is another kind of traverses, called special traverses. They are, however, rarely used in practice, but the student will find them admirably explained in Mr. Serjeant Stephen's *Treatise on the Principles of Pleading*, pp. 189—214.

There are certain principles which belong to traverses in general, which we now proceed to enumerate.

(1.) It is the nature of a traverse to deny the matter of fact in the adverse pleading, in the manner and form (*modo et formâ*) in which it is alleged, and thus to put the opposite party on proving it true in manner and form, as well as in substance.

(2.) A traverse must not be taken upon matter of law, which is the appropriate province of a demurrer.

(3.) A traverse must not be taken upon matter not alleged, unless indeed that matter is necessarily implied.

(4.) A party to a deed who traverses it must not plead that he did not grant or demise, as the case may be, but must plead *non est factum*, which is the general issue, whereby he denies that he executed the deed. "This," says Stephen, "seems to depend on the doctrine of estoppel," which is, "when a man's own act or acceptance stoppeth or closeth up his mouth to allege or plead the truth." (*Co. Litt.* 352, a.) The party then may allege that the deed is not his, but he must not contradict his own deed.

(5.) Upon a traverse, issue must be tendered. Tender of issue may be what it is called a conclusion to the country, which is reference to a jury; but when the traverse involves the allegation of new matter, the conclusion must be with a verification.

(6.) Traverse must not be taken on an immaterial point, but it often happens that when material matter is alleged with an unnecessary detail of circumstances so connected that they cannot be disjoined, the other party may include in his traverse the whole matter alleged.

(7.) Where there are several material allegations, it is in the option of the pleader to traverse which he pleases.

(8.) A traverse must not be too large nor too narrow: if it involves more of the allegation than is

material, it is too large—if less, it is too narrow. Such are the general principles to which the subject is reducible. It is exhausted by Mr. Serjeant Stephen, to whose excellent work we have already referred.

TRA'VESTY, *v.* Skinner says, concealed from the
TRA'VESTY, *n.* {eyes of men by change of *vest*.

Fr. *travestir*; Se *travestir*, to disguise, to shift his apparel, (*i. e.* his *vesture*), to mask it, to take on him another man's habit; to play the counterfeit. Cotgrave.

To change the *vest* or garb; to put on or assume another dress; (usually in burlesque.)

This gentleman in his first works abused the character of Mr. Dryden; and in his last, of Mr. Pope, accusing him in very high and sober terms of profaneness and immorality on a mere report from Edm. Curll, that he was author of a *travestie* on the first psalm.

Pope. *The Duncaid*, book ii. Remark on v. 268.

Old naturalism, thus *travestied* in the garb of new religion, his lordship bestows, as his last and most precious legacy, on his own dear country: if you will believe him, the only reformed religion that can be called pure, and the only revealed religion that has the mark of truth.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. xii. p. 135. On *Bolingbroke's Philos. Letter 2*.

In 1678 appeared his most celebrated burlesque performance, entitled "Scarronides, or Virgil *Travestie*: a Mock Poem, on the First and Fourth Books of Virgil's *Æneis*, in English burlesque." Hawkins. *Life of Charles Cotton*.

TRAULISM, *n.* Gr. *τραυλιζ-ειν*, *leviter balbutire*; Lat. *traulizare*.

A stuttering.

As for æ æ &c. I know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*.

Dalgarno. *Deaf and Dumb Man's Tut*, (1680,) p. 132.

TRAUMATICK, Fr. *traumatique*; Gr. *τραυματικός*, from *τραυμα*, a wound.

That can or may (heal a) wound.

We subdued the remainder of the fungus, and raised a firm basis, on which we incarnated, with an addition to the foremention'd mundificative; and then applied cerat. aggripæ over the breast, and in few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix, the lips falling in by the benefit of nature, which was assisted the while by *traumatick* decoctions, &c. as in such cases is usual.

Wiseman. *Chirurgical Treatises*, book i. ch. iv. p. 47.

TRA'UNTING, } *Tranty* (Ray and Grose) is
TRA'UNDREL. } wise and forward above their age.
Spoken of children, *i. e.* inventive, contriving. See TRUAND, and—

Traunting may have the same origin.

Traundrels, the idle, *knaveish* followers.

They [Scottyshe] wyll entre into Ingland, within a daye and a nyght, they wyll dryue theyr hole host xxiiii. myle, for they are all a horsbacke, without it be the *traundals* and laggars of ye oost, who folow after, a foote.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. xvii. p. 18.

Nathlesse some hungry squire, for hope of good,
Matches the churle's sonne into gentle blood;
Whose sonne more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pide-painted posts,
And had some *traunting* chapman to his syre,
That traufiqued both by water and by fyre.

Hall. *Satire 2*. book iv.

TRAUTVETTERIA, in *Botany*, a genus instituted by Fischer and Meyer, in honour of E. R. Trautvetter, an acute botanist, author of *Monographs of Echinops* and *Salix*. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Polygynia*, and the natural family of *Ranunculaceæ*. Generic character: æstivation imbricate; calyx of four or five petaloid sepals, regular; corolla none; stamens many, all fertile; carpels many, dry, indehiscent; ovula erect.

TRA-
VERSE.
—
TRAUT-
VET-
TERIA.

TRAUT-
VET-
TERIA.
—
TREA-
CHER.

This genus, which is separated from *Actæa*, consists of a single species, *T. palmata*, the *Actæa palmata*, a native of Carolina; in habit and leaves similar to *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, the flowers of *Thalictrum*, and the fruit of *Ranunculus*.

TRAY, A. S. *trog, troge*, a trough, a trey. Somner. Gay so calls a hog's trough. See TROUGH.

And xii. cophyns or *treys* full of erth he bare away vpon his shulders, as wytnessyth the foresayd Antoninus and other.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxix.

A Gardener, of peculiar taste,
On a young hog his favour plac'd,
Who fed not with the common herd;
His tray was to the hall preferr'd.

Gay. *Fable* 48.

A quantity of juice, expressed from cocoa-nut kernels, was put into a large tray or wooden vessel.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. vi. book iii. ch. iii. p. 45.

TRE'ACHER, Fr. *tricheur, tricherie*, from
TRE'ACHERY, *tricher*, to trick, q. v. See Cot-
TRE'ACHEROUS, grave.
TRE'ACHEROUSLY, One who *tricks*, plays, prac-
TRE'ACHEROUR, tises *tricks*, who cousens, cheats,
TRE'ACHOUS. beguiles, deceives.

Spenser's *treachetour* (i. e. *treachour*) must not be confounded with Chaucer's *tregetour*.

Ow! lord þe noble folk, þat ys of þis lond,
Whan heo þe emperour of Rome, þat no lond ne mygte of stonde,
In bataile and al ys ost ouer come tuey,
And euer wolde, as ich wene, uadde ybe *tricherie*.

R. Gloucester, p. 56.

Of all this world is emperour
Guile my father, the *trechour*,
And emprise my mother is.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 224.

Redeth Ecclesiast of flaterie,
Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire *trecherie*.

Id. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 15335.

For he loveth none heauinesse,
But mirth and play, and all gladnesse;
He hateth all *trechous*,
Soleine folke and enuious.

Id. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 199.

Now liste through whiche hypocrisie
Ordeined was the *trecherie*,
Wherof this lady was deceiued.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i.

To this by theym was answered, that they myght nat come to the counsayll of *trechours* and gaylefull men.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 211.

Good Claudius, that next was emperour,
An army brought, and with him batteile fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slaine, ere any thereof thought.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 10.

Abide, ye caytive *treachetours* untrew,
That have with treason thrall'd unto you
These two, unworthy of your wretched bands;
And now your crime with cruelty pursew.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. can. 8.

No knight, but *treachour* full of false despight
And shameful treason.

Id. *Ib.* book i. can. 4.

But Talus usde, in times of ieopardy,
To keepe a nightly watch for dread of *treachery*.

Id. *Ib.* book v. can. 4.

And said, Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with knightlesse guile, and *treacherous* train,
Faire knighthood fowly shamed, and doest vaunt
That good knight of the Redcrosse to have slain.

Id. *Ib.* book i. can. 6.

No lesse did Talus suffer slepe to seaze
His eye-lids sad, but watcht continually,
Lying without her dore in great disease;
Like to a spaniell wayting carefully
Least any should betray his lady *treacherously*.

Id. *Ib.* book v. can. 6.

VOL. XXVIII.

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, insolently loud
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Not foreign or domestic *treachery*,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree.

Dryden. *Threnodia Augustalis*.

Nor ended here his toils: his Lycian foes,
At his return, a *treacherous* ambush rose,
With leuell'd spears along the winding shore;
There fell they breathless, and return'd no more.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book vi.

If, notwithstanding these discouragements, thou pursuest thy course, and dost not *treacherously* fall back, assure thyself, tho' thou dost not serve God so much to thy own satisfaction, as thou wast wont, yet thy service is much better.

Sharpe. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 53. *Sermon* 3.

The promontory, or peninsula, which disjoins these two bays. I named Traitor's Head, from the *treacherous* behaviour of its inhabitants.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. iv. book iii. ch. iv. p. 46.

TRE'ACLE, or } Fr. *triacle* or *theriaque*; D.
TRI'ACLE. } *triaekel*.

See ante, THERIAK. *Triacle* is used by our old writers, met. for—

A remedy, a medicine, a cure. It is now applied to a syrop that subsides in the making of sugar; molasses, q. v.

For treuthe telleþ þat love. ys *tryacle* for synne.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 20.

In hire, for we shuld seen his mighty werkes:

Crist, which that is to every harm *triacle*,
But certaine mennes oft, as-knownen clerkes,
Doth thing for certain ende, that ful derke is
To mannes wit.

Chaucer. *The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 4899.

And therefore as I would wyshe that theire bookes were all gone and myne owne therwyth: so sith I see well that that thyng wyll not bee, better it is I reken that there be *triacle* redy, then the poyson to tary and no *triacle* for it.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 356. *Against Tyndall*.

Venym is defended by the horne of an vnicorne, by *triacle*, and otherwise by vomites: but the poison of yll counsell hath no remedy, and lesse defensiuus.

Golden Boke, ch. xliii.

Offenders now, the chiefest do begin

To strive for grace, and expiate their sin:
All winds blow fair, that did the world embroil;
Your vipers *treacle* yield, and scorpions oil.

Waller. *To King Charles II. on his return*.

TREAD, v. } See TRADE and TRODE. Goth.
TREAD, n. } *trud-an*; A. S. *tred-an*; D. *tred-en*;
TREA'DER, } Ger. *trett-en*; Sw. *træd-a, gradi*,
TREA'DING, n. } *ingredi, incedere, calcare, conculcare*,
TREA'DLE. } *pedibus terere*.

To set or place the foot upon; to walk; to trample.

A noþer pýne he had, if it may be *trod*,
With iren nayles sad, it sais, is fete was schod.

R. Brunne, p. 198.

And some *treden* ich tok kepe. and on trees bredden.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 223.

And, lo Y haue gouun to you power to *trede* on Serpents and Scorpions: and on al the vertu of the enemy.

Wiclif. *Luk*, ch. x.

He fethered Pertelote twenty time,
And *trade* hire eke as oft er it was prime.

Chaucer. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 13182.

Whan they were in the thicke of the prease, they coude nat releue themselves, but were *treden* vnder fote to dethe.

Lord Berners. *The Cronycle of Froissart*, vol. i. ch. 422. p. 739.

Whiche damnaciō (or hell) is here vnderstande and signified by the great fat of God's wraathe, where all the wicked shall come together, and with one stampe and *treadinge* of God's iudgement, sentence, and rightuousnes, shal be euerlastingly *trodē*.

Udall. *Reuelacion of St. John*, ch. xiv. fol. 24.

Fearelesse of foes, or fortunes wrackfull yre,
Which tosseth states, and under foot doth *tread*
The mightie ones affrayd of every chaunges dred.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 9.

5 B

TREA-
CHER.
—
TREAD.

TREAD.
—
TREA-
SON.

The sunne now left the great and goodly lake,
And to the firme heau'n, bright ascent did make,
To shine as well vpon the mortall birth,
Inhabiting the plowd life-giuing earth,
As on the euer *tredders* vpon death.

Chapman. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iii.

O, how the flowres (prest with their *treadings* on them)
Strove to cast up their heads to looke upon them!

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 5.

How in the Cicatricula or little pale circle formation first begin-
neth, how the Grando or *tredle*, are but the poles and establishing
particles of the tender membrans, firmly conserving the floating
arts, in their proper places.

Sir Thomas Browne. *Vulgar Errours*, book vi. ch. xxviii. p. 216.

This spot is all you have, to lose or keep;
There stand the Trojans, and here rolls the deep.
'Tis hostile ground you *tread*; your native lands
Far, far from hence: your fates are in your hands.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xv.

O'er the dread fosse (a late-impervious space)
Now steeds, and men, and cars, tumultuous pass.
The wondering crowds the downward level *trod*;
Before them flam'd the shield, and march'd the god.

Id. *Ib.*

Since the crew of the cutter, consisting of six men and the Lieu-
tenant, were the very flower of our people, purposely picked out for
this service, and known to be every one of them of tried and approved
resolution, and as skilful seamen as ever *trod* a deck.

Anson. *Voyages*, book ii. ch. xiii. p. 372.

Custom settles habits of thinking in the understanding, as well
as of determining in the will, and of motions in the body; all
which seems to be but trains of motion in the animal spirits,
which once set a going, continue in the same steps they have been
us'd to; which, by often *treadings*, are worn into a smooth path,
and the motion in it becomes easy, and as it were natural.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, vol. i. book ii. ch. xxxiii. fol. 177.

Instead of copying the touches of those great masters, copy only
their conceptions. Instead of *treading* in their footsteps, endea-
vour only to keep the same road.

Reynolds. *Works*, vol. i. p. 35. Discourse 2.

TREAGUE, It. and Sp. *tregua*, a truce.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary sweat and bloody toile,
She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire a while,
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 2.

T R E A S O N.

TREASON, } Fr. *trahison*; It. *tradigione*,
TREASONABLE, } *tradimento*; Sp. *traicion*; Low
TREASONOUS. } Lat. *traditio*; Fr. *trahir*; It.
tradire.

Lat. *tradere*, to give; to give or yield up, to deliver
over; *sc.* any thing held in trust. And hence, *treason*,

A giving over, a delivering up, any person or thing
entrusted, or confided; a breach of faith or fealty, per-
fidy.

So þat þis lond was y brogt þorg his *treson* to gronde.

R. Gloucester, p. 56.

To God þou mad a vow in þi professioun.

His *traitour* ert þou now, þou did him a *tresoun*.

R. Brunne, p. 172.

& þei wer fulle wele knowen, þat wild haf *tresond* him.

Id. p. 105.

And over all this, if any lady bright
Hath set hire herte on any maner wight,
If he be false, she shal his *treson* see,
His newe love, and all his subtiltee
So openly, that ther shal nothing hide.

Chaucer. *The Squieres Tale*, v. 10451.

Egistus longe er it was daie,
As this Clitemnestre hym had assent,
And weren both of one assent:
By *treson* slogh hym in his bed.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

The whiche beyng a errant traytoure, and seckynge conuenient
tyme to execute his detestable *treason*, by a secrete meane slewe
the kyng in his chambre.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxxx. p. 58.

Which their malicious and traitorous purpose they will never
cease to prosecute by all possible means they can, so long as they
may have their eyes and imaginations fixed upon that lady, the
only ground of their *treasonable* hope and conceits, and the only
seed plot of all dangerous and traitorous devises and practices
against your sacred person.

State Trials. 28 Elizabeth, Anno 1586. Mary Queen of Scots.

Then shall there be men loving themselves, covetous, proud,
disobedient to parents, *treason-workers*.

Id. 1 Mary, Anno 1553. Archbishop Cranmer.

But, when she saw her offred sweets refusd,
Her love she turnd to hate, and him before
His father fierce of *treason* false accusd,
And with her gealous termes his open eares abusd.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 5.

Blunt was urged with his own confession, and the confession of
the earl of Essex himself, who had accused him as an instigatour
of him to this *treasonable* attempt.

Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, 1601, book iv. fol. 625.

But when Ulysses, with fallacious arts,
Had made impression in the people's hearts;
And forg'd a *treason* in my patron's name
(I speak of things too far divulg'd by fame),
My kinsmen fell.

Dryden. *Virgil. Aeneid*, book ii.

Martin himself was caught alive, and try'd
For *treasonous* crimes, because the laws provide
No Martin there in winter shall abide.

Id. *The Hind and the Panther*, part iii.

King though he be,
And king in England too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amiss his proper pow'rs,
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant:
Beyond that mark is *treason*.

Cowper. *The Task*, book v.

TREASON, in Law, is the crime of treachery and infi-
delity to a lawful sovereign. The word is derived from
the French word *trahir*, to betray; *trahison*, betraying,
contracted into treason. This crime, by the ancient
common law of England, was considered to arise not
only by reason of offences against the king and the
government, but also in all cases where a superior
reposed confidence in an inferior or subject, between
whom and himself there subsisted a natural, a civil, or
even a spiritual relation, and such inferior or subject so
far forgot the obligations of duty, subjection, or allegiance
as to destroy the life of such superior. Hence arose the
distinction between high treason and petit treason. The
offence of high treason, the attack upon majesty itself,
alta proditio, was and is in English law equivalent to
crimen læsæ majestatis of the Romans, and is so deno-
minated by Glanville himself. The offence of petit
treason was considered as proceeding from the same
principle of treachery in private life as would have urged
the offender to have conspired in public against the lord
to whom he owed duty and allegiance. Therefore, for
a wife to kill her lord or husband, a servant to kill his

TREAD.
—
TREA-
SON.

TREA-
SON.

lord or master, or an ecclesiastic his lord or ordinary, were reputed breaches of private and domestic faith, and were denominated petit treasons. This will be sufficient to point out what by the common law was held to be the distinction between the two offences or classes of offence, since, by the statute 9 Geo. IV., c. 31, sec. 2, every offence which before the passing of that Act would have amounted to petit treason, was declared to be murder only.

The commission of treason is the highest civil crime which a man, as a member of the community, can commit, for the safety and tranquillity of the kingdom are highly concerned in the security of the person and government of the sovereign. The laws, therefore, have given every possible security, under the severest penalties, for, as the subject has protection from the king and his laws, so he is bound by his allegiance to be true and faithful. But inasmuch as the crime of treason is the highest known to the law, it becomes of the utmost importance that it should be precisely ascertained; for as Montesquieu, in his *Esprit des Loix*, justly observes, if the crime of treason be indeterminate, that alone is sufficient to make any government degenerate into arbitrary power. The interpretation, however, of the common law on this head was left to the judges down to the reign of King Edward III.; and there are many instances in the books of those functionaries putting very strained constructions upon offences, and holding them to be constructive treason. Thus, in the reign of Edward I., appealing from the King's Court to those of France was solemnly adjudged to be treason, under the notion of subverting the realm. Again, the detention of one of the king's subjects until he paid a sum of money, was held to be treason in the offender, as *accroaching* or attempting to exercise royal power. And killing the king's father or brother, or even his messenger, has also fallen under the same denomination. The case of the *accroaching* was decided in the 21st year of Edward III., only two years before the passing of the statute 25 Edward III., stat. 5, c. 2, by which was defined what offences should thereafter alone be held to be treason.

Before proceeding with an account of this important statute, and two Acts of the reign of Geo. III., explanatory of the same, it may be well to consider who may be guilty of high treason. Every subject of Great Britain, whether ecclesiastical or lay, man or woman, if of the age of discretion, and of sane memory, may be so guilty; as may a married woman, though the treason be committed in the company of her husband and by his command, for in a crime of such magnitude the presumption of coercion by the husband is no excuse. A soldier who obeys a treasonable command of his officer is a traitor. The husband of a queen regnant, as was Philip of Spain, may commit treason; so may a queen consort against the king, her husband, as in the cases of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard. Aliens may also commit treason, for as there is a local protection on the part of the sovereign, so there is a local allegiance on theirs, and the law makes no distinction whether or not the alien's sovereign is in amity with the crown of England. If during a residence here, under the protection of the crown, an alien does that which would constitute treason in a natural born subject, he may be dealt with as a traitor. And so it is if he resides here after a proclamation of war; unless he openly removes himself, by passing to his own prince, or publicly renounces the

protection of the sovereign of England, which is analogous to a *diffidatio* or defiance, and then he is considered as an enemy. If an alien, during a war with his native country, leaving his family and effects here, goes home and adheres to the enemies of the sovereign of England, for the purposes of hostility, he is a traitor, for he was settled here, and his family and effects are still under the sovereign's protection. Alien merchants are protected by the statute staple, in case of war, which provides that they shall have convenient warning by forty days proclamation, or eighty days, in case of accident, to avoid the realm, during which time they may be dealt with as traitors for any treasonable act; if after that time they reside and trade here as before, and commit any treasonable act, they may be either treated as alien enemies, by the law of nations, or as traitors by the law of the land. With respect to ambassadors, it is questionable whether their general exemption from the cognizance of municipal tribunals extends to treason, though Lord Coke, a very high legal authority, maintains that it does not, for he insists that, if an ambassador commits treason, he loses the privilege and dignity of an ambassador, as unworthy of so high a place, and may be punished here as any other private alien; and it is generally agreed by writers on the subject, that an ambassador conspiring the death of the sovereign, or raising a rebellion, may be punished with death.

To return to the statute of Edward III.: after reciting that divers opinions having been what should amount to high treason, it enacts and declares, that if a person doth compass or imagine the death of the king, queen, or their eldest son and heir; or if he do violate and deflower the king's wife or companion, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son; or if he levy war against the king in his realm, or adhere to his enemies, give them aid and comfort in the realm or elsewhere, and thereof be probably (or proveably) attainted of open deed; and if a man counterfeit the great or privy seal, or his money, or bring false money into the kingdom, like to the money of England, to make payment therewith in deceit of the king and his people; or if he kill the chancellor, treasurer, or any of the king's justices of either bench, justices of assize, &c., being in their places doing their offices; these cases are to be adjudged treason. Of this statute it is laid down by Hawkins in his *Pleas of the Crown*, that nothing can be construed to be treason which is not literally specified therein; nor may the act be construed by equity, because it is a declarative law, and one declaration ought not to be the declaration of another; besides that it was made to secure the subject in his life, liberty, and estate, which by admitting constructions to be made of it, might destroy all.

Under the description of "our lord the king," a queen regnant is included, as being invested with royal power, and entitled to the allegiance of her subjects; but the husband of such a queen is not comprised within these words, and therefore no treason can be committed against him. Although the words of the statute relating to a queen consort are "our lady his queen," those words only refer to the period of the marriage, for they do not extend to a queen dowager. The eldest son means the eldest living son, though not the first son; but if the heir to the crown be a collateral heir, he is not within the statute; nor is a conspiracy against such collateral heir treason by the statute.

The king intended by the Act, is the king in posses-

TREA-
SON.

TREA-
SON.

sion of the throne, without any respect to his title; for it has been held, that a king *de facto*, and not *de jure*, or, in other words, an usurper, is a king within the meaning of the statute, on the ground that there is a temporary allegiance due to him for his administration of the government, and temporary protection of the public; and therefore treasons committed against Henry VI. were punished under Edward IV., though all the line of Lancaster had been previously declared usurpers by act of parliament. But the most rightful heir of the crown, or king *de jure*, and not *de facto*, who has never had plenary possession of the throne, as was the case of the house of York during the three reigns of the line of Lancaster, is not a king within this statute, against whom treason may be committed. Upon this distinction between a king *de facto* and a king *de jure*, Mr. Justice Blackstone pithily observes, "When, therefore, an usurper is in possession, the subject is excused and justified in obeying and giving him assistance; otherwise, under an usurpation, no man could be safe, if the lawful prince had a right to hang him for obedience to the powers in being, as the usurper would certainly do for disobedience." A king who has resigned his crown, such resignation being admitted and ratified in Parliament, is, according to the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, no longer the object of treason, and Sir William Blackstone declares that the same reason holds, in case a king abdicates the government; "or, by actions subversive of the constitution, virtually renounces the authority which he claims by that very constitution: since, when the fact of abdication is once established and determined by the proper judges, the consequence necessarily follows, that the throne is thereby vacant, and he is no longer king."

The words compass and imagine are synonymous terms; the words "to compass" signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying of such design into effect. The compassing or imagining is, however, an act of the mind, and cannot possibly fall under any judicial cognizance, unless it be demonstrated by some overt, that is open act, wherefore it is necessary that there appear an open or overt act of a more full and explicit nature upon which to convict the traitor. The statute expressly requires that the accused "be thereof, upon sufficient proof, attainted of some open act, by men of his own condition." Space will not allow in such an article as this of pointing out more than a few instances of what have been held sufficient overt acts whereon to ground a conviction under this statute. Providing weapons or ammunition for the purpose of killing the king is an overt act in imagining, and to conspire to imprison him by force is an overt act of compassing his death. Even mere words have formerly been held such overt acts, but now there is no doubt that neither by the common law nor the statute do they amount to more than a high misdemeanour. If, however, words be set down in writing, it argues more deliberate intention; and it has been held that writing is an overt act of treason; for *scribere est agere*. But even in this case the bare words are not the treason, but the deliberate act of writing them; though the cases in support of this doctrine, it must be admitted, occurred in the worst period of the Stuarts.

With regard to the treason of levying war against the king in his realm, this may be done by taking arms, not only to dethrone him, but under pretence to reform religion or the laws, or to remove evil counsellors or

other grievances, whether real or pretended; and as respects a man being "adherent to the king's enemies in his realm," meaning thereby the subjects of foreign powers with whom we are at open war, many instances might be cited, as sending intelligence, providing arms, delivering up a fortress, or the like.

The killing of the king's chancellor, treasurer, justices of either bench, &c. declared to be treason, relates to no other officers of state but those expressly named; and to them only when they are in actual execution of their offices, representing the person of the king, and does not extend to any attempt to kill, or wounding them. The "places" of the justices to do their offices, are the courts themselves, where they usually, or by adjournment, sit for dispatch of the business of their courts.

The violation of the king's companion means intercourse with his wife, with or without force, and it is high treason in both parties. But a queen divorced from the king *à vinculo matrimonii* is no queen, or "king's companion," within the Act.

The treason of counterfeiting the great or privy seal is now repealed by the Act 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Wm. IV., c. 66, which makes it treason to forge, or counterfeit, or utter, knowing to be forged, the great seal, privy seal, any privy signet, the royal sign manual, &c.; and the treason of counterfeiting money, or bringing false money into the kingdom, is abolished by Act 2 Wm. IV., c. 34, whereby the crime of counterfeiting the money of the realm is reduced to felony.

Such is an account of the important Act of King Edward III., a statute which had for its object the putting an end to a multitude of constructive treasons. In the troubled and disastrous reign, however, of his grandson Richard II., many preposterous acts were passed, all of which were repealed by the statute 1 Hen. IV., c. 10, which abolished the extravagant treasons created by them. It is true that at various times, and, in some instances, for violent stretches of power, Acts were passed creating new treasons, the particulars of which will be found in treatises on the subject, and in other law books referred to at the end of this article, as will also the Acts passed for securing the Protestant religion to the crown, and the Hanoverian succession in the realm. But as our object here is only to give a general notion of the law, they are omitted in this place, and leaving the branch of the subject relating to the mode of proceeding in cases of treason, and the pains, penalties, and forfeitures for the same, we shall conclude by a short notice of the two Acts of King George III., extending in some instances, and explaining in others, the statute of Edward III.

The many treasonable attempts which were made to overawe the government, and to subvert the constitution of this country about the period of the great revolutions in North America and France, induced the legislature to pass an Act, the immediate object of which was to suppress the tumultuous assemblies of the people, the publication and dispersion of inflammatory works and speeches against all branches of the legislature, and the project of overawing Parliament by mobs, and to remove doubts how far the words of the statute of Edward III. were applicable with sufficient explicitness to such attempts. This Act is the 36 Geo. III., c. 7, which enacts, "That if any person shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to

TREA-
SON.

TREA-
SON.TREA-
SURE.

death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint of the person of the king, his heirs and successors; or to deprive or depose him or them from the style, honour, or kingly name of the imperial crown of this realm, or of any other of his dominions; or to levy war against his majesty, his heirs and successors, within this realm, in order, by force or constraint, to compel him or them to change his or their measures or councils, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe, both houses, or either house of Parliament; or to move or stir any foreigner with force to invade this realm, or any other of his majesty's dominions; and such compassings, &c., shall express, utter, or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by an overt act or deed," the offender shall be deemed a traitor, and punished accordingly. By a subsequent Act, namely, the 57 Geo. III., c. 6, these provisions were made perpetual, and the like attempts to assault the person of King George IV., while Prince Regent, within the realm or without, were declared high treason.

It has been observed that the statute of Edward III. had confined the law of treason within too narrow limits for the protection of the monarchy in a free, advanced, and populous condition of society; an objection somewhat singular to a legislative enactment of the early part of the XIVth Century. Judges, however, had been too readily induced to remedy this so called defect by a latitude of construction wholly departing from the letter of the statute, and in truth creating new treasons by judicial authority, contrary to the express letter of the act of Edward III. Indeed, so admirable had been the provisions of that statute, that it in words declares, that, "because other like cases of treason may happen in time to come, which cannot be thought of nor declared at present, it is accorded, that if any other case supposed to be treason, which is not above specified, doth happen before any judge, the judge shall tarry without going to judgment of the treason, till the cause be shown and declared before the king and his Parliament, whether it ought to be judged treason, or other felony."

The advantage of the statute of 36 Geo. III. is that it has greatly curtailed the doctrine of constructive treason, by converting those dangerous and criminal acts of rebellion and sedition, which had before been so often the subject of prosecution, as overt acts of compassing the king's death, into specific treasons. The law has been at once simplified and rendered certain, and the definitions of the crime made so unambiguous as in a great degree to exclude judicial construction.

Such is a general outline of the law of treason in England, and it will be sufficient to add, that in Scotland since the union with England, the law relating to that crime has been regulated by the English law. The general principles were agreed to in the Articles of Union, and were carried into effect by the 7 Ann, c. 21, which declares that such crimes and offences as are high treason or misprision of high treason within England, shall be construed and judged and taken to be high treason and misprision of high treason within Scotland; and that from thenceforth no crimes or offences shall be high treason or misprision thereof within Scotland, but such as are so in England; and the trial, pains, penalties, and forfeitures of this crime are declared to be the same in both countries.

With regard to Ireland, the provisions of the 25 Edw. III., stat. 5, c. 2, are in force; but those of several subsequent English Acts do not extend to Ireland; and there are some Irish statutes in force which do not extend to England; and no Act has been passed since the Union between Great Britain and Ireland to assimilate the laws of high treason throughout the United Kingdom; but still the recital in the Act 57 Geo. III., c. 6, passed after the Union, would seem to extend the general provisions of that statute, and of the 36 Geo. III., c. 7, to Ireland.

The punishment for high treason, as described by Blackstone, was, by common law, as follows:—That the offender should be drawn to the gallows, and not be carried or walk, though usually, by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law, a sledge or hurdle was allowed; to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement; that he should be hanged by the neck, and then cut down alive; that his entrails should be taken out and burned, while he was yet alive; that his head should be cut off; that his body should be divided into four parts, and that his head and quarters should be at the king's disposal.

The more revolting portions of this mode of execution are now abolished by statute 54 Geo. III., c. 146, which substitutes the drawing on a hurdle and hanging till dead, and then the remainder as before. Until the Act 30 Geo. III., c. 48, was passed, women convicted of treason were burnt alive, but since that Act they are drawn to the place of execution, and there hanged.

Glanville; Britton; *The Mirror*; Coke's *Institutes*; Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*; Hawkins's *Pleas of the Crown*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*, &c. &c.

TREA-
SON.TREA-
SURE.

TREA'SURE, n. } Fr. *thresor*, *thesaurier*; It.
TREA'SURE, v. } *tesauro*; Sp. *thesoro*; Lat. *the-*
TREA'SURER, } *saurus*; Gr. *θησαυρος*, from Gr.
TREA'SURESHIP, } *θησ-ειν*, and the ancient *αυρος* or
TREA'SURESS, } *αυρον*, whence the Lat. *aurum*.
TREA'SURY. } To put up, or store up gold;
(Vossius;) and, then, generally—(See ENTREASURE.)

To store up; to lay up or hoard, carefully, anxiously; and a *treasure* is—

Any thing stored or hoarded; wealth, riches, any thing worth, or thought worth, hoarding; any thing precious or valuable.

Ac he nolde with hire geue *tresour*, ný lond.

R. Gloucester, p. 32.

In þe *tresorje* at Westmýnstre.

Id. p. 374.

Now is Henry venged of his traytours,
& lord of mykelle þing, & riche man of *tresours*.

R. Brunne, p. 98.

Telle ge me now to wham. þat *tresour* bý longeþ.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 15.

Jhesus seide to him, yit o thing failith to thee, sille thou alle thingis that thou hast and gyue to pore men: and thou schalt haue *tresour* in heuene.

Wiclif. Luk, ch. xviii.

When Jesus hearde that, he sayde vnto hym: Yet lackest thou one thing. Sel al y' thou hast, and distribute it vnto the poore, and thou shalt haue *treasure* in heauen.

Bible, Anno 1551.

TREA
SURE.

But afir thin hardnesse and unrepentaunt herte thou *tresorist* to thee wraththe in the dai of wraththe.

Wiclif. *Romayns*, ch. ii.

But thou after thyne harde heart that can not repent, heapest thee together the *treasure* of wrathe agaynste the daye of vengeance.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Ye han *tresoured* to you wrathe in the laste daies.

Wiclif. *James*, ch. v.

Ye haue heaped *treasure* together in your laste dayes.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Erastus *treserer* of the citee greetith ghou wel.

Wiclif. *Romayns*, ch. xvi.

And he biheeld and saugh tho riche men that castiden her giftis into the *treserye*.

Id. *Luk*, ch. xxi.

As he behelde, he sawe y^e rich men, how they caste in theyr offerynges into the *treasury*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

O lord, quod he, if so were that I might
Have all this *tresour* to myself alone,
Ther n'is no man that liveth under the trone
Of God, that shulde live so mery as I.

Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12744.

And bad vnto his *treasurers*,
That thei his *treasour* all about
Depart amonge the poore route
Of women, and of children both.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii.

Vortiger gatte into his possession the kynges *treasour*.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxi. p. 59.

Cesar assygned to every legion seuerally a lieutenent and a *threasoror*, to thentent they should be as witnesses of every man's valiant behavior.

Goldinge. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, book ix. fol. 42.

For though I be not *treasouresse* of thy treasours, yet at least I am *treasouresse* of thine ylnesse: and where as I canne not reuenge me with my persone, I shall labour to doe it with my tongue.

Golden Boke. *Letter* 16.

Thomas Brandingham bishop of Exeter and lord *treasuror*, was discharged of his office of *treasurorship*.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 734. *Richard II.* Anno 1381.

Ne stayd he, till he came unto the place
Where laid his *treasure* he entombed had;
Where when he found it not, (for Trompart base
Had it purloyned for his maister bad)
With extreme fury he became quite mad.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 10.

Some suggested as if he had met with *treasure trove*, or used some indirect means to enrich himself.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. ii. p. 462. *Wiltshire*.

Sir, give me leave to tell you, that not a dram, nor a dose, nor a scruple of this precious love of yours is lost, but is safely *treasur'd* up in my breast, and answer'd in like proportion to the full.

Howell. *Letter* 17. book i. sec. 1.

Grave Shirley he ordains lord chancellor,
Both worthy for his virtues, and his race;
And Norbury he appoints for *treasurer*;
A man though mean, yet fit to use that place.

Daniel. *History of the Civil War*, book iii.

King of us all, in all ambition;
Most covetous of all that breath; why shoul'd the great soul'd
Greekes

Supply thy lost prise, out of theirs? nor what thy avarice seekes,
Our common *treasurie* can find; so little it doth guard
Of what our rac'd towns, yeelded us.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliad*, book i.

And who his rival can in arms subdue,
His be the fair, and his the *treasure* too.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book iii.

The Phrygian queen to her rich wardrobe went,
Where *treasur'd* odours breath'd a costly scent.

Id. *Ib.* book vi.

ANT. O thou pretty little heart, art thou flown hither? I'll keep it warm I warrant it, and brood upon it in the new nest; but now for my *treasure-trove*, that's wrapt up in the handkerchief.

Dryden. *Don Sebastian*, act ii. sc. 2.

TREA-
SURE-
TROVE.

Rich men indeed are but the *treasurers*, the stewards, the caterer, of God for the rest of men, having a strict charge to dispense unto every one his meat in due season, and no just privilege to withhold it from any.

Barrow. *Sermon* 31. vol. i. p. 561

There is a *treasury* of merits in the fanatic church, as well as in the popish: and a pennyworth to be had of saintship, honesty, and poetry, for the lewd, the factious, and the blockheads.

Dryden. *Absalom and Achitophel. To the Reader*.

On Friday the 25th, [August,] we celebrated the anniversary of our leaving England, by taking a Cheshire cheese from a locker, where it had been carefully *treasured* up for this occasion, and tapping a cask of porter, which proved to be very good and in excellent order.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book ii. ch. i. p. 258.

Riches divine

And honours which the Almighty Father God

Pour'd with immense profusion on his Son,

High *treasurer* of heaven.

Watts. *The Bright Vision*.

TREASURE-TROVE, in *Law*, (*thesaurus inventus*), from the French word *trouv  *, found, is defined to be money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, found hidden in the earth or other public place, the owner whereof is unknown. In such cases, the treasure belongs to the sovereign, and is clearly part of his or her ordinary revenues. If, however, the hider be known, or afterwards discovered, the owner and not the sovereign is entitled to it. Also, if the treasure be found in the sea, or upon the surface of the earth, it belongs to the finder if no owner appears, and not to the crown. From these rules it appears that the fact of hiding, and not that of the abandoning the treasure, gives the property to the sovereign. Bracton defines treasure-trove, in the words of the civil law, to be *vetus depositio pecuni  *.

"This difference," says Sir William Blackstone, "clearly arises from the different intentions which the law implies in the owner. A man that hides his treasure in a secret place, evidently does not mean to relinquish his property, but reserves a right of claiming it again when he sees occasion; and if he dies, and the secret also dies with him, the law gives it to the king in part of his royal revenue. But a man that scatters his treasure into the sea, or upon the public surface of the earth, is construed to have absolutely abandoned his property, and returned it into the common stock, without any intention of reclaiming it; and therefore it belongs, as in a state of nature, to the first occupant or finder; unless the owner appear and assert his right, which then proves that the loss was by accident, and not with an intent to renounce his property."

In ancient times all treasure-trove belonged to the finder, but afterwards it was thought expedient for the purposes of the state, and more particularly for the coinage, to allow part of what was so found to belong to the king, which part was held to be all hidden treasure. But all that was casually lost and unclaimed, and also such as was designedly abandoned, still remained to the finder. This right of the prince to hidden treasure prevails, according to Grotius, not only in England, but in Germany, France, Spain, and Denmark, and is grown to be *jus commune, et quasi gentium*. The finding of deposited treasure was much more frequent, and the treasures themselves more considerable, in the infancy of the constitution, than now; and therefore the punishment of such as concealed from the king the finding of such hidden treasure was formerly no less than death.

Bracton; Britton; Glanville; Coke's *3rd Institute*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*.

TREASURER.

TREASURER, *Thesaurarius*, an officer to whom the treasure of another is committed to be kept, and truly disposed of. The chief of these was the lord high treasurer of England, who was a lord by his office, and one of the greatest men in the kingdom. He held his place *durante bene placito*, and was instituted by the delivery of a white staff to him by the king; and in former times he received his office by delivery of the golden keys of the treasury: he was also treasurer of the exchequer by letters patent. All the king's wealth in the exchequer was under the charge and government of the lord treasurer, and he had the check of all officers employed in collecting the customs and royal revenues. He had in his gift all the offices of the customs in all ports of England; he nominated the escheators in every county, and made leases of all the crown lands. Of such importance was his dignified post, that by statute 25 Edw. III., stat. 5, c. 2, it is made high treason to kill the treasurer "being in his place, and doing his office."

In modern times the duties of this, like other great offices of state, have been considered too great a task to be imposed, or too important a dignity to be conferred on one person. It has therefore been performed by commissioners. By the statute 56 Geo. III., c. 98, passed for consolidating the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, the offices of lord high treasurer of Great Britain and lord high treasurer of Ireland were united into one office, and the holder of such office called lord high treasurer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And it was enacted that, "whenever there shall not be any such lord high treasurer, his majesty, his heirs and successors, may, by letters patent under the great seal, appoint commissioners of his majesty's treasury, for executing the offices of treasurer of the exchequer of Great Britain, and lord high treasurer of Ireland;" and then it directs that all officers and persons employed in the collection or management of the public revenue shall be, in all respects, subject to the control of such lord high treasurer or commissioners of his majesty's treasury. These commissioners are the officers popularly known by the designation of "lords of the treasury." That part of the power and duties of the lord high treasurer which formerly related to the leasing of the crown lands is now vested in the commissioners of woods, forests, and land revenues of the crown, under the direction of the lords of the treasury.

Besides the lord treasurer, there was a treasurer of the king's household, who was of the privy council; a treasurer of the navy or war, the duties of which are regulated by Act 1 Wm. IV., c. 42; a treasurer of the king's chamber, and a treasurer of the wardrobe.

A treasurer in cathedral churches was an officer whose charge was to take care of the vestments, plate, jewels, relics, and other treasure belonging to such churches. At the Reformation, the office was extinguished as needless, in most cathedral churches.

A treasurer of the county is he that keeps the county stock. There are two of them in each county, whose duties and qualifications are laid down and specified by several statutes, 43 Eliz., c. 2; 7 Jac. I., c. 4; 11 & 12 Wm. III., c. 18; 5 Ann, c. 32; 7 Geo. IV., c. 64; and other Acts relating to the levying of county rates.

Coke's *Institutes*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*, &c.

TREAT, v.

TREAT, n.

TREA'TABLE,

TREA'TABLY,

TREA'TER,

TREA'TISE,

TREA'TISOR,

TREA'TURE,

TREA'TMENT,

TREA'TY.

Fr. *traicter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *trattar*; Lat. *tractare*; A. S. "*trahtian, tractare, interpretari, exponere*; and *traht, tractatus*, a treatise."

See Somner. Lat. *tractare*, Vossius derives from *trah-ere, tract-um*. See ENTREAT.

To handle, to manage, to entertain, to conduct; to carry on any business, to negotiate, to have, hold, or keep, to behave, to or towards; to manage or conduct any thing in discourse oral or written; to discourse. And a *treatise* or *tract*, q. v.

A discourse, a dissertation, a disquisition.

Treatable in our old writers—as *tractable*, q. v.

To *treat*, is also to entertain, to behave to, hospitably, kindly; to supply with good cheer, good fare.

The verste day of Octobre this conseil bigan.

Vor to *trety* of is lond, ther was mani a man.

R. Gloucester, p. 504.

And thei camen to Cafarnaum and whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem what *tretiden* ye in the weye?

Wiclif. Marke, ch. ix.

Bisili hepe to ghyue thy silff a preued preisable werkman to god withouten schame rightli *tretynge* the word of treuthe.

Id. 2 Tymo. ch. ii.

Now wol I speke of others false and grete

A word or two, as olde bookes *trete*.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12493.

And that ye me wold, as your brother *treat*,

And taketh not my friendship in dispite.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book v.

You ought to ben the lightlier merciable,

Letteth you ire, and bethe somewhat *treatable*.

Id. Prologue to the Legend of Good Women.

— And [I] gan me acquaintance

With him, and found him so *treatable*,

Right wonder skilfull and reasonable.

Id. The Dream of Chaucer, p. 323.

Lytel Lowys my sonne, I perceiue well by certayne evidences thyne abylyte to lerne sciences, touching noumbres and proportions and also well consyde I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the *tretyse* of the astrolabye.

Id. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie, p. 453.

Up rose he Julius the conquerour,

That wan all the occident, by lond and see,

By strengthe of hond, or elles by *trete*,

And unto Rome made hem tributarie.

Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14590.

After his mother queene Eleyne

He sende, and so betwene hem tweyne

They *treaten* that the citee all

Was christned, and she fourth with all.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii.

For many noble men were slayne vpon his partie, amonges the whiche, the bysshop of Lyncoln and the abbot of Ramsey were two, that thither were comen to *treate* a peace atwene both prynces.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 204. p. 215.

I syr John Froissart wyll *treat* and recorde an hystory of great louage and preyse.

Lord Berners. Froissart, vol. i. ch. i. p. 1.

These lordes fonde the kyng of Englande so *treatable*, yt ther was a composcion made betwene y^e kyng of Englande, and the countrey of Bourgoyn.

Id. Ib. ch. 210. p. 252.

But for profe of the firste sayinge, I haue shewyd my conceyte in the draught or *treatyse* in latyn before named, the whiche I remytte to the correccion of suche as haue parfyte vnderstandyng in calculyng of hystories and tymes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. xlix. p. 33.

All erthly kynges may know that theyr powers be vayne, and that none is worthy to haue the name of a kyng but he that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed, by worchyng of his *treature* by this water.

Id. Ib. ch. 206. p. 219.

TREAT

Which those his cruell foes, that stand hereby,
Making advantage, to revenge their spight,
Would him disarm and *treaten* shamefully;
Unworthie usage of redoubted knight!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8.

Then she began a *treaty* to procure,
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests,
That as a law for ever should endure.
Id. Ib. book ii. can. 2.

For the reformation was not advanced here, as in some forraign free states, suddenly (not to say rapidly) with popular violence, but leisurely and *treatably*, as became a matter of so great importance.

Fuller. The General Worthies of England, vol. i. p. 38.

In the meane while there will be alwayes some skilful persons, which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the church with iawes that shall scarce mooue, and yet deuour in the end more then they that come rauening with open mouth, as if they would worry the whole in an instant.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 79. fol. 431.

It pleased his majesty the very next morning to call to examination, before the lords of his council, diuers members of the house of commons, for some speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes, than where those that speak so irreverently, are so soon to return (which they should remember) to the natural capacity of subjects.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 432.

As Jerome speakes of the poysoned workes of Origen, and other dangerous *treatisors*, good things may be received from ill hands.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 581. *An Apologie against Brownists.*

Hail, sweet Saturnian soil! of fruitful grain
Great parent, greater of illustrious men,
For thee my tuneful accents will I raise,
And *treat* of arts disclos'd in ancient days.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

In the dark recesses of antiquity, a great poet may and ought to feign such things as he finds not there, if they can be brought to embellish that subject which he *treats*.

Id. Dedication to Æneis.

So that to make our society happy, it is necessary, that whether we be superiors or inferiors, we should be of a gentle, yielding and *treatable* temper, that so which rank soever we are placed in, we may be pliable either way to a fair condescension, or a just submission.

Scott. Christian Life, part i. ch. iii. fol. 64.

I will ingeniously confess, [that the helps I have used in this small *treatise*, were many of them taken from the works of our own reverend divines of the church of England.

Dryden. Preface to Religio Laici.

With the same impudence, without a ground,
They say that, look the Reformation round,
No *treatise* of humility is found.

Id. The Hind and the Panther, part iii.

He soon satisfied them, by the humanity of his conduct and by his assurances of their future security and honourable *treatment*, that they had nothing to fear.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. v. p. 243.

At present they have but little idea of *treating* others as themselves would wish to be *treated*, but *treat* them as they expect to be *treated*.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book ii. ch. v. p. 226.

Carriion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xix. p. 298.

Mr. Pengré, in a little *treatise* concerning the Transit of Venus, published in 1768, gives some account of land having been discovered by the Spaniards in 1714, in the latitude of 38°, and 550 leagues from the coast of Chili, which is in the longitude of 110° or 111° west.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book ii. ch. vi. p. 253.

By advantageous *treaties* of commerce, particular privileges were procured in some foreign state for the goods and merchants of the country, beyond what were granted to those of other countries.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. i. p. 236.

When we write a *treatise*, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments—we clear it of objections—we enter into details—and in short, we leave nothing unsaid that properly appertains to the subject.

Gilpin. Preface to Sermons, vol. i.

TRE'BLE, *adj.* } Is *triple*, *q. v.*
TRE'BLE, *v.* } Three-fold; increased or augmented thrice or three times.
TRE'BLY, }
TRE'BLENESS. } *Treble* in musick, the highest or acutest part of the human voice. Fairefax writes —*Triple*.

And thus they werchen *treble* sinne,
That ben flatours about a kynge.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii.

I am sure that good wittes, except they be let downe lyke a *treble* stringe, and unbente lyke a good casting bowe, they will never last and be able to continue in studye.

Ascham. Works, book i. fol. 64. *Toxophilus.*

Some of them have iackes, and caparisons for their horses made of leather artificially doubled or *trebled* vpon their bodies.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 62. *The Tartars.*

With that he markes, and tels her out a score,
And doubles them, and *trebles* all before.
Fond boy! the more thou paist, thy debt still grows the more.
Spenser. Britain's Ida.

Treble augmented was his furious mood
With better sence of his deepe rooted ill,
That flames of fire he threw forth from his large nosethrill.
Id. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 11.

Againe he heard that wondrous harmonie,
Of songs and sweet complaints of louers kinde:
The humane voices sung a *Triple* hie;
To which respond the birds, the streames, the winde,
But yet vnseene those nymphs, those singers, were,
Vnseene the lutes, harpes, viols which they beare.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book xviii. sec. 24.

Come, good wonder,
Let you and I be jogging: your starv'd *trebble*
Will waken the rude watch else.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act i. sc. 6.

WOOLF. We will double
What ever Hemskirk then hath promis'd thee.
HUB. And I'll deserve it *treble*.

Id. Beggar's Bush, act iv. sc. 1.

It is evident, that the percussion of the greater quantity of air, causeth the baser sound; and the less quantity the more *trebble* sound.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. 2. sec. 178.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds: for it discovereth the true coincidence of tones into diapasons: which is the return of the same sound.

Id. Ib. sec. 183.

And thou, *treble*-dated crow,
That thy sable gender mak'st
With the breath thou giv'st and tak'st,
'Mongst our mourners shalt thou go.
Shakspeare. Passionate Pilgrim, stan. 2^c

The pious Trojan then his javelin sent;
The shield gave way: through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass, of linen *treble* roll'd,
And three bull-hides, which round the buckler roll'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book x.

FLOR. Do you gentlemen speak with *treble*-voices? I am resolved to see what company you keep.

Id. Secret Love, act iv.

Augmentations, that may be doubled, or *trebled*, in times to come, upon the same motives, under the same and other pretences; in short, just as speciously as they have been made.

Lord Bolingbroke. Works, vol. iii. p. 291. *A Dissertation upon Parties. Letter 19.*

The rumbling words march fierce along,
Made *treble* dreadful in your song.
Swift. Directions for making a Birth-day Song.

TREE. *Treen* is used as the plural, and as the adjective. Goth. *trin*; A. S. *treo*, *treow*, *trew*, *arbor*, *treow-en*, *arboreus*; D. *taere*, or *tere*—appel-*tære*, notel-*tære*; which Kilian says were anciently, *appel-boom*, notel-boom, (*boom* is *beam*, *q. v.*) Junius is inclined

TREBLE.
—
TREE.

TREE. to derive from the Gr. *δρῦς*. May it not be the A. S. *treow-an*, *fidem facere, certum facere, confirmare, stabilire*, and applied to—

TREIL-LAGE.

A plant advanced to firm growth; strong, steadfast, established; with a strong stem, trunk, branches. See **OAK**; so called from the size to which it *ekes* or grows.

þat folk fel doun for wonded and y slawe in eyþer syde
Ac þikke as leues doþ of *tren* a geyn wyntre's tyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 56.

At þe begynnynge of þe world. god gaf þe dom hym selve
þat Adam and Eve. and hus issue alle
Sholden deye doun ryht. and dwelle in peyne evere
Yf þei touchede þe *tree*. and of þe frut eten.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 349.

And he saugh a fige *tre* besidis the weye and cam to it and fond
nothing therynne but leeves onely, and he seide to it, nevere fruyt
come forth of thee into withouten ende; and anon the fige *tre*
was dried up.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxi.

And spied a fygge *tree* in the waye, and came to it, and foude
nothyng theron, but leues onely, and sayde to it, neuer frute grow
on the hence forwardes.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For while that Adam fasted, as I rede,
He was in Paradis, and whan that he
Ete of the fruit defended on a *tree*,
Anon he was out cast to wo and peine.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12442.

Hewe downe this *tree*, and let it fall.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

I pray and requyre the said wardeyns, that w^t suche money as
shall remayn yerely over the charge paid and contented for the
said obite, whiche I estyme to be .xd. or there aboute, that they
w^t the said surplusage will bye .vi. *treen* platers, &c.

Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.

Which done, or in doinge, they praised and worshipped their
owne golden, syluery, coper, yerney, *treen* and stoney goddis.

Joye. Expositio of Daniel, ch. i. fol. 63.

For so common were all sorts of *treene* stuffe in old time, that a
man should hardlie find foure peeces of pewter (of which one was
peraduenture a salt) in a good farmer's house.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book ii. ch. xii. p. 317. The Description of England.

Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sownd,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebownd,
That all the Earth for terror seemd to shake,
And *trees* did tremble.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7.

And he would serve them also at the table in *treen* and earthen
dishes.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 608. Julius Cæsar.

There were no wars in those days when men did drink in a *treen*
cup.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, ch. iv. sec. 1. fol. 636. On Repentance.

Like leaves on *trees* the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive, and successive rise.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book vi.

TREILLAGE, } Menage derives Fr. *treille* from
TREILLIS, } the Lat. *trichila*, a walk covered
TREILLISED. } with leaves, (thick as hairs, *τριχες*.)

with vines or other trees, or plants. See Menage and Vossius. A more obvious etymology is—that the verb *treiller* is the same word as *trailer*, to trail; the trees or plants forming the *treille*, and supported by a *treillis*, are *trailing* trees or plants; and the *trellis*, that on which they depend.

Treille, an arbour or walk, set on both sides with vines, &c., twining about a *trellis*, or latticed frame.

Fr. *treillage*, *treillis*, a lattice before a door or window; a grate set thick with crossbars of wood. Cotgrave.

VOL. XXVIII.

Low, without glass, wooden *trellizes*.

Sir Thomas Herbert. Travels, p. 120.

The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved.

Id. Ib. p. 211.

Each correspondent twain alike array'd
With like embellishments of plants and flowers,
Of statues, vases, spouting founts, that play'd
Through shells of Tritons their ascending showers,
And labrynths involv'd, and *trelice-woven* bowers.

West. Education.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers.

Spectator.

TREMANDRA, in Botany, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τρεμω*, to tremble, and *ανηρ ανδρος*, a male, because the anthers are so slightly fixed by their bases to the points of the filaments, as to cause them to shake on the least motion or breath of air. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Tremandree*. Generic character: calyx of five sepals; petals five; stamens ten; anthers two-celled.

This genus consists of two known species, both natives of New Holland; they are small shrubs with the habit of *Helianthemum*, covered with starry hairs. The flowers are purple, about the size of those of *Baueria rubioides*.

TREMATODON, in Botany, a genus so called by Michaux, from *τρημα*, a perforation, and *οδους*, a tooth, in allusion to the teeth of the peristome being pierced by a small hole each. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Musci*. Generic character: fruit terminal; sporangia stipitate; peristome simple, of sixteen distinct, subulate, straight teeth, each pierced by a small hole.

Two or three species of this genus are known; they are mosses with the habit of species of *Dicranum*.

TREMBLE, v. } Fr. *trembler*; It. *tremolare*;
TREMBLE, n. } Sp. *tremblar*; Lat. *tremere*; Gr.
TREMBLER, } *τρεμειν*, to shake.
TREMBLING, n. } To shake, to quake, to shiver,
TREMBLINGLY. } to shudder.

Ac trywlicke to telle. hue *trembled* for fere.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 37.

And he seide, I am Ihesu of Nazareth whom thou pursuest, it is hard for thee to kike aghens the pricke. And he *tremblide* and wondride and seide, lord what wolt thou that I do?

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. ix.

And the Lorde sayde, I am Jesus who thou persecutest, it shal be harde for thee to kycke agaynste the prycke. And he both *trembling* and astonied sayd: Lorde what wylt thou haue me to doe?

Bible, Anno 1551.

Heeres hore aren shad overtime licke vpon my head: and the slacke skinne *tremblith* of mine emptied bodie.

Chaucer. Boecius. De Consolatione, p. 407.

Seruantis obeie ghe to fleeschli lordis with drede and *tremblyng* in symplenesse of ghoure herte as to Crist.

Wiclif. Effesies, ch. vi.

Seruantes be obedyent vnto youre carnall masters, with feare and *tremblyng* in singlenes of your heartes, as vnto Chryst.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He goth vnto the market place
Of Rome: and in a litell space
Through crie the citee was assembled,
And euery mans hert *trembled*,
Whan thei the soth herde of the cas.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii.

Greatly were they of the countre abasshed, whan they herde that their people were dysconfyted: and ther was none so hardy nor so stronge a castell, but *trymbled* for feare.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 215. p. 270.

TREMBLE.
—
TREMEN-
DOUS.

On every side them stood
The trembling ghosts with sad amazed mood,
Chattring their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stonie eies.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 5.

Wert thou a stranger to us,
And bred amongst wild rocks, thy nature wild too,
Affection in thee as thy breeding, cold
And unrelenting as the rocks that nourisht thee,
Yet thou must shake to tell me this; they tremble
When the rude sea threatens divorce amongst 'em,
They that are senceless things shake at a tempest.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *A Wife for a Month*, act iii.

It is not therefore for us presumptuously to break in upon God,
and to think by our natural abilities to wrest open the precious
caskets of the Almighty; and to fetch out all his hidden treasure
thence, at pleasure; but we must come tremblingly before him,
and in all humility crave his gracious admission.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 480. *The Devout Soul*, sec. 22.

Say what the use, were finer optics given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the Heaven?
Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore?

Pope. *Essay on Man*, v. 195. *Epistle* 1.

Then may my soul, as bright instinctive flame,
Aspiring then, thy kindred radiance claim;
Or to some humbler Heav'n the trembler raise,
Though there the last, the first to sing thy praise.

Brooke. *Constantia*.

His soul, where moral truth spontaneous grew,
No guilty wish, no cruel passion knew;
Though tremblingly alive to Nature's laws,
Yet ever firm to honour's sacred cause.

Falconer. *The Shipwreck*, can. 1.

TREMBLEYA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle in honour of Abraham Trembley, who, by his observations on fresh water polypes, has contributed to determine the limits of the vegetable kingdom. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melastomaceæ-Rhexiæ*. Generic character: calyx with an ovate tube, which is constricted at the apex, and five lobes, which are rather dilated from the base, and awned or oblong; petals five, oval; stamens ten, five of which bear ovate-oblong anthers, each with a short, blunt beak, and having its connective drawn out into an obcordate or spatulate simple ligula; the five alternate anthers having their ligula scarcely evident; stigma dot-formed; capsule ovate, five-celled, glabrous.

Six species are known of this genus, all natives of Brazil: they are shrubs, with sessile or petiolate, oblong or linear, quite entire, one or three-nerved leaves, and axillary and terminal one to three-flowered peduncles, and yellow or purplish flowers. The genus differs from *Rhexia* in the corollas being of five petals. The species are very different from each other in habit, although not in character.

TREMELLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Dil- lenius from *tremo*, to shake, on account of the soft, blub- ber-like appearance of some species. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia* and order *Fungi*. Generic character: receptacle gelatinous, homogeneous, bearing fruit all round, destitute of papillæ; sporidia submergent.

Of this singular genus there are nine known British species, growing on stumps and trunks of trees, branches, sticks, dead wood, rotten wood, &c.; they are brown, flesh-coloured, dirty white, orange-yellow, generally soft plants. The genus is closely allied to *Exidia* or *Jew's-ears*.

TREME'NDOUS, (Lat. *tremendus*, from *tre-*
TREME'NDOUSLY.) *mere*, that ought to be trembled
at; that ought to be feared or be dreaded; fearful, dread-
ful, terrible, awful.

Tremendously, tremendousness, are regular subderi- vatives; and (the former especially) not uncommon in exaggerating speech.

If any thing could raise his passion, it was the nonsensical dis- courses of deists and Christian infidels, and he thought he might be justly angry with such wretches, that like the giants of old, durst make war with *tremendous* omnipotence.

Glanvil. *Discourses. The Preface*.

Swear then (he said) by those *tremendous* floods
That roar through hell, and bind th' invoking gods;
Let the great parent earth one hand sustain,
And stretch the other o'er the sacred main.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xiv.

If we are puzzled in accounting for the union of things so familiar to us, and suited to our capacities, what wonder is it, if our thoughts are lost in accounting for the divine union of the *tremendous* Deity?

Waterland. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 303. *A Second Defence of some Queries*.

So God wrought double justice; made the fool
The victim of his own *tremendous* choice,
And taught a brute the way to safe revenge.

Cowper. *The Task*, book vi.

TREMITI, three islands in the Gulf of Venice, sub- ject to Naples, 15 miles from the Northern coast of the Capitanata, called Capraria, Tremiti or St. Nicolo, and St. Domino. Tremiti has a fine Benedictine convent. These islands lie in lat. 42° 10' N., long. 15° 30' E.

TRE'MOR, } Fr. *tremeur*; It. *tremore*; Lat.
TRE'MULOUS, } *tremor*, from *tremere*, to tremble,
TRE'MULOUSLY. } *q. v.*

A shaking, shuddering, shivering; a quivering— (usually from fear, or some ailment.)

As for example, in the ringing of a bell, from every stroke there continues a *tremor* in the bell, which decaying, must (according to his philosophie) be imagination, and referring to the stroke past must be memory.

H. More. *The Immortality of the Soul*, book ii. ch. ii. sec. i.

Mother of all; both gods and men commend
(O muse) whose faire forme did from Joue descend;
That doth with cymball sounds, delight her life;
And *tremulous* diuisions of the fife.

Chapman. *Homer. To the Mother of the Gods*.

When ye are sick or dying, then nothing but prayers and sad complaints, and the groans of a *tremulous* repentance, and the faint labours of an almost impossible mortification.

Taylor. *Sermons*, vol. iii. fol. 30. *Sermon* 2.

Meantime, light-shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether; whose least wave
Stands *tremulous*, uncertain where to turn
The gentle current.

Thomson. *Autumn*.

Thus the earthquake mentioned by Josephus shook the whole land of Judea; and the disaster at Nicomedia, as Marcellinus informs us, was occasioned by a *tremor* which went over Macedonia.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 212. *Julian*, book ii. ch. vi.

Through and out of this, passed rays of light of a brighter co- lour, which vanished, and were renewed nearly in the same time as those of the aurora-borealis, but had no degree of the *tremu- lous* or vibratory motion which is observed in that phenomenon.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. viii. p. 236.

Then fall their lofty spires, and, sinking low,
O'er the pale ashes *tremulously* glow.

Wilkie. *The Epigoniad*, book v.

Calculating politics consider men commercially and numerically; not as beings *tremulously* sentient, but as living engines capable of productive labour.

Knox. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 351. *Remarks on Grammar Schools*.

Sun of the sleepless! melancholy star!
Whose tearful beam glows *tremulously* far,
That show'st the darkness thou canst not dispel,
How like art thou to joy remember'd well!

Byron. *Hebrew Melodies*.

TREMEN-
DOUS.
—
TREMOR.

TRENCH.

TRENCH, v.

TRENCH, n.

TRENCHANT,

TRE'NCHER,

TRE'NCHING, n.

TRE'NCHMORE.

Fr. *trencher*; It. *trinciare*; Sp. *trinchar*, to cut or carve. Case-neuve—from *trans scindere*, to cut across; Menage—from *trunc-are*, to cut off. See ENTRENCH, RETRENCH.

To trench, to surround, to fortify, with trenches, with ditches, earth, &c., cut or dug out; to cut, to carve, to dig; to cut into, to carve out of; *sc.* the property of another, and thus, to encroach.

A *trencher*, upon which any thing (food, victuals) are cut.

A *trencher-man*, a man who provides for—also who consumes largely the contents of.

A *trencher friend*—a friend while well fed.

Great fur he made ther a nizt of wode & of sprai,

And tresche ladde per aboute, pat me wide sai.

R. Gloucester, p. 552.

And forth she walketh esily a pas,

Arrayed after the lusty seson sote

Lightely for to playe, and walken on fote,

Nought but with five or sixe of hire meinie;

And in a *trenche* forth in the park goth she.

Chaucer. *The Squires Tale*, v. 10702.

And as they rengen the *trenches* by and by,

They heard a noise, and a pitous cry.

Id. *The Story of Thebes*, part i. p. 574.

And by his belt he bare a long pavade,

And of a swerd ful *trenchant* was the blade.

Id. *The Reves Tale*, v. 3927.

Notwithstandinge the trauaile of the almoigner, that hath draw vp in the cloth al the remissailles, as *trenchours*, and the relief to bere to the almesse.

Id. *The Testament of Loue*, book i.

And incōtynent they made an assaut, and aproched the barrers, but ther were suche depe *trenches*, that they coude nat cōe nere.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. lix. p. 80.

The erle of Foiz opyned the purse and toke of the poudre, and layde it on a *trenchour* of bredde.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. ch. xxvi. p. 74.

But before our comming he dislodged, notwithstanding it appeared vnto vs that he had in purpose to encampe there; for we found the ground staked out where their *trenches* should haue bene made.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 144. *The Portugal Voiage*.

And Fabius dredynge the deceytfull wyt of Annibal, kept the army within the *trēch*, and so Anniball with his host escaped without damage.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. x. fol. 187.

The passe of Cashill although naturallie of it selfe it were verie strong, yet by means of new *trenching*, plashing of trees, and making of hedges, it was made so strong, that no horsemen could either enter or pass through the same.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 193. *The Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xiii.

Worc. Yea, but a little charge will *trench* him here,

And on this north side winne this cape of land,

And then he runnes straight and euen.

Shakspeare. *First Part of Henry IV.* act iii. sc. 1. fol. 61.

Mur. I, my good lord; safe in a ditch he bides,

With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head;

The least a death to nature.

Id. *Macbeth*, act iii. sc. 4. fol. 141.

Oh look not black upon me, all my friends,

To whom I will be reconcil'd, or grow unto

This earth, till I have wept a *trench*

That shall be great enough to be my grave,

And I will think them too most manly tears,

If they do move your pities.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Honest Man's Fortune*, act iv.

Which when the valiant Elfe perceiv'd, he leapt

As lyon fierce upon the flying pray,

And with his *trenchant* blade her boldly kept

From turning backe, and forced her to stay.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 1.

And trulie they beeset a diuine as well, as for an asse to twang quipassa on a harpe or gitterne, or for an ape to friske *trench-moore* in a paire of buskins and a doublet.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 13. *The Description of Ireland*, ch. ii.

ALPH. Who lyes here?

MAST. Pray ye do not disturb 'em, sir; here lie such youths

Will make you start if they but dance their *trenchmores*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Pilgrim*, act iv. sc. 3.

You fooles of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time-flies,

Cap and knee-slaues, vapours, and minute iackes.

Of man and beast, the infinite maladie

Crust you quite o're.

Shakspeare. *Timon of Athens*, act iii. sc. 6. fol. 89.

They alledge also that foreigners (even the Spaniards themselves) coming over hither, acquit themselves as good *trencher-men* as any; so that it seems want, not temperance, makes them so abstemious at home.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 83. *Barkshire*.

Advanc'd upon the field there stood a mound

Of earth congested, wall'd, and *trench'd* around.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xx.

Here open'd Hell, all Hell I here implor'd,

And from the scabbard drew the shining sword;

And, *trenching* the black earth on every side,

A cavern form'd, a cubit long and wide.

Id. *Ib.* *Odyssey*, book xi.

Some help to sink new *trenches*, others aid

To ram the stones, or raise the palisade.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book xi.

The *trenchant* blade, Toledo trusty,

For want of fighting was grown rusty.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 1.

Montaigne says, in one of his essays, that the learned Castalio was fain to make *trenchers* at Basle to keep himself from starving, when his father would have given any money for such a tutour for his son, and Castalio have willingly embraced such an employment upon very reasonable terms.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 36. *Of Education*, sec. 91.

And as I pass'd

Up yon thick planted ridge, I spy'd their helms

'Mid brakes and boughs *trench'd* in the heath below,

Where like a nest of night-worms did they glitter,

Sprinkling the plain with brightness.

Mason. *Caractacus*.

TREND, v. } Is perhaps formed upon the past par-

TRE'NDING, } ticipie *tyrned*, *tyrn'd*, of the A. S. *tyrnan*, *vertere*, to turn; by the common transposition of the letter r.

The D. and Ger. *trennen*, *disjungere*, *divertere*, seem to be the same word.

The A. S. *trendle* is a spinning wheel, a *rendle*; any thing turned, a bowl, an orb. To *trend* is—

To turn; to make or take a *turn*; to *turn* away, to diverge, to bend, to bend its course.

And this done, there came downe so muche winde, as we were not able to steere before her, with corse and bonnets of each, we hald south with the land, for so the land did *trend*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 448. *Pet and Jackman*.

Therefore this current (hauing none other passage) must of necessity fall out thorow this our 'fret into Mar del Sur, and so *trending* by the Mollicæ, China, and C. de buona Speranca, maintaineth itselfe by circular motion.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 15. *Northwest Passage*.

Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she *trends*

Her silver streame, some wood-nymphes and her friends

That follow'd to her ayde, beholding how

A brooke came gliding where they saw but now

Some heards were feeding, wondred whence it came.

Browne. *Brittania's Pastorals*, book ii. stan. 3.

The riff, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east end to the northward about three miles, then *trends* away to the westward, making as it were a half-moon.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. iii. p. 50. *Anno 1682*.

We steered thus aboute twelve leagues; and then came to a point of land, from whence the land *trends* fast and southerly, for ten or twelve leagues.

Id. *Ib.* ch. xvi. p. 462. *Anno 1688*.

TREND.
—
TREPAN.

When next the rosie morn disclos'd the day
The scouts to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns explore,
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book vii. v. 200.

To the southward of the cape, the land *trends* away S.E. by E.
and S.S.E. and seems to be every where a bold shore.
Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book ii. ch. v. p. 353.

This point, which I called Cape Howe, may be known by the
trending of the coast, which is north on the one side, and south-
west on the other. *Id. Ib. vol. ii. book iii. ch. i. p. 67.*

TRENTAL, Fr. *trente*; It. *trenta*; Sp. *trienta*;
Lat. *triginta*. Thirty, *sc.* masses.

And I will that myn executrice, in as covenable wise as they
may after my decesse, cawse three *trentals* to be songen for my
soule, and all cristen soules.

Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.

If kinges and great men do amisse, they must builde abbeyes
and colledges, meane men builde chauntreis, poore finde *trétals*
and brotherhodes and beggyng friers.
Tyndall. Workes, fol. 141. The Obedience of a Christian Man.

Their diriges, their *trentals*, and their shrifts,
Their memories, their singings, and their gifts
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

TRENTEPOHLIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Agardh to Trentepohl, a German botanist. It belongs
to the class *Cryptogamia* and order *Algæ-Confervoidæ*.
Generic character: filaments minute, tufted, erect, co-
loured, articulated; dissepiments hyaline; fruit tufted,
terminal.

The species inhabit fresh water and marine rocks and
caverns. Two British species are known. The genus
is separated from *Conferva*.

TREPA'N, v. } It. *trapano*; Fr. *trepane*; "an instru-
TREPA'N, n. } ment having a round and indented
TREPA'NNER, } edge, wherewith chirurgions open a
TRE'PHINE, s. } fractured skull, and by the help of a
levatory (within it) raise up the crushed and depressed
parts thereof, and take out pieces of bone and clotted
blood." Cotgrave. This, Huet (see Menage) de-
rives from the Gr. *τρύπανον*, a word, he adds, of the
same meaning: *τρύπανον* is from *τρύπα-ειν*, to perfo-
rate, to penetrate. And (Cotgrave) the Fr. *trappan* is
"a stone-cutter's drill; the tool wherewith he bores
little holes in marble." But the English verb *trepan*,
or *trapan*, is to *entrap*, and Skinner, by a violent and
rather ludicrous metaphor, deduces this application
from the surgical operation; others, he tells us, derive
from *Trepani*, a town of Sicily, into which some Eng-
lish in a storm were invited and then detained. To
trepan, or (more properly *trapan*, though written with-
out distinction), to *entrap*, is the D. *trappen*. See
TRAP.

To catch or take; to overtake, to overreach, to take
in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

The Earl of Westmerland in outward deportment complied
with him, and seemed to approve a writing wherein his main in-
tentions were comprised, so to *trepan* him into his destruction;
telling him on, till it was too late for him either to advance or
retreat, the king with his army being at Pontfract.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 501. Yorkshire.

It is indeed a real *trepan* upon it; feeding it with colours and
appearances instead of arguments.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 381. Sermon 10.

[All other pretences are] nothing but gins, and snares, and
*trepan*s for souls; contrived by the devil, and managed by such as
the devil sets on work. *Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 169. Sermon 4.*

He [Satan] can *trapan* a Jephtha into a vow and solemn oath
and then bind him, under fear of perjury, to perform it by an
horrid and inhuman murder.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 151. Sermon 3.

Yet generally not long after, by the insinuations of that old
pander and *trapanner* of souls, it is odds but you shall hear, that
some of them either fall into villanous and lewd company, or light
into loose and debauched families, or take to some ensnaring
employment.

Id. Ib. vol. vi. p. 339. Sermon 10.

In th' interim spare for no *trepan*s
To draw her neck into the bannus.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 3.

With whiskers curl'd, and round black eyes,
He meditates the luscious prize,
Till caught, *trepann'd*, laments too late
The rigorous decrees of fate.

Somerville. The Fortune Hunter, can. iii.

Lest I might be *trapann'd* and sold as a servant after my arri-
val in Jamaica, I agreed with Capt. Kent to work as seaman for
my passage, and had it under his hand to be cleared at our first
arrival.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. i. p. 4. Anno 1674.

His principal misfortune being the losing company of a small
bark which attended him, and having some of his people *trapann'd*
at Baldivia.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. ix. p. 129.

But I show'd him a screw, which I told my brisk gull
A *trepan* was for bottles had broken their skull.

Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland.

The dura mater under the *trepanned* bone incarn'd so well, that
from that time we only applied a little round tossil to keep the
flesh from thrusting out of it.

Wiseman. Chirurgical Treatises, book v. ch. ix. p. 142.

I began to work with the *trepan*, which I much prefer before a
trephine, it being an instrument which doth its work lightly, and
cutteth the bone equally, or how you please, without pressing so
heavily upon the head, and is approv'd by all the surgeons
abroad, being much to be commended before the *trephine*.

Id. Ib. p. 132.

TREPIDATION, Fr. *trepidation*; It. *trepidazione*;
Sp. *trepidacion*; Lat. *trepidatio*. Festus derives the
Lat. *trepido* from the Gr. *τρεπειν*, *vertere, quia turba-
tione mens vertitur*. See Vossius, who refers to the
Gr. *ταρβ-ειν*, *pavere, terrere*.

The trembling, quaking, shaking; (frequently of
fear, implied.)

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did, and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent.

Donne. A Valediction.

They can no firme basis have
Vpon the *trepidation* of a wave.

Habington. Castara, p. 2.

Thebit first found the motion of *trepidation*.

Glanvil. Essay 3, sec. 4.

The irresolute repugnance of some, the hypocritical submissions
of others, the ferocious insolence of Cromwell, the rugged bru-
tality of Harrison, and the general *trepidation* of fear and wicked-
ness, would, if some proper disposition could be contrived, make
a picture of unexampled variety and irresistible instruction.

The Idler, No. 46.

What secret hand the *trepidation* weighs,
Or through the zodiac guides the spiral pace?

Brooke. Universal Beauty, book i. v. 291.

TREPOCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
Nuttall from the Greek *τρεπω*, to turn, and *καρπος*, a
fruit. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*,
and the natural family of *Umbelliferae-Cumineæ*. Ge-
neric character: calyx five-toothed, teeth caducous;
petals obcordate, inflexedly emarginate; fruit pyramidal,
angular, or nearly terete, contracted at the sides; meri-
carps convex on the backs, with five primary, filiform,

TREPAN.
—
TREPO-
CARPUS.

TREPO-CARPUS. hardly prominent ribs, each margined by a brown line on both sides, and four secondary elevated ribs, each bearing a single vitta at its base; commissure thick, furrowed in the middle, and furnished with vittæ inside; seed straight, rather compressed on the back.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Cuminum*, consists of two known species, both natives of North America; they are annual, glabrous, branched herbs, with the habit of *Æthusa*. The leaves are multifid with linear segments; the umbels are opposite the leaves, of five rays; the involucra are composed of from one to three linear leaves; the umbellules contain each from five to eight flowers, and the involucels are composed of four or five unequal linear dimidiate leaves; the flowers are white.

TRE'SPASS, v. } Fr. *trespasser*, to pass from; *sc.*
TRE'SPASS, n. } this life, to de cease; also to over-
TRE'SPASSER, } pass, to pass beyond, or exceed.
TRE'SPASSING, n. } To pass over or beyond, to exceed, *sc.* our right; our duty; beyond due bounds or limits; to transgress; to go over, or into that which is the property or right of another, to enter wrongfully; generally, to act wrongfully.

To Rome gode messagers to the Pope he sende,
 Vort azen holi church is *trespas* amende.

R. Gloucester, p. 505.

Thei did a foule *trespas*, it was unseemly thing.

R. Brunne, p. 171.

Edrik was hanged on the toure for his *trispas*.

Id. p. 50.

And to take *trespassours*. and tyen hem faste.

Piers Plouhman, p. 17.

Of my *trespas* with tunge.

Id. p. 109.

Thou lord that knowist the hertis of alle men, schewe whom thou hast chosen of this seruyce and apostilheed of which Iudas *trespasside* that he schulde go into his place.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. i.

For where is no lawe there is no *trespas* neither is *trespassyng*.

Id. Romayns, ch. iv.

For circumcisioun profitith if thou kepe the lawe, but if thou be a *trespassour* aghen the lawe, thi circumcisioun is maad prepuce.

Id. Ib. ch. ii.

But deeth regnyde fro Adam tilto Moises also into hem that synnyden not in liknesse of the *trespassyng* of Adam the which is liknesse of Crist to comynge.

Id. Ib. ch. v.

For it is reson, that he that *trespasseth* by his free will, that by his free will he confesse his *trespas*; and that non other man telle his sinne but himself.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 168.

It is wel wist, which they ben that han don to you this *trespas* and vilanie, and how many *trespassours*, and in what manere they han don to you all this wrong, and all this vilanie.

Id. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 113.

But he, whiche all sleighes can,
 The diuell that lieth in hell fast,
 Hym that it cast hathe ouercast,
 That for a *trespas*, whiche he dede,
 He was put in the same stede.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii.

Whereunto the sayde xxxvi cytezyens answeryd, that it was cotrary theyr lybertyes to be sworne so many for any mater of *trespas* atwene the kyng and any of hys cytezyens.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 340. Anno 1257.

And thus soone after thys, noble Robert de Bruse, kyng of Scotland, *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xx. p. 29.

I would wish the parties *trespassant*, to be made bond or slaues vnto those that receiued the iniurie, to sell and giue where they listed, or to be condemned to the gallies.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book ii. ch. xi. p. 312. The Description of England.

A iudge, that after death doth punish sore
 The faults, which life hath *trespassed* before.

Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

Go, lord it in your watery realms, the main!

There rage and bluster as you please,

Licentious in your native seas,

But not an inch as *trespassers* yo'll gain.

Yalden. Fable 9.

This action of *trespass* or transgression, on the case, is an universal remedy, given for all personal wrongs and injuries without force.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. viii. p. 122.

TRESPASS, in Law, *transgressio*, is, according to Bracton, any transgression of the law less than treason, felony, or misprision of either; but it is most constantly used for that wrong or damage which is done by one private man to another, or to the king in his forest, &c.; in which signification it is of two sorts, *trespass general*, otherwise called *trespass vi et armis*, and *trespass special*, or upon the case. "Trespass," says Blackstone, "in its largest and most extensive sense, signifies any transgression or offence against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live, whether it relates to a man's person or his property. Therefore beating another is a trespass, for which an action of *trespass vi et armis* in assault and battery will lie. Taking or detaining a man's goods are respectively trespasses, for which an action of *trespass vi et armis*, or on the case in trover and conversion (see TROVER), is given by the law; so also non-performance of promises or undertakings is a trespass, upon which an action of *trespass* on the case in *assumpsit* is grounded: and in general any misfeasance, or act of one man, whereby another is injuriously treated or damnified, is a transgression, or trespass in its largest sense, for which an action will lie."

Trespass supposes a wrong to be done with force; and trespasses against the person of a man are of several kinds, as by threatening to hurt him; assaulting him, or setting upon a man to beat him; maiming a person so that he loses the use of limbs; imprisoning or restraining a man of his lawful liberty and the like. An action of trespass is the remedy for a menace attended with consequent damages, and for an illegal assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, when not under colour of process; and even for an unnecessary degree of violence in cases where the assault, &c., were originally lawful, and in other similar instances. The same action lies also for menacing tenants, servants and others having relative rights to him who complains, and for beating, wounding, or imprisoning a wife or servant, whereby the landlord, master, or servant has sustained a loss, although the injury, the loss of service, of tenancy, company and comfort, are consequential and not immediate; or for seducing away a wife or servant, or for debauching the latter, force being implied in law, and the wife and servant being considered as having no power to consent; trespass will also lie for debauching a daughter.

Of trespass for injuries to a man's personal property, the party bringing the action must have an interest in the same at the time the injury was committed, to such an extent as to have had the actual or constructive possession, and also a general or qualified property therein, which may be either in the case of the absolute or general owner entitled to immediate possession, who may maintain his action although he has never had the actual possession, or although he has parted with his possession to a carrier or a servant, giving him only a bare

TRES-PASS.

TRES-
PASS.

authority to carry or keep the same, not coupled with an interest in the thing. This is grounded on the rule of law that the general property of personal chattels *prima facie*, as to all civil purposes, draws to it the possession. So it may be in the case of a qualified owner coupled with an interest, and also entitled to immediate possession, as a factor or consignee of goods, in which he has an interest in respect of his commission. But the quantity or certainty of the interest is not material, for a shopkeeper may maintain trespass for taking goods sent to him on sale or return. So it may also be in the case of a bailee (or one to whom goods are delivered in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on his part) with a mere naked authority, unaccompanied with any interest, except as to remuneration for trouble, but who is in actual possession, for he may support this form of action for any injury done while he was in the actual possession of the thing, as, for instance, a carrier, a factor, or a pawnee. It is, however, otherwise of a mere servant. And lastly, in the case of actual possession, though without the consent of the real owner; as the finder of any article who may maintain trespass against any person but the real owner, and as in the case of a party having an illegal possession, he may support this action against any person but the legal owner.

The nature of the injury for which this action affords redress may be either the unlawful taking of the personal chattel, or by the injuring it whilst in the possession of the general owner, or of a person having a special property in it, as a bailee.

With regard to the cases of trespass relating to land, called in law real property, they are extremely numerous, but may be generally referred to by the following observations. Blackstone says that trespass in a limited and confined sense, as relates to land, signifies no more than an entry on another man's ground, without a lawful authority, and doing some damage, however inconsiderable, to his real property. For the right of *meum* and *tuum*, or property in lands, being once established, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that this right must be exclusive; that is, that the owner may retain to himself the sole use and occupation of his soil; every entry therefore thereon, without the owner's leave, and especially if contrary to his express order, is a trespass or transgression, for satisfaction of which an action of trespass will lie; but the *quantum* of that satisfaction is to be determined by considering how far the offence was wilful or inadvertent, and by estimating the value of the actual damage sustained. Fitzherbert observes that "every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a trespass, by breaking his close; the words of the writ of trespass commanding the defendant to show cause *quare clausum quærentis fregit*. For every man's land is, in the eye of the law, inclosed and set apart from his neighbour's; and that either by a visible and material fence, as one field is divided from another by a hedge, or by an ideal invisible boundary, existing only in contemplation of law, as when one man's land adjoins to another's in the same field; for if no other special loss can be assigned, yet still the words of the writ itself specify one general damage, viz. the treading down and bruising his herbage."

A man is answerable for not only his own trespass but for that of his cattle also; for if by his negligent keeping they stray upon the land of another, and much more if he permits them to go, or drives them on, and

they tread down his neighbour's herbage, and spoil his corn or his trees, this is a trespass for which the owner must answer in damages. In this case the law gives the injured party a remedy either by permitting him to distrain the cattle thus "*damage feasant*," or doing damage, till the owner shall make him satisfaction; or else by bringing an action at common law of trespass *vi et armis*, which lies for a trespass committed upon another's land, either by a man himself or his cattle. But the amount of the damage must be such as the jury may see fit to assess.

With respect to the nature of the injury to real property, trespass can only be supported when the injury is committed with force, actual or implied and immediate. As to the person by and against whom it may be brought, it seems that actual possession is necessary to support it. The party who brings it must have a property, either absolute or temporary, in the soil, and actual possession by entry, for there is this material distinction between personal and real property as to the right of the owner—in the former we have seen that the general property draws to it the possession sufficient to enable the owner to support trespass, though he has never been in possession. But in the case of land and other real property, there is no such constructive possession, and unless, therefore, the party bringing the action had the actual possession by himself or his servant at the time when the injury was committed, he cannot maintain it.

Actions of trespass for injuries committed under colour of a legal proceeding cannot in general be brought for any act, however erroneous, if expressly sanctioned by the judgment or direction of one of the superior courts at Westminster. But it may for the malicious and undue issue of a *fieri facias*, or for maliciously procuring a magistrate to grant an illegal warrant. So it may in cases where the proceedings of a court of competent jurisdiction are defective as being irregular or void, and the same may be brought against the attorney and the plaintiff. It also lies where the process of such a court has been misapplied, or has been abused. Also when a ministerial officer proceeds without warrant on the information of another, the action lies against the informer, if the information turns out unfounded; but no person who acts upon a regular writ or warrant can be liable to this action, however malicious his conduct, the remedy against him for the malicious motive and proceeding being in another form of action. Such are a few instances out of a vast variety of cases to be found in the books relating to actions of trespass for injuries under colour of legal proceedings.

The foregoing is a general outline of the nature and effect of this action; of the pleadings and other technical matters relating to the same, it is unnecessary here to speak. They will be found amply laid down in Mr. Chitty's book on pleading, and other works of a similar nature. It will be sufficient, therefore, in conclusion, to observe that as the law always couples the idea of force with that of intrusion on the property of another, it is needful that the declaration should contain an allegation that the injury was committed *vi et armis* and *contra pacem*.

Bacon's, Rolle's, and Viner's *Abridgments*; Comyn's *Digest*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*, &c.

TRESS, *n.* } Fr. *tresse de cheveux*, a lock of
TRESSED, *adj.* } hair. Tresser, to plait, weave, or
TRE'SSURE, } make into tresses. It. *treccia*; Sp.
TRE'SSURED. } *trenza, trenzar*. Skinner thinks

TRES-
PASS.

TRESS.

TRESS. it may be from *tricare, intricare*.^{*} See **INTRICATE**. Case-
neuve, from the Gr. *τρισσοος*, three, because a *tress* is
TRESSEL formed by interlacing *three* pieces. Menage, that the
Italian is from the Gr. *Σπιξ, τριχος*, hair. In the A. S.
thras, or *thres*, is a fringe, and *thraest-an* is to wreath,
to *twist*. (See Lye and Somner.) A *twist* is any thing
twiced; a thread or thrid is, perhaps, anything *thre-ed*,
thred, or thrid; and a *tress* may be anything *triced* or
thriced, thus bringing home the etymology of Case-
neuve. A *tress* then will be—

A three-fold, or tripled portion or quantity; a lock
or curl (of hair); anything hanging like the hair.

Tressure, a lace, or laced border. Fr. *trescheur*.

Hire yelwe here was broided in a *tresse*,
Behind hire back, a yerde long I gesse.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1051.

In habit made with chastitee and shame
In women shuld appareile you, (quod he)
And nat in *trassed* here, and gay perrie,
As perles, ne with gold, ne clothes riche.

Id. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5925.

Fyrst the fetures of hir face,
In whiche nature had all grace
Of womanlie beutee besette,
So that it might not be bette.
And howe hir yelowhe heare was *tressed*,
And hir atyre so well adressed.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii.

Her yellow golden heare
Was trimly woven and in *tresses* wrought,
Ne other tire she on her head did weare,
But crowned with a garland of sweete rosiere.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 9.

Now hath this yonker torn his *tressed* locks,
And broke his pipe which was of sound so sweet.

Drayton. *Pastorals. Eglogue 2.*

Thou most vertuous and most blessed,
Eyes of stars, and golden *tressed*
Like Apollo, tell me, sweetest,
What new service now is meetest
For the satyr?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Faithful Shepherdess*, act v. *The Song.*

No more my locks in ringlets curl'd diffus'd
The costly sweetness of Arabian dewes,
Nor braids of gold the varied *tresses* bind,
That fly disorder'd with the wanton wind.

Pope. *Sappho to Phaon.*

The mother first beheld with sad survey;
She rent her *tresses*, venerably gray,
And cast, far off, the regal veils away.

Id. *Homer. Iliad*, book xxii.

When the impediments of prejudice, pride, malice, and ambi-
tion shall be removed, which now retard their operation, they
will beat down the ill-founded citadel, but *tressed* as it is by all
the arts and arms of human power, endeavouring to build a fan-
cied fabric of selfish or private felicity on the wreck and ruins of
human nature.

Knox. *Works*, vol. v. p. 410. *Preface to Antipolemus.*

What virgins these, in speechless woe,
That bend to earth their solemn brow,
That their flaxen *tresses* tear,
And snowy veils that float in air.

Gray. *The Descent of Odin.*

The Scottish arms are a lion with a border or *tressure*, adorned
with flower de luces.

Warton. *English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 269.

The *tressed* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreath his shield.

Scott. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, can. 4.

TRE'SSEL, or } It is sometimes also written and
TRE'STLE, or } spoken *trussel*; Bar. Lat. *trestel-*
TRE'TTLE, } *lum*; Fr. *tresteau*, or *tretteau*, a
TRE'STLER. } tripod, three-footed or three-legged,
frame, to support a table. Mr. Moore says in Suffolk
they have sometimes four. Perhaps—

A frame having *three stalls* or standings, or legs. **TRESSEL**
See **TREVET**.

Of gold per is a berde, & *tretels* per bi,
Of silver oþer vesselle gilte fulle richeli.

R. Brunne, p. 152.

[Pyers of Gauaston] yode vpon a day vnto Westmynster, and
there out of y^e kynges iuell house toke a table and a payre of
trestyllys of golde, and conueyed theym, with other iuellys, out of
the lade.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 418.

These burgesses sette downe the lytter on two *trestels* in the
myddes of the chambre; than they kneled downe before the
kyng and said, &c.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 157. p. 434.

Citron tables stand

On iuory *tressells*, such as Cæsar's eyes

Saw not when hee king Juba did surprise.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book x.

They that followed them, had brought from home great leavers
and clubs, and as they went they took up feet of *trestlers* and
chairs which the people had overthrown and broken, running away,
and hied them apace to meet with Tiberius, striking at them that
stood in their way.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 689. *Tiberius and Caius.*

The Gloucester made a signal of distress to inform us that she
had a spring in her main-mast, twelve feet below the *trussel-trees*,
which appeared so dangerous that she could not carry any sail
upon it.

Anson. *Voyages*, book iii. ch. i. p. 394.

I ordered the top-masts to be struck and unrigged, in order to
fix to them moveable chocks or knees, for want of which the *trestle-*
trees were continually breaking.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. iv. book iii. ch. xi. p. 138.

TREVERANIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Willdenow, in honour of Lud. Christ. Treveranus, M.D.,
Professor of Botany in the University of Bonn on the
Rhine. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *An-*
giospermia, and the natural family of *Gesneriaceæ-Ges-*
neriæ. Generic character: calyx adnate to the ova-
rium, with a five-parted, nearly equal limb; corolla
funnel-shaped, with a rather oblique tube, which is gib-
bous behind at the base, and a nearly equal, spreading,
five-lobed limb; stamens four, didynamous, with the
rudiment of a fifth; anthers connected; ovarium girded
by a ring; capsule dry, one-celled, or half-two-celled;
placentas parietal; seeds numerous, dust-formed.

This genus consists of three known species, *T. pul-*
chella, a native of Jamaica, and *T. grandiflora*, and *T.*
heterophylla, both natives of Mexico: the first is the only
one as yet introduced into our gardens; they are all
pubescent, perennial plants, furnished with scaly ament-
formed, underground stolons, by which the plants are
propagated; the leaves are opposite, or three in a whorl;
the flowers are axillary, solitary or few, and aggregate;
the corollas are showy and scarlet.

TRE'VET, } Fr. *trepied*, a tripod.

TRI'VET. } A threefoot; a stool with three feet.

Bicause they wanted *trevets* or stones whereon to set their
kettles on, ran by chance into the ship, and brought great peeces
of Nitrum with him, which served their turne for that present.

Holnshed. *Chronicles*, vol. i. book ii. ch. xii. p. 316. *The Descrip-*
tion of England.

And withall, a *trivet*, that enclos'd

Twentie two measures roome, with eares.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliad*, book xxiii.

The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame,

A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,

Who thrust, beneath the limping leg, a sherd,

So was the mended board exactly rear'd,

Dryden. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book viii.

Dispos'd apart, Ulysses shares the treat!

A *trivet-table*, an ignobler seat,

The prince appoints.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xx.

TREVISO. **TREVISO**, or **TREVIGLIO**, a city of Italy, formerly capital of Trevisiano, now no longer a province. It is a bishop's see and had once a university, which is now transferred to Padua, but it is still the residence of many noble families. It is distant from Venice 18 miles, North-North-West.

TRI-
ACHNE.

TREVOA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Miers, probably from the vernacular name of the shrub. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamnaceæ*. Generic character: calyx turbinate, five-cleft, persistent, with reflexed segments; petals cucullate, erect, inclosing the stamens; anthers one-celled, bursting each by a kidney-shaped chink; disk almost wanting; ovary superior, large, hairy, three-celled, the cells one-seeded; style much exerted, hairy, persistent; stigma acute, simple; capsule membranous, two-valved, one-seeded, on account of two of the cells becoming abortive; seed erect, elliptical, compressed, marked by a longitudinal furrow; albumen sparing, fleshy; radicle inferior.

Two species of this genus are known, *T. quinque-nervis*, and *T. trinervis*, both natives of Chili; they are shrubs furnished with short, awl-shaped spines or thorns, disposed crosswise; the leaves are by fours and marked by longitudinal nerves; the flowers rise in fascicles from tubercles which are placed at the bases of the spines and axils of the leaves.

TREVOUX, a town of the department of the Ain in France, and once the capital of the principality of Dombes. The old parliament house, the ancient mint, and the residence of the governor, are the principal buildings. The printing-office here was celebrated for issuing the literary journals of the Jesuits from the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux stands on the Saone, 12 miles North of Lyons; the population is 2556.

TREWIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to C. J. Trew, a German botanical author. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Euphorbiaceæ*. Generic character: perianth superior, with a three-parted persistent limb; stamens numerous; style and stigma one; capsule triquetrous, turbinate, crowned by the perianth, three-celled, three-valved, three-seeded; seeds fixed to a thin dissepiment.

Only one species is known, *T. nudiflora*, a tree indigenous to the East Indies; the leaves are large and alternate; the flowers are disposed in racemose, axillary spikes, and are of a greenish-yellow colour.

TREY, Fr. *trois*—three.

Seven is my chance, and thin is cink and treye.
Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12517.

TRIACHNE, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Cassini, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *ἀχνη*, a point, on account of the pappus being generally composed of three paleæ. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Nassauviaceæ*. Generic character: heads composed of five equal flowers; involucre in two series, the outer series of five-oval mucronate scales, the inner series a little shorter, and of five membranous scales; receptacle small, naked; flowers hermaphrodite; outer lip of corolla tridentate, and the inner one is undivided; stamens having the joints of the anthers long; anthers with long appendages at the base and apex; achenia obovate, rather costate; pappus composed of three or five paleæ, which are narrow at the bases, obtuse at the apices, and scarcely denticulated on the margins.

Only one species of this genus, which is nearly allied to *Nassauvia* and *Triptilion*, is yet known, *T. pygmæa*, a native of the straits of Magellan. It is a small sub-ligneous, glabrous, tufted plant. The leaves are sessile, imbricated, oval, acute, coriaceous, dentately ciliated at the base, recurved at apex. The heads of flowers are crowded on the tops of the branches, intermixed with floral leaves. The corollas are probably yellow.

TRIAD, } Fr. *triade*; It. *triade*; Lat. *trias*;
TRIA'LITY, } Gr. *τριας*; three. *Triad*—
TRIA'RIAN, } A co-union of three. *Triarian*.
TRI'ARCHY. } Lat. *triarii*—
Soldiers of the third line. *Triarchy*—
A government of three.

So plentifully gat he by his perquisites, as elecons, procurations, appeales, preuentions, pluralities, tot quots, *trialities*, &c.
Holinshead. *Chronicles*, vol. i. book ii. ch. ii. p. 245. *The Description of England*.

Let the brave second and *Triarian* band
Firm against all impression stand:
The first we may defeated see;
The virtue of the force of these are sure of victory.
Cowley. *On the Restoration of King Charles II.*

It may be rendered more briefly thus: the undivided monad we extend to a *triad*; and again, the undiminished *triad* we collect into a monad.

Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 189. *Sermon 8.*

It is very plain that those primitive fathers did not answer the question, how God is one, as some moderns do, by leaving out the Son and the Holy Ghost, and placing the unity in the Father only: but their way was to take in all the three persons, and so to make up the monad of the undivided *triad*. *Id. Ib.*

It seems, however, as if he himself recognized the fault of perpetual *triads* in his style, since they are by no means frequent in his last productions.

Knox. *Works*, vol. i. p. 156. *On the Periodical Essayists*.

There lye betweene and about these citties, certaine *triarchies*, containing every one of them as much as an whole country.

Holland. *Plinie. Natural History*, book v. ch. xviii.

TRIADENIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Spach, from the Greek *τρια*, three, and *ἀδην*, a gland, on account of the three hypogynous glands. It belongs to the class *Polyadelphia*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Hypericinæ*. Generic character: petals persistent, each furnished with a cucullate appendage; hypogynous glands thick, ovoid; androphore linear, tongue-shaped; ovary three-celled; stigma minute, capitate; capsule chartaceous, three-celled, trilocular; placentas three, central connate, but at length free; seeds large, scrobiculate.

Triadenia is a genus separated from *Hypericum*, and consists of four known species, of which *T. microphylla*, the *Hypericum Ægyptiacum*, is the type of the genus; they are small branched shrubs, with small opposite, decussate, quite entire, dotted leaves, and axillary and terminal yellow flowers.

TRIADICA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Loureiro, from the Greek *τριάδικος*, by threes, on account of the stigmas being three, the capsule three-celled, and the seeds three. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Diandria*, and the natural family of *Euphorbiaceæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious; calyx small, campanulate, three-four cleft; male flower, stamens two; filaments flat, very short; anthers two-lobed; female flower with a short thick style, crowned by three oblong erect stigmas; berry dry, three-celled, cells one-seeded.

There are two known species of this genus, one a

TRI-
ACHNE.
—
TRIA-
DICA.

TRIA-DICA. native of *Cochin China*, and the other of China; both trees with alternate, quite entire glabrous leaves; aments almost terminal, filiform, naked, distinct, with many flowered tubercles.

TRIAENA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Kunth, from *τρίαῖνα*, a trident, on account of the tricuspidate, neuter flower. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets two-flowered, the one hermaphrodite, and the other neuter and triaristate; glumes two, lower one awned at the base, the awn adhering even to the middle of the glume; paleæ two, acuminate, mutic; stamens three; styles two; stigmas subplumose; caryopsis inclosed in the upper palea, free.

Only one species is known, *T. racemosa*.

TRIAL, in *Law*, (*triatio*), is defined to be the examination of a cause civil or criminal, before a judge who has a jurisdiction over it, according to the laws of the land. The trial or examination of the matter of fact in issue is of various sorts, as, for example, trial by record, by inspection or examination, by certificate, by witnesses, and by jury.

Trial by record is used where a matter of record is pleaded in any action, and the opposite party pleads *nul tiel record*, that there is no such matter of record existing. Upon this the parties pray that the matter may be inquired of by the record, and on a certain day appointed the same is inquired into. Records being the rolls or memorials of the judges, import of themselves such incontrollable verity, that they admit of no proof or averment to the contrary, insomuch that they are to be tried only by themselves, for otherwise there would be no end of controversies.

Trial by inspection, or examination, is, when for the greater expedition of a cause, in some point or issue, being either the principal question, or arising collaterally out of it, but being evidently the object of sense, the judges of the court, upon the testimony of their own senses, decide the point in dispute.

Trial by certificate is allowed in such cases where the evidence of the party certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute; as, for instance, the admission or the deprivation of a clerk or spiritual person is to be tried by the certificate of the bishop.

Trial by witnesses, *per testes*, without the intervention of a jury, the only method of trial known to the civil law, is adopted by depositions in Chancery; the judge is thus left to form, in his own breast, his sentence, upon the credit of the witnesses examined.

Trials by jury, by the country, *per pais*, *per patriam*, or by jury, in civil cases, are either at bar, *nisi prius*, or before the sheriff. Trials at bar are those which take place before all the judges at the bar of the court in which the action is brought. Trials at *nisi prius* are those which are commanded to be tried by a jury at Westminster on a certain day specified in the writ, *Nisi prius*, &c., or "unless the justices of assize come before that day to such a place," and the trial is, with certain special exceptions, had in the county where the fact was or is supposed to have been committed. Trials before the sheriff are held in certain cases for debt under 20*l.*, by virtue of the statute 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 42, s. 17.

Trials in criminal cases are by jury. In those of peers, in cases of treason and felony, or misprision of either, are by the peers of Great Britain in the Court of Parliament, or the Court of the Lord High Steward. The trial by jury, in respect to all commoners or

persons not having the privilege of the peerage, is that trial by the peers, *pares* or equals of any Englishman, which, as the great bulwark of his liberties, is secured to him by the Great Charter.

There were formerly two other kinds of trial, by wager of battle, and by wager of law; but the former was abolished by the statute 57 Geo. III., c. 46, and the latter by that of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 42. See WAGER of BATTLE and WAGER of LAW.

For further information on the subject of trials, see ACTION, ASSIZE, INDICTMENT, INFORMATION, ISSUE, JUDGE, PLEAS and PLEADING. See also VENUE.

TRIANGLE, } Fr. *triangle*, *triangulaire*; It. *triangolo*; Sp. *triangulo*; Lat. *triangulus*.
TRIANGLED, }
TRIANGULAR, }
TRIANGULARLY, } A figure containing three
TRIANGULARITY. } angles.

Their sayle is made of mattes of sedges, square or *triangle* wise: and they saile as well right against the winde, as before the winde.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 818. Thomas Candish.

The city it selfe in forme representeth a *triangular* figure, the sea washing the walles vpon two sides thereof, the other side faceth the continent of Thracia.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 308. M. Richard Wrag.

Thus as these legions coast
On Danemore they are met, indifferent for this war;
Whereas three easy hills that stand *triangular*,
Small Edgcoat overlook.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 22.

The geometrician never consulteth as touching a *triangle* to wit, whether it hath three angles equall to twaine that be right, or no? because he knoweth assuredly that it hath, for all consultations are concerning things that alter and vary sometime after one sort, and otherwhiles after another.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 56. *Of Morall Vertue*.

And after another manner likewise of composition, it [the number of nine] standeth of two *triangled* numbers, to wit, a senary, and a ternary, whereof both the one and the other is a perfect number.

Id. Ib. fol. 652. *Of Symposiaques*.

That the three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones, is a truth as certain as any thing can be, and I think more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 30. *Of Human Understanding*, book i. ch. iv. sec. 22.

These bars stood all parallel to the ground, and their further ends, which stood *triangularly* and opening from each other at equal distances, like the fliers of our kitchen-jacks, were made exactly in the shape of the paw of some monstrous beast.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xv. p. 411.

We say, for instance, not only that certain figures are *triangular*, but we discourse of *triangularity*.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. v. p. 226. *Of Human Knowledge*.

TRIANOPILES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Fenzl, from *τρίαῖνα*, a trident, *πτελος*, a feather, in reference to the three plumose bristles of the perianth. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: spikelets two-flowered; paleæ subdistich; bristles of perianth three, linear, plumosely ciliated, trifid at apex, the segments awn-formed and naked, the middle one the longest; stamens three; disk small, callous; ovarium terminated by a bifid style; caryopsis girded by the disk, dilated at the base of the style, mucronate.

Only a solitary species of this genus is known; it is an herb with the habit of *Carex pulicaris*. The culms are simple and leafy. The spikelets are crowded, terminal, and lateral, and spathaceously involucreted.

TRIAN-
THEMA.

TRIAS-
PIS.

TRIANTHEMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Sauvages, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *ἄνθος*, *a flower*, on account of the flowers being generally disposed by threes. It belongs to the class *Pent-Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Portulacæ*. Generic character: calyx of five-persistent sepals, which are connected at their bases; they are coloured inside, and mucronate below their apices; petals none; stamens five or ten, rarely more, distinct, and inserted in the bottom of the calyx; anthers reniform; styles or stigmas one or two, filiform, rarely three; capsule dehiscing transversely below the middle, the upper part, which separates like a lid, is hollow, and contains a seminiferous cell; therefore both cells are simple or of two divisions, containing each one or few seeds.

A genus nearly allied to *Portulaca*, consisting of nine known species, natives of Arabia, East Indies, Mexico, and the Cape of Good Hope; they are more or less fleshy herbs or under shrubs, bearing opposite, quite entire petiolate leaves; the petioles dilated into stipula-formed membranes on both sides. The flowers are axillary and sessile, and usually three together.

TRIAS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from the Greek *τριας*, *a triad*. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Malaxideæ*. Generic character: sepals equal, ovate, spreading, connate at the base, almost free from the foot of the column; petals small, erect; labelum small, undivided, articulated into the bent column, and having its base drawn out, and somewhat toothed on the sides; column short, semiterete, marginate, free; anthers two-celled, drawn out into a petaloid, cuneated, emarginate membrane at the top; pollen masses four, the two inner ones smaller.

This genus consists of two known species, natives of the East Indies: they are small, pseudo-bulbous herbs; the bulbs are roundish, glabrous, and one-leaved, and form a dense tuft. The leaves are small and coriaceous, and veinless. The peduncles are erect, radical, one-flowered, and shorter than the leaves. The flowers are rather large, of a greenish-brown colour, open, and in the form of a triangle.

TRIASPIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Burckell, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *ἀσπίς*, *a buckler*, on account of the wings of the samara being three, and saucer-shaped. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Malpighiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx short, five-parted, glandless; petals longer than the calyx, unequal, unguiculate, fringed; stamens ten, unequal, joined together, and with the style of the ovary at the base; anthers glabrous; ovaria three, each expanded into a wing on both sides, hence forming a six-winged fruit, which is pilose, and seated on a short stipe; cells containing one pendulous ovulum each; styles three, glabrous, long, slender, acute at apex, and somewhat dilated into a ligula, which is stigmatose beneath; samaræ three, or fewer by abortion, adhering to the axis, winged on the margin; indehiscent, one-seeded, and the wings saucer-shaped, sometimes interrupted at top, usually crested along the middle on the back; seed inverted.

This genus consists of several species; they are shrubs indigenous to the tropical parts of Asia, and the south of Africa. The leaves are opposite, rarely somewhat alternate, petiolate, quite entire, glabrous, or pilose, exstipulate. The racemes or corymbs are axillary, and

few-flowered or terminal, and form many-flowered panicles, in consequence of the abortion of the upper leaves. The flowers are rose-coloured.

TRIATHERA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Desveaux, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *ἀθήρ*, *an awn*, on account of the trifid lower palea. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spike solitary, simple, the rachis hardly articulated; spikelets sessile, alternate, distich, distant, two-flowered, and articulated with the rachis, lower flower sessile, hermaphrodite, upper one on a short pedicel, tabescent, reduced to three long scabrous, straight awns; glumes two, one-nerved, keeled, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, upper one the longest, and contiguous to the rachis; paleæ two, lower one herbaceous, oblong-lanceolate, trifid at apex, concave, three-nerved, the segments subulate; upper palea lanceolate, bicarinate, bifid at apex; stamens three; ovary elongated, glabrous; styles two, terminal; stigmas plumose, from simple hairs; scales two, fleshy, subdolabriform, glabrous; caryopsis unknown.

One species is known, *T. Americana*, a native of Hispaniola; it is much branched grass, with involute, setaceous, stiff leaves, the sheaths of which are pilose at top. This genus hardly differs from *Eutriana*, unless in the inflorescence.

TRIBE, } Fr. *tribu*, *tribu*; It. *tribo*, *tribu*; Sp. *tribu*; Lat. *tribus*, so called (Varro) because the Roman land was at first divided into *three* parts; applied generally to—

A portion, a division; of people into districts; in races or families; of animals or vegetables, into classes or orders.

To *tribe*, to class, or arrange in classes.

Of whom as afterwarde befel
The *tribus* twelfe of Israel
Engendred were, and ben the same,
That of hebrewes tho hadden name.

Gower. *Conf. Am.*, book viii. p. 250.

When now the spials for the promis'd soil,
For the twelve *tribes* that twelve in number went,
Having discover'd forty days with toil,
Safely return'd as happily they went.

Drayton. *Moses his Birth and Miracles*, book iii.

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds, are well *tribed* by Mr. Wilughby and Mr. Ray.

Nicolson. *English History. Lib.* (edition 1696,) p. 19.

By thee the various vegetative *tribes*,
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves,
Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew.

Thomson. *Spring*.

Among those councils, let not mine be vain,
In *tribes* and nations to divide thy train;
His separate troops let every leader call,
Each strengthen each, and all encourage all.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book ii.

The subject is a sceptre, which could in no sense, not even in the sense of a *tribal* sceptre, be in possession of Judah before he became a *tribe*.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. v. p. 103. *The Divine Legation*, book v. sec. 3.

The book of Numbers informs us (we see) that even the *tribal* sceptre was established long after the death of Jacob.

Id. *Ib.* p. 105.

TRIBONANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Endlicher, from *τριβων*, *a worn gown*, and *ανθος*, *a flower*. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Irideæ*. Generic character: perianth clothed with cobwebbed wool, having the tube connate to the base of the ovary, but

TRIAS-
PIS.

TRIBON-
ANTHES.

TRIBON- produced above the ovarium; limb six-parted, with ANTHES. spreading segments; corona in the throat petaloid, of six segments, which are opposite the segments of the perianth; they are exserted, cuneated, and trifid, and the middle lobe of each bears an anther; anthers linear-sagittate; ovarium three-celled, ovate numerous, attached to the placentas, which rise from the central column; style cylindrical, dilated at the base; stigma fusiform, shortly three-lobed; fruit unknown.

This genus consists only of a single known species; it is an herb, a native of the South-West coast of New Holland. The root consists of fascicles of ovate tubers. The stems are simple, woolly, and few-leaved at top. The leaves are flat at their bases and cylindrical at their tops, and sheathed at the base. The flowers are terminal, and are disposed in terminal bracteate heads.

TRIBULATION, Fr. *tribulation*; Lat. of the lower ages, *tribulatio* from *tribul-are*, to trouble. See TROUBLE.

Vexation, affliction, distress.

Ion did ay trespass, men fond in him enchesoun,
He lyued in wo & strife, and in *tribulacioun*.

R. Brunne, p. 206.

Preye ye that youre fleynge be not maad in wynter, or in the sabotis, for thanne schal be greet *tribulacioun* what manere hath not be fro the bigynnyng of the world til now, neither schal be maad.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiv.

But praye that youre flyght be not in the wynter, nether on the Saboth daye. For then shal be great *tribulacion*, suche as was not from the begynnyng of the world to this time, nor shal be.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And whan that I have told thee forth my tale
Of *tribulation* in mariage,
Of which I am expert in all min age,
(This is to sayn, myself hath ben the whippe)
Than maiest thou chesen wheder thou wolt sippe
Of thilke tonne that I shal abroche.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, ver. 5753.

Edwyn, whan this tokyn is brought to the, than haue thou mynde of this tyme of *trybulacion*, and of this promesse y^t thou hast made.

Fabyan. Chronicle, ch. 128. p. 110.

And Christ foretold to us *tribulation*, and promised only that he would be with us in *tribulation*, that he would give us his spirit to assist us at tribunals, and his grace to despise the world, and to contemn riches, and boldness to confess every article of the Christian faith in the face of armies and armed tyrants.

Taylor. vol. ii. Sermon 9, fol. 87.

TRIBULUS, in Botany, a genus so called by Tournefort, from the Greek *τριεις*, *three*, and *βολος*, *a point*, on account of each carpel being armed with three and even with four prickly points. The English appellation of the genus *Caltrops* is from the form of the fruit, which resembles the machines which are cast in the way to obstruct the enemy's cavalry. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Zygophylleæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, generally persistent; petals five, spreading; stamens ten; style short; stigma broad; carpels four or five, adhering to the central axis, triangular, indehiscent, hard, covered with tubercles or spines outside, transversely many-celled inside, rarely one-celled, with a solitary, horizontal, exalbuminous seed in each cell; cotyledons thickish.

A genus consisting of about ten species, all diffuse, trailing, annual, or perennial herbs, natives of sandy, hot places of Africa, Asia, and America. The leaves are abruptly pinnate, with membranous stipulas. The pedicels are axillary, solitary, and one-flowered. The flowers generally yellow, rarely whitish. *T. cistoides*, a

native of the West Indies, is one of the prettiest of the species, and where it is called *Turkey blossom*, because it is thought to heighten the flavour of fowls, which are observed to feed much upon the flowers. *T. terrestris* is a troublesome weed in arable land in the south of Europe, where it is called by the French *La Croix de chevalier*.

TRI'BUNE, } Fr. *tribun*; It. *tribuno*; Sp. }
TRIBU'NAL, } *tribuno*; Lat. *tribunus*; one who }
TRI'BUNATE, } (originally) was placed over a }
TRIBUNI'TIAL, } tribe (*tribus*). Tribunal, locus, }
TRIBUNI'TIOUS, } *sedes*, the place, the seat of the }
TRI'BUNESHIP. } *tribune*. And then generally,— }
The seat of justice or judgment; a court of justice.

And whanne a covenable day was fallen Erroude in his birthe day made a soper to the princis and *tribunes* and to the grettist of Galilee.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. vi.

The king sitteth vp aloft in a great hall, on a *tribunall* seat, and lower vnder him sit all his barons round about.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. ii. p. 236. M. Cæsar Frederick.

And the vsurping of a few, as of the senators after the death of Tarquinius, and before the succession of the *tribunate*, and manifestly in the decemvirate, but more perniciously in the triumvirate of Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompeius.

Sir Thomas Smith. Common-wealth, book i. ch. iv. p. 4.

Curio that yeere, wherein he did defile
Diuine, and human lawes, striu'd to exile
By *tribunitiall* law from Libyas throne
This king, and barre him his forefathers crowne.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book iv.

The scarlet judge might now set up his mule,
With neighing steeds the streets so pester'd are;
For where he wont in Westminster to rule,
On his *tribunal* sate the man of war.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is, to clamour counsels, not to enforme them.

Bacon. Essays. Essay 20. Of Counsel.

They thinke also, that the *tribunate* was an impeachment, inhibition, and restraint of a magistracy, rather than a magistracy it selfe: for all the authority and power of the *tribune* lay in opposing himselfe, and crossing the jurisdiction of other magistrates, and in diminishing or repressing their excessive and licentious power.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 718. Roman Questions.

But to say a truth, this *tribuneship* having taken originally the first beginning from the common people is great and mighty in regard that it is popular.

Id. Ib.

He plainly touches at the office of the high priesthood, with which Augustus was invested; and which made his person more sacred and inviolable, than even the *tribunitial* power.

Dryden. Dedication to Æneis.

This, goddess, this to his remembrance call,
Embrace his knees, at his *tribunal* fall.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book i.

Such was the erection of that sacred, *tribunitial* power, whose prerogatives served to check the usurpations of the magistrates, and who could arrest with one word even the proceedings of the senate.

Lord Bolingbroke. Works, vol. ii. p. 130. Remarks on the History of England.

The *tribunes*, when they had a mind to animate the people against the rich and the great, put them in mind of the ancient divisions of lands, and represented that law which restricted this sort of private property as the fundamental law of the republic.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. vii. p. 388.

TRIBUNE, properly the officer or chief of a tribe, was a title given to a variety of functionaries in the Roman republic. The most important of them were the *Tribuni Plebis*, or tribunes of the people, whose office, as is remarked by Cicero, bore a considerable analogy

TRI-
BUNE.

to that of the Ephori of Lacedæmon. They were first appointed about A. U. C. 262, on occasion of the secession of the plebeians to the Mons Sacer, as guardians of the rights of the people against the oppression and encroachments of the patrician order. Their number, originally two, was gradually increased to ten: they were first chosen in the *comitia centuriata*, and afterwards in the *comitia tributa*. The tribunes had originally no active functions, either legislative or executive; but they had the important privilege of putting a *velo* upon the proceedings of the senate; so that no law could pass without their concurrence. In process of time they extended this power so far as to prevent the raising of revenue, the levying of troops, and the holding of judicial assemblies; so that it is difficult to conceive how the machinery of the state could be carried on, while subject to such an obstruction. They had, however, no authority, except in the city of Rome, and for a short distance around it, unless specially deputed by the senate or the people. They could only be chosen from the plebeian order, or from patricians formally adopted by a plebeian family. Their persons were inviolable, and it was forbidden to interrupt them while speaking in public. They had the power of arresting judgments about to be pronounced upon prisoners, and of setting them at liberty; and in order to denote this office of being protectors of the people, their houses were directed to be constantly kept open to suppliants, and they were forbidden to absent themselves from the city more than a day and a night consecutively. It is easy to conceive that they often made their authority a cloak for their own ambition, or an engine of the ambition of others, and that great troubles and disorders were caused by the abuses committed in the exercise of their irresponsible power. They were greatly depressed by Sylla, who reduced their privileges to the simple right of protesting against legislative measures. Their authority was, in a great measure, restored by Cotta and Pompey; and Julius Cæsar skilfully made it subservient to his own designs during the civil war. Under Augustus and his successors the power of the tribunes became virtually extinct; but the form of electing them was kept up for a time, in order to amuse the people with a show of liberty. No mention appears to be made of them by Roman historians subsequent to Constantine the Great.

Besides the tribunes of the people, there were the *tribuni ærarii*, or paymasters-general of the forces; the *tribunus celerum*, or commander of the body-guards under the kings, an office afterwards superseded by that of the Master of the Horse; the *tribuni militum*, who commanded a portion of a legion, and united, in some degree, the functions of a colonel with those of a commissary; the *tribunus voluptatum*, or master of the revels, under some of the emperors, and various others, whose offices are described by the writers on Roman antiquities. The *tribuni militares consulari potestate* were, in fact, chief commanders of armies, and must be carefully distinguished from the mere *tribuni militum*. Their office originated partly in the struggles of the plebeian order for a participation of power, and partly in the extended conquests of the Romans, which created a necessity for an increase of generals. Their number varied according to circumstances, and they were chosen both from the patrician and plebeian orders. During a number of years, the tribunes exercised the authority of chief magistrates, and were in reality consuls under

another name. An account of the circumstances of their first appointment, and of the vicissitudes they underwent, will be found in the fourth and fifth books of Livy's *History*.

TRI'BUTE, } Fr. *tribut*; It. *tributo*; Sp. *tri-*
TRI'BUTARY, *adj.* } *buto*; Lat. *tributum*, so called a
TRI'BUTARY, *n.* } *tribubus*, because this money, re-
quired from the people, was exacted through the *tribes* (*tributim*), in proportion to the estimated value of the estate or property of each. See ATTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE, &c.

Tribute, sum paid, portion paid; tax, assessment, impost, subsidy; a token or acknowledgment of subordination. *Tributary*,—

Subject to *tribute*; subject, subordinate.

As wide as þe worlde is. wonyþ þer none
Bote under *tribitt* and taillage. as tikes and cheorles.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 368.

And thei begunnen to accuse him: and seiden, we han founden this turnynge upsodoun oure folk; and forbedynge *tributis* to be goun to the Emperour and saynge that himsilf is Crist a kyng. .
Wiclif. Luke, ch. xxiii.

And they began to accuse hym sayinge: we haue founde this felow peruertynge the people, and forbyddyng to paye *tribute* to Cesar: saying, that he is Christ a king. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

Than is there nought, but yeeld thee,
Or yeue hem *tribute* douteles,
And hold it of hem to have pees.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 217.

Up rose he Julius the conquerour,
That wan all the occident, by lond and see,
By strengthe of hond, or elles by tretee,
And unto Rome made hem *tributarie*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, ver. 14590.

To his empire, and to his lawes,
As who saith, all in thilke dawes
Were obeisant, and *tribute* bere,
As though he god of erthe were.
Gower. Conf. Am., book i. p. 39.

Thenceforth this land was *tributarie* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obay,
Till Arthur all that reckoning defrayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10.

For having divided the citie into foure wards, according to the quarters and hils; those parts which were inhabited, he called tribes, of the word *tribute* (as I suppose), for he it was that devised and brought up the manner of equall contribution and payment, proportionably to the assesment and rate of mens goods.
Holland. Livy, p. 31.

As such we lov'd, admir'd, almost ador'd,
Gave all the *tribute* mortals could afford,
Perhaps we gave so much, the powers above
Grew angry at our superstitious love.
Dryden. On the Death of a Young Gentleman.

The two great empires of the world I know,
That of Peru, and this of Mexico;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord.
Id. The Indian Emperour, act i. sc. 2.

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the seas in *tributary* tides,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt the breast;
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest.
Id. Juvenal. Satire 3.

But whether 'or no they are *tributaries* to the Russians, we could never find out. There was some reason to think that they are.
Cook. Voyages, &c., vol. vi. book vi. ch. xi. p. 469.

TRIBUTION, Lat. *tributio* from *tribuere*, to pay.

I shall tell thee (quod she) *tribucion* of thy good willes, to haue of thy Margarite perle, it beareth not the name of mede, but onely of good grace, and that cometh not of thy desert, but of thy Margarites goodnesse, and vertue alone.

Chaucer. The Testament of Love, book iii. p. 503.

TRI-
BUNE.
—
TRIBU-
TION.

TRICALYSIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by A. Richard, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *καλυσ*, *a calyx*. It belongs to the class *Penta-Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: limb of calyx five-six toothed; corolla with a shortish tube, a naked throat, and a five-six parted limb; segments narrow, spreading; stamens five or six, inserted in the throat of the corolla, exserted, with short filaments and linear anthers; stigmas two, linear, shorter, somewhat recurved, exserted; ovary two-celled; cells containing two collateral ovula each.

A single species is only known of this genus, *T. Angolensis*, a native of Angola; it is a shrub, with opposite, linear, lanceolate leaves, joined by the broad, entire, acuminate stipulas. The flowers are downy, almost sessile, and crowded in the axils of the leaves.

TRICE, Fr. *trois*, *three*; in a *trice* or *thrice*, (*three-es.*)

In *three*—moments, minutes; or before you can say or tell *three*.

And when that he him moste auanteth,
That lorde, whiche vainglorie daunteth,
All sodenly, as who saith *treis*,
Where that he stode in his paleis.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 40.

What makes the waxen forme
To be of slender price?
But cause with force of fire it melts
And wasteth with a *trice*.

Turbervile. *To his Friend*, &c.

But faster than his horse the ladies flew,
And in a *trice* were vanish'd out of view.

Dryden. *The Wife of Bath's Tale*.

TRICENTRUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by De Candolle, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *κεντρον*, *a spur*, on account of the connective of each anther being furnished with three spurs at the base. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melastomaceæ-Rhexiæ*. Generic character: calyx with an ovate tube and four narrow acute lobes, which usually end each in three bristles; petals four, oblong, or oval; stamens eight, glabrous; anthers linear, beaked, each opening by a single pore, having the connective furnished with three spurs each, two of which are above, and one behind; ovary free, not bristly at the apex; style filiform; capsule ovate, four-celled; seeds cochleate.

This genus, which is separated from *Rhexia*, consists of two known species; they are small South American shrubs, bearing solitary, rose-coloured flowers.

TRICERA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Schreber, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *κερας*, *a horn*, on account of the three-horned capsule. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Tetrandria*, and the natural family of *Euphorbiaceæ*. Generic character: flowers monoecious; calyx four or five-parted; stamens inserted under the rudiment of a pistil; filaments broad, exserted; anthers bursting inwards, arched; styles three, thick, persistent, bipartite; capsule dehiscing at the three sides, tricocous; cocci two-seeded; seeds smooth, shining, black.

There are three species known of this genus. They are shrubs or trees, natives of tropical America. The flowers are racemose, the female ones single, terminal, sessile, encompassed by numerous male flowers, which stand on longish peduncles. The racemes and peduncles are bracteate. The genus differs principally from

Burus, in the structure of the leaves and disposition of the flowers.

TRICERASTES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Presl from *τρεις*, *three*, and *κερας*, *a horn*, on account of the capsule being furnished with the three permanent styles. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Datisceæ*. Generic character: calyx with an oblong, turbinate, trigonal tube, which is adnate to the ovary, and a small tridentate limb; corolla none; stamens three, inserted in the limb of the calyx, and alternating with its segments, with very short filaments, and extrorse, bilocular, narrow anthers; ovary one-celled, closed at the apex, with three parietal placentas; ovula numerous, horizontal; styles three, opposite the teeth of the calyx, bipartite, the lobes setaceous and stigmatose; capsule one-celled, three-valved at apex; seeds numerous, horizontal, with a membranous testa, which is striated longitudinally and dotted; cotyledons short, radicle elongated, centrifugal near the umbilicus.

Of this most singular genus only a single species is known; it is an erect, branched herb, a native of California. The leaves are alternate and ternate, and sharply serrated, the middle leaflet is the largest and is deeply pinnatifid. The flowers are axillary, sessile, glomerate, bractless, and green.

TRICEROS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Loureiro, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *κερας*, *a horn*, on account of the berry being furnished with three horns at apex. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Burseriaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five sepals persistent; sepals acute, spreading; corolla of five oblong spreading petals, which are longer than the calyx; stamens five, about equal in length to the calyx, capillary; anthers ovate; styles three, short, distant; stigmas simple; berry coriaceous, roundish at bottom, and three-horned at apex, three-celled; cells one-seeded; seeds roundish, acuminate.

A solitary species of this genus is known; it is a tree with spreading branches; a native of Cochin China. The leaves are impari-bipinnate, of two pairs; the leaflets are ovate, acuminate, serrated, hard. The racemes are nearly terminal, loose. The flowers are white and the berries small.

TRICHANTHERA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Ehrenberg, from *τριχ*, *a hair*, and *ανθηρα*, *an anther*, on account of the bristly anthers. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Zygophylleæ-Spuria*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; petals five, linear, hypogynous; stamens five, free; filaments flat; anthers setaceous; disk glandless; styles numerous, crowned by simple capitate stigmas; capsule ovate, stipitate, bluntly pentagonal, five-celled, five-valved, many-seeded; seeds naked, albuminous.

This singular genus consists of a single known species, *T. modesta*, a native of Arabia towards Mecca; it is a small slender annual herb, with alternate, stipulate, linear leaves, which are toothed at their apices. Flowers drooping on long jointed peduncles, having the petals twisted in aestivation.

TRICHASMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Walpers, probably from *τρεις*, *three*, and *χασμα*, *an opening*. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx bilabiate bipartite, superior lip bipartite, lower one tridentate; corolla papilion-

TRICERA.
TRI-
CHASMA.

TRI-
CHASMA.TRI-
CHE-
CHUS.

ceous, having the petals equal in length; vexillum broadly ovate, rather orbicular; wings oval-elliptic, obtuse; keel of two petals arched, obtuse; stamens ten, monadelphous, with usually an entire sheath, but sometimes the vexillar filament is almost distinct; ovarium linear, six or ten-ovulate; style filiform; stigma capitate; legume compressed, linear, chartaceous, many-seeded.

A genus separated from *Cytisus*, and consists of two known species, *T. tomentosa*, the *Cytisus tomentosus* of Andrews, and *T. Calycina*, the *Cytisus Calycinus* of Bieberstein. They are small shrubs, the first a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and the second of Caucasus. The leaves are trifoliate and bistipulate. The flowers are yellow and disposed in axillary umbellate racemes.

TRICHAURUS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Arnott, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *ουρα*, a tail, on account of the hairy beaks of the stigmas. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Tamariscineæ*. Generic character: sepals five; petals five, rather unequal; stamens ten, alternate ones shorter, inserted between and alternating with the teeth of the torus; filaments distinct, not connected by a membrane; torus fleshy, cup-shaped, surrounding the base of the ovarium with as many teeth on its margin as there are stamens; styles three, rostrate; beaks straight, flattened, beset with long spreading hairs.

This remarkable genus consists of a single known species, *T. ericoides*, the *Myricaria vaginata* of Desvieux, a native of the Indian Peninsula. The young leaves are sheathing. The corollas and capsules are larger in this than in any other genus of the same natural order.

TRICHECHUS, from the Greek *τριχ*, hair, and *εχω*, I have, Lin.; *Walrus*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Amphibia*, family *Carnivora*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Muzzle obtuse, and upper lip cleft; in the upper jaw four incisive teeth, the middle two very small and deciduous, the outer larger, cylindrical and obliquely truncated inwards; cuspid teeth large, projecting downwards, cylindrical, pointed, slightly curved, and their inner edge grooved longitudinally; in the lower jaw, neither incisive nor cuspid teeth; molar, ten in the upper and eight in the lower jaw, short, cylindrical, truncated; no auricles; body lengthy, fat, and tapering towards the tail, which is little more than a fold of skin; feet five-toed, the toes connected with membrane, and forming paddles or fins; on the fore feet the inner toe or thumb is the longest, on the hind, the inner and outer are much longer than the intermediate ones, and both hind paddles are directed backwards, and approximated; claws short; four ventral teats.

The general form of the Walrus, of which but a single species is known, corresponds to that of the seals, excepting as to the head and teeth. The alveolar cavities of the upper jaw are large to receive the large tusks, and thus render the muzzle large and full, whilst the nostrils, instead of being placed at its tip, are directed upwards, and the lower jaw is compressed and narrow, so as to be received between the tusks, projecting about two inches beyond the upper. There are but two upper incisive teeth, which greatly resemble molar teeth in shape, and in young animals there is also a still smaller tooth on each side, between these

and the cuspid teeth; the tusks are large, and project about two feet from the jaw; they are of the finest ivory; the lower jaw has neither incisive nor cuspid teeth; the molar teeth are four on a side in either jaw, cylindrical, short, and truncated obliquely; in young animals there is sometimes a fifth.

T. Rosmarus, Lin.; *la Vache Marine*, *le Cheval Marin*, Buff.; *Arctic Walrus*, Pen. Usually from ten to twelve feet, but occasionally as much as eighteen to twenty feet in length, and from ten to twelve in girth; the head roundish and obtuse, the muzzle rounded and cleft, forming as it were two globular lobes; nostrils semilunar; eyes small, fiery, and sunken; ears only minute apertures far back on the head; mouth very small and the lips thick, the latter beset with transverse rows of transparent bristles, as thick as straws, and curving downwards; the neck is very short; the body full in the middle and tapering towards the tail; the legs very short, the hind ones directed backwards and approximated; all are five-toed, and connected together with skin so as to form fins; the inner front toe is the longest, but posteriorly the inner and outer are longest, and the intermediate very short; the hind feet or fins are the largest. The whole animal is enveloped in a thick wrinkled hide, thickest about the neck, and is covered with short hair, mouse-coloured, reddish or grey. The Walrus, or Morse, as it is sometimes called, is gregarious, living occasionally in flocks of thousands. They are very timid, and avoid the haunts of man, living almost entirely upon ice islands, where they sleep, as also indeed even in the water. One great use of their tusks is to enable them to hook on to the edge of the ice, and with the aid of their fore-fins to scramble on to its surface. They are monogamous, couple in June, and early in the following spring bring forth one, and rarely two, young ones. They feed on molluscs and also on sea-weed. They are harmless, except provoked, but then, especially if wounded, are very fierce, and will even attack boats, endeavouring to get over the gunwale by means of their tusks. They are spread generally throughout the Arctic seas, and Pennant says, in his time were found about the Magdalene Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 47° and 48° North lat., but not farther south. Martens says they live principally about Spitzbergen, and that he never saw them on floating ice; they herd together like swine, but have always a sentinel on watch, who, if disturbed, rouses its neighbours by striking with its teeth. Zörgdrager states that they visit Greenland in hot weather, in company with the seals, and in flocks of a hundred or more, and that they remain here some days, till hunger compels them to return to the ice. Steller observed them between Asia and America, North of Kamtschatka; and Parry, in his second voyage to the North Pole, met with them in Hudson's Bay, in 64° North lat. and 75° West long. It is a curious circumstance that Captain Ross did not see a single Walrus during the whole of his expedition. They are hunted for the sake of their oil, skin, and ivory. Of the fisheries carried on at the Magdalene Islands, an interesting account may be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lxx., from the pen of Lord Shuldharn.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant's *Arctic Zoology*; Oken's *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte*; Parry's *Second Voyage to the North Pole*.

TRICHIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Haller, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair; on account of the

TRI-
CHE-
CHUS.TRI-
CHIA.

TRICHIA. densely interwoven elastic hairs. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: peridium simple, persistent, bursting irregularly; capillitium densely interwoven, elastic.

TRICHIURUS.

Eight British species of this genus are known to botanists; they are pear-shaped, turbinate, or roundish plants, of a blackish, red, bay, vermilion, clay-coloured, yellow, or tan colour, growing on rotten wood; and one species on the scales of old cones.

TRICHILIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnaeus, from the Greek *τριχα*, by *threes*, on account of the stigma being three-lobed, and the capsule generally three-valved and three-celled. It belongs to the class *Octo-Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, or the class *Monadelphia*, order *Octo-Decandria*, and the natural family of *Meliaceae-Trichilieae*. Generic character: calyx four or five-toothed or lobed: petals four or five, connected at the base: stamens eight or ten, flat, sometimes distinct, and sometimes closely joined into a tube, bearing the anthers at the throat, or between the teeth of the tube; style terminated by a capitate, three-lobed stigma; capsule three-valved, three-celled, rarely two-valved and two-celled; each valve bearing a dissepiment in the middle, and each cell containing one or two seeds; seeds arillate; cotyledons thick.

Composed principally of trees, seldom shrubs, with alternate, usually impari-pinnate or trifoliate, seldom simple, leaves, and axillary racemes or panicles of white flowers, which are sometimes disposed into crowded sessile heads. The species are principally natives of tropical America, but a few are found in the East Indies, one in New Zealand, and one in New Caledonia.

TRICHINIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τριχινος*, made of *hair*, in reference to the hairy or villous perianth. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Amarantaceae*. Generic character: perianth five-parted, the segments linear; stamens five, connate at the base, toothless; anthers two-celled; style undivided; stigma capitate; utricle valveless, one-seeded, inclosed in the connivent base of the perianth, whose segments are spreading and plumose.

A genus nearly allied to *Amaranthus* and *Gomphrena*, and consists of six known species, natives of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land; they are herbs, with generally perennial roots, and alternate leaves. The flowers are disposed in terminal heads or spikes, each flower furnished with three scarious, shining bracteas. The hairs of the perianth are at first adpressed, but are afterwards spreading.

TRICHIURUS, from the Greek *τριχ*, a *hair*, and *ουρα*, a *tail*, Lin.; *Hair-tail*, Mitchell. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenioides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head pointed, and lower jaw projecting beyond the upper; teeth strong, pointed, and cutting; body scaleless, lengthy, compressed, riband-shaped, and the tail prolonged into a slender compressed thread; dorsal fin extending along the greater part of the ridge of the back; instead of the anal fin a series of minute spines are placed on the under part of the tail; ventral and caudal fins deficient; branchial rays seven.

This genus has great resemblance to the *Lepidopi*, from which, however, they are distinguished by the absence of the scales representing the ventral fins, by the spines in place of anal fins, and by the entire want

of a caudal fin, the tail itself tapering off to form a very delicate hair-like filament, whence its generic title.

T. Lepturus, Lin.; *le Trichiure d'Atlantique*, Cuv.; *Silvery Hair-tail*, Yarr. From two to three feet in length, and about one-sixteenth of this in depth, which it retains to the middle of the body, whence it begins to diminish, and the last fifth of the entire length resembles a narrow and compressed lash; the forehead and upper part of the muzzle are flat, and the sides of the head vertical; the eyes are placed rather behind the middle of the head, and the gape reaches back opposite their anterior margin; compressed, cutting, and pointed teeth on the intermaxillary bones, and on the lower jaw; the edge of each palatine bone is armed with numerous very delicate teeth, but the vomer has none; the jaws are not protractile, but the tongue is oblong, pointed, smooth, and free; the pre-opercule is nearly semicircular; the opercule and subopercule separated by a horizontal line, and the latter posteriorly forming a point, consisting of fibres which overspread the base of the pectoral fin; when at rest, the branches of the lower jaw are apposed, and conceal the branchiostegous membrane, which, when they are separated, is seen to be narrow; the pectoral fins are small and slightly falcular; the dorsal fin passes from the edge of the pre-opercule along six-sevenths of the whole length, and is supported by between a hundred and thirty and forty spines, of which the hindmost are very minute; behind the vent a series of one hundred and eighteen little spines occupy the place of the anal fin. The general colour is very brilliant silvery; the fins yellowish-grey, and the edge of the dorsal dotted with blackish. This species is described by Cuvier as generally distributed throughout the Atlantic, being found along the western coast of America, as well upon the warm coast of the West Indies and Brazil, as on the more temperate climate of New York; and it has also been taken on the Senegal coast. Two specimens of this genus have been found dead upon the shores of the Moray Firth, and been described in the *Linnaean Transactions*, vol. xi., by Mr. Hoy. One of them Dr. Flemming thinks belongs to this species, but Yarrell doubts it, as the barring on the sides does not occur in *T. Lepturus*, and the latter does not attain the gigantic length of fourteen and a half feet, which Hoy's specimen must at least have been. He therefore thinks it probably a new species; and that the other specimen described, if not the Deal-fish of the Orcades, *Gymnetrus Arcticus*, is a new genus.

T. Haumela, Cuv.; *Clupea Haum.*, Forsk. Is very similar to the last species, but shorter. It is found in the Indian seas, and called *Sawala* at Vizagapatam.

T. Savala, Cuv., is still shorter, and has the eyes extremely small; the number of dorsal rays does not exceed a hundred and fifteen, and those beneath the tail eighty-two. It is found at Pondicherry, and called *Na-Savallé*. Dussumier says that both this and the last species are rare in February, but become abundant in April and May, when they are caught, and preserved by salting.

See Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*; Yarrell's *History of British Fishes*.

TRICHIUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lamellicorn Pentamerous Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennae short, terminating in a trilamellated club; upper lip hidden beneath the clypeus; mandibles submembranous; maxillae lengthy, mem-

TRICHIURUS.

TRICHIUS.

TRI-
CHIUS. branous, and having their tip fimbriated with hairs; body oval, depressed; thorax roundish; elytra simple at their base.

TRICHO-
CEPHA-
LUS. This genus, founded by Fabricius, has great resemblance to the *Cetonia*, but is distinguished from it principally by the absence of the triangular pieces on each side between the elytra and thorax. They are found on flowers according to Lamarck, but upon the ground according to Latreille. The former enumerates three species, all European, of which *T. Eremita*, Fabr., may be taken as the type; and the latter mentions four, dividing them into two sections, the first of which, containing Lamarck's, have two or three teeth on the outer side of the anterior legs, and the anus, in the female, without any point; and the second, in which the front legs have five teeth, and the anus of the female has a projecting horny point, hollowed above, with dentated edges, and serving as an ovipositor, as in *T. Hemipterus*, Fabric., and others which are North American.

TRICHOA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Persoon, from the Greek *τριχος*, a hair, on account of the hair-like barren filaments both in the male and female flowers. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Menispermaceæ-Menispermæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious; calyx of three sepals; petals three, coriaceous, villous, approximating to the middle, but reflexed at tops; male flower with six stamens, which are inserted into the disk, the three outer ones sterile, and alternating with the petals, the three central ones monadelphous and fertile; female flower with six sterile stamens, having the filaments bimaculate at their apices; carpels three, drupaceous, coriaceous, oblong, villous; seed biplicate.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Cissampelos*, consists of two known species, both natives of South America; they are climbing shrubs, with alternate simple leaves, and axillary racemes or spikes of flowers.

TRICHOCENTRUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Poeppig, from the Greek *τριχος*, a hair, and *κεντρον*, a spur, on account of the hairy spur. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: perianth spreading, free, equal; labellum sessile, connate with the base of the column, spurred, flat, two-lobed, lamellose at the base; column short, semiterete, thick, winged on both sides; anther two-celled, mutic; pollen masses two, complicate, with a cuneated caudicula, and a minute gland.

A genus nearly allied to *Æceolladum*, and consists of American stemless epiphytes; leaves flat or wanting. Flowers rising from the root. Perianth brownish-green; labellum white, yellow at the base, and red at the sides.

TRICHOCEPHALUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Brogniart, from the Greek *τριχος*, a hair, and *κεφαλη*, a head, on account of the hairy heads of flowers. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamneæ*. Generic character: calyx having a short urceolate tube, which is adnate to the ovary at the base, but free from it at the apex, the limb composed of five long bristle-like segments; petals wanting, or bristle-like; stamens five; anthers kidney-shaped, one-celled; disk hardly distinct, lining the tube and segments of the calyx; ovary inferior, three-celled;

style short, crowned by a three-lobed stigma; fruit half inferior, trilocular; seeds propped each by a short fleshy funicle.

Composed of small heath-like shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with fastigate downy branches. The lower surfaces of the leaves are villous, and the upper surfaces glabrous, with short petioles and convolute edges, and are either furnished with stipulas or destitute of them. The flowers are disposed in elongated or spherical, very downy, heads. The genus has been separated from *Phylla*, and consists of four known species.

TRICHOCEPHALUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Nematoid Entozoa*.

Generic character. Mouth terminal, rounded, so small as to be scarcely visible; body lengthy, cylindrical, tapering in front, almost to a hair, and sometimes furnished with spines, and very thick, and club-like posteriorly.

This genus, founded by Rudolphi, are met with in the intestines of man, of the sheep, hare, mouse, and also in one species of lizard. Eight or nine species are known, of which *T. Hominis* represents those with the anterior extremity unarmed, and *T. Echinatus*, such as have it spined.

TRICHOCERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Tipular Dipterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ thread-like, somewhat bead-shaped, villous, or feathery; proboscis short; wings incumbent and horizontal; legs nearly equidistant; the anterior pair not attached near the neck.

This genus is formed by Lamarck, by uniting those of *Ceratopogon* and *Cecidomia*, of Latreille; they are distinguished from *Ctenophorus* by their horizontal wings, from *Tanytus* by the equal placing of their legs, and from *Psychodes* by their wings being incumbent. Lamarck enumerates four species, all European, of which *Ceratopogon Femoratus*, of Meigen, is the type.

TRICHOCERCA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Vibratile Ciliated Polyps*.

Generic character. Body very small, oval, or oblong, truncated anteriorly, with a retractile, subciliated mouth, and a forked, sometimes also jointed, tail.

This genus, founded by Lamarck, resembles his *Furcocerca*, in the forking of the tail, but are distinguished by having a mouth and alimentary canal. They live in ditches or marshes. *Cercaria Vermicularis*, Mull., is the type of those with a simple tail, and *Trichoda Longicauda*, Mull., of those in which it is jointed.

TRICHOCEROS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Bonpland and Kunth, from the Greek *τριχος*, a hair, and *κερας*, a horn, on account of the hairy processes on the sides of the column. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: perianth spread out, regular; petals, sepals, and labellum almost similar; column short, villous, furnished with a petaloid, pilose process on each side; rostellum acuminate; anther one-celled on the back of the rostellum; pollen masses two, solid, obovate, with one elongated caudicula.

There are three species of the present genus known; they are pseudo-bulbous, caulescent epiphytes, natives of Quito, New Granada, and Peru. The scapes are sheathed and many-flowered, and the flowers are middle-sized.

TRICHO-
CEPHA-
LUS.

TRICHO-
CEROS.

TRICHOCLADUS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Persoon, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *κλαδος*, a branch, on account of the branches being covered with stellate hairs. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Hamamelideæ-Hamameleæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious, scales paleaceous: male flower, calyx unknown; petal one, convolute; stamen one, near the scale and the petal; anther ovate, double-celled, from the connate filament: female flower, calyx unknown; petals wanting; ovarium villous; style one; capsule ovate, four-celled, four-valved; arillus ovate, villous from stellate dots.

This genus is nearly allied to *Hamamelis*, and consists of a single known species, *T. crinitus*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope; it is a shrub having the habit of a species of *Croton*, bearing opposite, petiolate, entire, acuminate leaves, and terminal heads of flowers. The flowers crowded on common receptacles.

TRICHOCLINE, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Cassini from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *κλινη*, a bed, on account of the fringed receptacle. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Mutisiaceæ*. Generic character: head many-flowered, heterogamous, equal flowered, ray-formed; involucre campanulate, composed of flat, entire, subfoliaceous scales; receptacle fringed with hairs; corollas five-nerved, bilabiate, those of the disk with nearly equal lips, the outer lip tridentate, and the inner one bidentate; those of the ray with very unequal lips, the outer one tongue-shaped, largest and tridentate, the inner lip of two distinct or coadunate lobes; filaments of the disk flowers papillose, and the anthers with jagged tails, but those of the ray are abortive; branches of the styles equal at the base, short, obtuse, puberulous on the outside above in the flowers of the disk; achenia beakless, turbinate, papulose; pappus composed of many series of long, equal, serrated, paleaceous setæ.

A genus composed of perennial unarmed herbs, natives of South America, with thick rhizomatose roots, simple scape-formed stems, having the leaves crowded at the necks of the stems. Heads of flowers solitary on the stems; corollas copper-coloured.

TRICHOOLEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Nees ab Esenbeck, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *κολεος*, a sheath. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Hepaticæ*. Generic character: fructification involucre rising from the forks of the stem, terete, coriaceous, with an irregular setaceous jagged border; ovaria numerous; calyptra none; sporangia stiff, four-valved even to the base; elaters deciduous, spores spherical, smooth: male flowers, antheridia globose, axillary in the upper side of the stems; filament short; involucral leaves similar to the cauline ones.

This genus, which is separated from *Jungermannia*, consists of small bog-creeping plants, with compound fronds.

TRICHODA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Appendiculate Infusories*.

Generic character. Body very small, transparent, diversely-shaped, and tailless, covered entirely or partially with soft hairs or ciliæ.

This genus Lamarck has formed, by including all Muller's *Leucophiæ*, and the greater number of his *Trichodæ*: the former make up his first section with hairy bodies, of which *T. Confictor*, Lam. is the type, and the second include those in which it is only partially

covered, as *T. Grandinella*, Lam. He enumerates forty-seven species, some of which are found in fresh water, both running and stagnant, and others in sea-water.

TRICHODERMA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Persoon, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *δερμα*, a skin, on account of the peridium being closely interwoven by branched flocci. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: peridium more or less rounded, formed of loosely interwoven branched flocci, soon obliterated in the centre; sporidia dry, collected together in the centre, and forming a sort of disk.

Only a single British species of this genus is known, the *T. viride*, a plant very common on fallen trees, the peridium of which is villous and white, and the sporidia globose, of a dusky-green colour. It is the *Mucor lanifragus* of Bulliard.

TRICHODESMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *δεσμος*, a bond, on account of the anthers being bound by hairs to each other. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Boraginæ-Rindereæ*. Generic character: corolla subrotate, with a naked throat, and a five-parted limb, the segments subulate at their apices; anthers exerted, each furnished with two rows of hairs on the back, and by which they are made to adhere to each other; awns subulate, twisted; nuts four, one-seeded, half immersed in the pits of a four-winged central column, closed at their bases.

Trichodesma is separated from *Borago*, and consists of four known species, three are natives of the East Indies, and one of the Cape of Good Hope; they are all erect, hispid, annual plants. The flowers are either blue or white, and are either solitary and axillary, or disposed in terminal racemes, always pedicellate.

TRICHODON, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *οδους*, a tooth, Steller. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head flat above; mouth facing upwards; teeth very fine, and some horn-like; eyes lateral; preopercle armed with four or five large spines; opercle terminating in a flattened point; skin not scaly; ventral fins thoracic.

This genus is founded on a species discovered by Steller on the coast of Kamtschatka, and placed by Pallas among the *Trachini*, from which it is distinguished by the nearly equal length of its two dorsal fins, by its unarmed opercle, and by its spiny preopercle. The flattened head and vertical direction of the mouth assimilate it to the *Uranoscopi*, but its eyes are placed laterally instead of upwards. In its smooth skin and the thoracic position of its ventral fins it resembles the *Cotti*, but its cheeks are not plaited.

T. Stelleri, Cuv.; *Trachinus Tricodon*, Pall. From seven to ten inches in length: the general form of the body is compressed and flattened like a knife-blade, and the abdomen sharp; both jaws are furnished with cards of slender teeth pointed, curved backwards, and some rather long; the outer row, partially enveloped in skin, resemble horny substance, whence Steller's name; similar teeth beset the front of the vomer, but there are not any on the palatines or tongue; the pectoral fins are large, wing-shaped, as long as the head, and supported by twenty-three rays; the first dorsal commences some distance behind the head, and supported by four-

TRICHO-
DA.

TRICHO-
DON.

TRICHO-teen slender, pointed, and slightly flexible rays; it is
DON. separated by a space from the second, which is of about
equal length, but less deep, and furnished with seven-
teen rays; caudal fin crescentic, with thirteen perfect
and numerous decomposed rays; the whole skin is
smooth, having neither scales nor asperities, and the
lateral line is scarcely visible. Its colour above the
lateral line is leaden, and below it white, inclining to
golden behind; the first dorsal fin has one brown line
towards its edge, and another toward the base, but the
second has only a single line. It is well known to the
Kamtschatkans by the name *Uaschaktamysch*; its habits
resemble the Weevers, in hiding itself in the mud,
among the hollows of which the female spawns.

See Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

TRICHOGLOTTIS, in *Botany*, a genus so named
by Blume, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *γλωσσα*, a tongue. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*,
order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-
Vandææ*. Generic character: perianth spreading, flat-
tened; lateral sepals under the labellum; labellum
connate with the edges of the column, saccate, horned
on both sides at the margin, with a fleshy undivided
limb; column erect, one-horned at the base; anther
two-celled; pollen masses two, globose, two-lobed, with
one linear caudicula, and a small hooked or peltate
gland.

Composed of branched rooting epiphytes, natives of
Java, with coriaceous or fleshy leaves. The peduncles
are lateral or opposite the leaves, very short, bearing one
or few flowers. Three species known.

TRICHOGYNE, in *Botany*, a genus named by Les-
sing, from *τριχ*, a hair, and *γυνή*, a female, on account
of the hairy styles. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*,
order *Necessaria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-
Senecionideæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered,
heterogamous; corollas of all tubular; female, one or
two, filiform, in the ray situated between the bracteoles
or the inner scales of the involucre; margin of the
receptacle bracteolate, the rest naked; involucre dis-
posed in many series, loosely imbricated; style of the
female flower simple, somewhat dilated at apex, puber-
ulous; pappus of female flower wanting, that of the male
in one series with capillary bristles, which are plumose
at apex.

Eight species of this genus are known to botanists;
they are all under shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good
Hope. The leaves are sessile, scattered, membranous,
mutic, usually inflexed or involute, densely tomentose
above, but more glabrous beneath.

TRICHOLEPIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
De Candolle, from *τριχ*, a hair, and *λεπίς*, a scale, in
allusion to the hair-like points of the scales of the in-
volucre. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order
Æqualis, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cynarææ*.
Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous;
involucre hemispherical, composed of numerous im-
bricate, linear-setaceous scales, which are hair-formed
at their apices, subrecurved, unarmed, hooked a little;
receptacle having the fimbriæ cleft into slender bristles;
corollas five-cleft, almost regular; stamens with papil-
lously pilose filaments; anthers acutely appendiculate
at apex, with small sublacerated tails; stigmas two,
more or less diverging; achenia oblong, crowned each
by a lateral areola, which has a circular margin at its
apex; bristles of pappus sometimes densely scabrous in

many series, combined into a deciduous ring at the base,
sometimes paleaceous, and not joined into a ring, and at
other times wanting altogether.

Composed of smooth unarmed herbs, natives of India,
with sessile, undivided, lanceolate, or oblong, serrated
leaves. The heads are bractless, each with a conspicu-
ous hair-like involucre. The corollas are cream-
coloured or pale red. Five species are known to
botanists.

TRICHOMANES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
Linnæus, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *μανος*,
soft, on account of the elongated hair-like receptacles of
the capsules. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*,
order *Filices*, and the natural family of *Filices-Polypo-
diaceæ*. Generic character: sori marginal; capsules
sessile, inserted in a common cylindrical receptacle within
a one-leaved suburceolate involucre; mouth gaping.

This genus consists of numerous species, natives of
most parts of the world. The surculi are creeping and
tomentose. The fronds are pellucid, areolate, rarely
undivided, usually pinnatifid, bipinnatifid, and tripin-
natifid; the segments one-nerved; involucre terminal;
receptacle of capsules for the most part exerted and
elongated. The *T. brevisetum* is a native of Britain, on
moist rocks, and is the *Hymenophyllum alatum* of
English botany, No. 1417.

TRICHONEMA, in *Botany*, a genus named by Ker,
from *τριχ*, a hair, and *νημα*, a filament, in allusion to
the hairy filaments. It belongs to the class *Triandria*,
order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Irideæ*.
Generic character: spathe more than half the length of
the corolla, of two lanceolate, entire, persistent valves;
perianth with a very short, funnel-shaped tube, and a
regular somewhat spreading limb; stamens three, rising
from the mouth of the tube, much shorter than the
limb, hairy, with large, oblong, converging anthers;
style longer than the stamens; stigmas three, equal,
spreading, slender, rather abrupt, divided to the base;
capsule roundish; seeds globose.

There are several species known; they are either
natives of Europe or the North of Africa. The *T.*
Bulbocodium is a native of Guernsey, the root of which
is edible. The genus has been separated from *Ixia*,
and consists of bulbous-rooted plants. The bulbs
are solid, covered with membranous coats. The stems
are simple or divided, naked or bearing a single leaf.
The flowers are solitary, variable, and changeable in
colour and size, always showy.

TRICHONOTUS, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and
νωτος, a back, Schneid. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals
belonging to the family *Pharyngi-Labyrinthiformes*,
order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head slightly depressed, and the
lower projecting beyond the upper jaw; villous teeth in
both jaws, on the front of the vomer, and on the pala-
tines; preopercule rounded, and its edge entire; the
opercule with the subopercule extends to the base of the
pectoral fin; gill aperture wide; body lengthy; bran-
chial rays seven; first two rays of the dorsal fin very
long, slender, and thread-like.

But a single species of this genus is known; in its
very lengthy body, and the proportional length of the
single dorsal and anal fins, it resembles the *Callionymi*.

T. Setiger, Schneid. Seven inches in length; muzzle
sharp: body slender and roundish; pectoral and ven-
tral fins pointed; the dorsal fin commences opposite
the former by two slender inarticulate filaments two-

TRICHO-
LEPIS

TRICHO-
NOTUS.

TRICHO- thirds the length of the body, the following five rays also
NOTUS. simple, but much shorter, and followed by forty-two
TRICHO- simple rays; anal fin has thirty-eight rays, of which the
PODIUM. first three are simple and inarticulate, but the others
 divided, branching and articulated; caudal fin large and
 pointed. General colour yellowish. Is a native of the
 Indian seas.

See Bloch's *Ichthyologia* à Schneider.

TRICHOON, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Roth, from the vernacular name of the plant. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: calyx two-valved, one-flowered; corolla two-valved, twice the size of the calyx, both naked; ovary girded by wool.

One species of this genus is alone known, *T. Karka*; it is a common grass in the East Indies, where it is used for thatch. The genus is very nearly allied to *Saccharum*.

TRICHOPETALUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *πεταλον*, a petal, on account of the fringed margins of the petals. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asphodeleæ*. Generic character: calyx green, recurved; petals three, green outside, but coloured inside, bearded on the margins, almost in the same series or verticil as the sepals, also recurved; stamens six, equal; filaments glabrous; anthers linear, innate; ovary trigonal, three-celled, many-seeded; style simple; stigma a triangular dot; capsule oblong, naked, three-celled, many-seeded, loculicidally, three-valved at apex; pericarp chartaceous; seeds reniform, compressed, with a black testa embryo surrounding a horny albumen.

Two species of the present genus are known; they are herbs with fascicled roots, annual, terete stems, racemose, or spicately paniced, or subsolitary white flowers. Both species, *T. gracile* and *T. stellatum*, are natives of Chili, and one of which is the same as *Anthericum plumosum* of Ruiz and Pavon.

TRICHOPHORUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Persoon, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *φορεω*, to bear, in reference to the hair-like or wool-like heads. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: spikelets subovate; scales imbricated; bristles of seeds hair-formed, long, and six in number.

The American species of *Eriophorum* all belong to this genus.

TRICHOPILIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *πιλος*, a cap, in reference to the fringed clinandrium. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: sepals and petals equal, spreading, narrow; labellum large, petaloid, convolute, parallel with the column, three-lobed, naked inside; middle lobe somewhat two-lobed, flattish; column terete, clavate; clinandrium cucullate, three-lobed, villously fringed; anther one-celled, compressed, convex in front; pollen masses two, sulcate behind, adhering to slender, cuneated caudicula; gland small.

A genus nearly allied to *Maxillaria*, consisting of a solitary known species, *T. tortilis*, a native of Mexico; it is a pseudo-bulbous, fleshy plant, covered with spotted sheaths. Leaves solitary, coriaceous. Flowers solitary, axillary; sepals yellowish; petals white spotted with purple.

TRICHOPODIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Lindley, from *τριχ*, a hair, and *πους*, a foot. It

belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Aristolochiææ*. Generic character: male flower unknown; female flower, perianth six-cleft, with a tubular base; sterile stamens six, inserted into as many pits; style one; stigmas three, bipartite; capsule triquetrous, three-celled, three-winged, indehiscent; cells one two-seeded.

Three species of this genus are known, all natives of Ceylon. The leaves are lanceolate or cordate-triangular.

TRICHOPTERIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Presl, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *πτερις*, a fern. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Filices*. Generic character: sori roundish, confluent, in a line parallel to the midrib; receptacle from the radiate hairs involving the sori.

Of this genus a single species is only known, *T. excelsa*, the *Polypodium Tanitis* of Roth, the *Polypodium Corcovadense* of Raddi. It is an arborescent fern, a native of Brazil. The rachis are prickly. The fronds are bipinnate and glabrous; the pinnæ lanceolate, acuminate, serrated, with parallel forked veins.

TRICHOPTERYA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Nees ab Esenbeck, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *πτερυξ*, a wing. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets three-flowered, lower flower male, the second hermaphrodite, and the third rudimentary; glumes two, mutic; male flower, paleæ two, mutic; stamens three; hermaphrodite flower, paleæ two, bifid at apex, the segments setigerous, with an awn between them, flattened and twisted at the base; scales two, obconical, emarginate; stamens three; ovary sessile, glabrous; styles two.

This genus consists of a solitary species; it is a grass, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves and panicles are both narrow or contracted. The pedicels are bearded under the spikelets.

TRICHOPUS, from the Greek *τριχ*, a hair, and *πους*, a foot, Lacep. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Pharyngi-Labyrinthiformes*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Forehead straight, and the scales extending to the muzzle; jaws furnished with very fine teeth; first soft ray of the ventral fin extremely long and thread-like.

This genus was first described by Schneider under the name *Trichogaster*, on account of the two long filaments corresponding, as he supposed, to the ventral fins, which, however, are now ascertained to exist, although the other four rays are so minute as to have eluded the observation of many ichthyologists.

T. Tricopterus, Lacep.; *Labrus Trich.* Pallas. About four inches in length; body elliptical and slightly compressed; forehead nearly straight, and curved transversely; scales reaching to the muzzle; mouth small, transverse, and protractile, the lower jaw extending beyond the upper; the jaws armed with very minute teeth; lower edge of the preopercule finely toothed; opercule rounded; branchial rays not exceeding four; lateral line curved like a Roman S laid on its side; scales very small, especially on the sides of the belly and towards the anal fin, a large portion of which is covered by them, but the dorsal only at its base, the rays of which are five spiny and eight soft; anal fin commencing at the base of the pectoral and reaching to the caudal; its spiny rays are eleven, and the soft ones thirty-four; pectoral fins slightly pointed; the long articulated

TRICHOPUS. thread forming the first soft ray of the ventrals reaching to the very tip of the caudal fin, its other rays very short; general colour pale golden-brown with a round black spot beneath each pectoral fin, and another on either side of the base of the caudal; between the rays of the latter, and of part of the dorsal fin, are some brown points. It is brought from Java and from the Moluccas, but Cuvier is doubtful whether it be a marine fish.

See Lape  de, *Histoire des Poissons*; Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

TRICHOSANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linn  us, from the Greek *τριξ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *ανθος*, a flower, on account of the fringed corollas. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*, and the natural family of *Cucurbitace  *. Generic character: flowers monoecious, white; male flower with a rather club-shaped, five-parted calyx, appendiculated lobes, which alternate with five outside teeth; a five-parted ciliated corolla, three filaments, and joined anthers, whose cells are very flexuous; female flower with a five-toothed calyx, a five-parted, ciliate jagged corolla, a trifid style, and oblong-subulate stigmas; the fruit is one or three to nine-celled, and the seeds are compressed, truncated, and blunt.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Melothria*, consists of above thirty species, principally natives of the tropical parts of Asia, very few of America. They are all trailing, annual plants, with cordate, entire, or three, five, or seven-lobed leaves, branched tendrils, having the male flowers generally disposed in racemes, and the female ones solitary. The English name of Snake-Gourd is derived from the long, narrow, crooked fruit of some species.

TRICHOSIPHUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Endlicher and Schott, from the Greek *τριξ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *σιφων*, a tube, on account of the tube of the corolla being bearded. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*, and the natural family of *Sterculiace  *. Generic character: flowers monoecious; male flower, calyx funnel-shaped, five-cleft; segments spreading; stameneous tube inclosed in the tube of the calyx, thickened, and villously bearded in the middle; filaments free at the tops; anthers two-celled, in a head; female flower unknown; fruit follicular, sessile, few-seeded; seeds naked.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *T. Australe*, a tree, native of Australia, in the island of Northumberland. The flowers are about the size of those of the orange, and are disposed in short, terminal, and axillary racemes, which rise after the leaves have fallen.

TRICHOSOMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Nematoid Entozoa*.

Generic character. Body elastic, extremely slender, round, and gradually thickening towards the hinder extremity; mouth punctiform; male organ a simple sheathed thread.

This genus of Rudolphi's is the same as *Capillaria* of Zeder. They are the most minute of all the Intestinal Worms, appearing at first sight merely as white hairs or the ends of hairs. Their gradually increasing size posteriorly distinguishes them from the *Tricocephali*, in which the enlargement is sudden. They are specially found in the large intestines of birds, and occasionally also in those of beasts and reptiles. The type of the genus is *T. Brevicollis*, Rudolphi.

TRICHOSPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Blume, from the Greek *τριξ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *σπερμα*, a seed, on account of the seeds being ciliated.

It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Bixine  *. Generic character: calyx of five deciduous sepals, which are imbricate in   stivation; petals five, smaller than the calyx; stamens indefinite, free, hypogynous; anthers twin; stigmas two, emarginate; capsule kidney-shaped, two-valved, hairy on the outside, bearing the seeds on linear, intervalvular placentas; seeds numerous, lenticular, arillate, ciliated; albumen fleshy.

A genus consisting of a single known species, a native of Java; it is a tree with alternate, serrulated, oblong-cordate leaves, which are furnished with two glands beneath at the base. The stipulas are ovate. The flowers are disposed in axillary, solitary cymes.

TRICHOSPIRA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Kunth, from the Greek *τριξ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *σπειρα*, a spire, on account of the twisted hairs. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *  qualis*, and the natural family of *Composit  -Vernoniace  *. Generic character: heads many-flowered, or the flowers are in many-headed heaps; bracteas rising from the rachis, with scarious margins, fringed at the apex, one-nerved at the base, and three-nerved at the apex, each girding in its axil a single flower, the true involucre being almost wanting; corolla regular, glabrous, with a terete tube, a campanulate throat, and four obtuse lobes; anthers semi-exserted; achenia compressed, oblong-obovate, acuminate at the base, puberulous, three-ribbed on both sides in the middle; pappus in one series; awns sometimes two, divaricated, and sometimes four or five much smaller ones in addition to the two first.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Rolandra* and *Spiracantha*, consists of four known species; they are small, humble, American herbs, with the habit of *Filago*. Leaves alternate or opposite, covered with white wool, sessile, entire, feather-nerved, upper ones opposite. Heads axillary, and opposite the leaves sessile.

TRICHOSTEMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linn  us, from the Greek *τριξ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *στημων*, a stamen, on account of the capillary filaments. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, and the natural family of *Labiata  *. Generic character: calyx sometimes campanulate, nearly equal, deeply five-cleft, sometimes depressedly campanulate, very oblique, with the three upper teeth elongated and connate, and the two lower ones at first, superior ones short; corolla with a slender tube, which is exannulate inside, and an almost equally five-cleft limb; stamens four, didynamous, the lower two the longest, and much exserted; filaments sometimes monadelphous; anthers two-celled; cells divaricate or diverging; style bifid at apex, the lobes subulate; stigmas minute.

This genus consists of five known species, all annual herbs, natives of North America and California. The leaves are quite entire, and the inflorescence are axillary or racemose. The corollas are small, purple or blue. The character of the genus brings it close to *Teucrium*, but the habit is very distinct.

TRICHOSTOMUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hedwig, from *τριξ*, a hair, and *στομα*, a mouth, on account of the slender capillary teeth at the mouth of the capsule, hence the English name Fringe Moss. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Musci*. Generic character: seta terminal; peristome single, of sixteen equal teeth, divided to the base, or thirty-two placed together by pairs; calyptra mitre-formed.

A genus of mosses, consisting of ten known British

TRICHOSPERMUM.
—
TRICHOSTOMUM.

TRICHO. species; they are principally found on rocks and STOMUM. stones.

TRICK. **TRICHOSTROMA**, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Corda, from the Greek *τριχ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *στρομα*, a covering. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: flocci erect, rigid, opaque, septate, rising from a horny, wart-formed covering; sporidia rough, globose, pellucid.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Stachylidium*, consists of a single species, a native of Germany.

TRICHOSTYLIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Corda, from *τριχ*, a hair, and *στυλος*, a column. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Hepaticæ*. Generic character: fructification seated near the margin on the under side of the female frond; involucre and involucre wanting; calyptra subclavate, green; sporangia oval, opening by a chink on one side; elaters inserted on the central column, pendulous; antheridia scattered over the surfaces of the fronds, naked, oval. Small plants; the fronds are nerveless and fleshy, and throw out roots from their centres; the segments are oblong or cuneiform, obtuse, lobed, and undulated.

TRICHOTHECIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Link, from the Greek *τριχ* *τριχος*, a hair, and *θηκη*, a vessel, on account of the sporidia being scattered on the hair-like flocci. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: sporidia unisepate, oval, scattered on the flocci.

This singular genus consists of two known British species, *T. fuscum*, a plant growing on the dead capsules of *Gentiana Campestris*; it is composed of branched, interwoven flocci, and oblong, brown, subdidymous sporidia; and *T. roseum* of Link, growing not uncommon on sticks, herbaceous plants, &c., and is composed of branched, tufted, intricate flocci, covering the rose-coloured, oblong sporidia.

TRICHOTOSIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Blume, from the Greek *τριχ* *τριχος*, a hair. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Epidendreæ*. Generic character: sepals pubescent; lateral ones adnate to the claw of the column, and counterfeiting a spur; petals conform, glabrous; labellum unguiculate, adnate at the base of the claw of the column, with a rather lobed or entire limb; column much drawn out at the base; anther two-celled; cells four-parted; pollen masses eight, cohering by a kind of elastic, powdery, waxy matter.

This genus consists of four known species, all natives of Java; they are caulescent, rather hairy epiphytes, with simple stems, and sessile coriaceous, or rather fleshy leaves. The peduncles are opposite the leaves, solitary, and few-flowered; and the flowers are bracteate.

TRICK, v. See INTRICATE, EXTRICATE.
TRICK, n. Fr. *tricher*, from *tricare*; Gr. *τριχες*, hairs; generally, any entanglement;—
TRI'CKING, n. To intangle, to ensnare, to delude, to deceive, to practise ensnaring or deceptive arts; to set off,

with delusive appearances, with imposing ornaments; to adorn, to deck, to embellish; to dress with finery ostentatiously.

A *trick*; a snare, a deception, an artifice; an artful, an artificial habit or practice; an habitual manner, way or practice.

To *trick* in heraldry, see the Quotation from B. Jonson—to draw with a pen (in profile).

Trick, n. in B. Jonson, is perhaps *tress*. Old French **TRICK**. *trece*; It. *treccia*; or Low Lat. *trica*, *crines intexti*. See Du Cange.

Tricksy, i. e. trickish; artful, dexterous, adroit, active, smart.

pei red him alle a mysse, pat conseil gaf perto.
Wenes he our men Inglisse for to *trecher* so?

R. Brunne, p. 164.

A neighbour mine not long ago there was,
But nameless he, for blameless he shall be,
That married had a *trick* and bonny lass,
As in a summer day a man might see.

Sidney. *Arcadia*, book iii. p. 705.

The next day in the morning I was saluted at my gate with men in complet harness, what time my souldiers were about to play mee a shrewde *tricke*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. iii. p. 334. M. Rene Laudonniere.

For he [Cato] found not his countrey (as Phocion did) utterly destroyed, but tossed in a dangerous tempest; and being not of authority like the pilot to take the stern in hand, and govern the ship, he took himself to *tricking* the sails, and preparing the tackle, so to assist men of greater power.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 624. Phocion.

They forget they are in the statute, the rascals; they are blazoned there; there they are *trick'd*, they and their pedigrees; they need no other heralds, I wiss.

Ben Jonson. *The Poetaster*, act i. sc. 1.

Know, thou *tricht* up toy,
My love's a violent flood, where art thou faln,
Playing with which tide thou'dst been greatly toss'd,
By crossing it, thou art o'rwhelm'd, and lost.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Knight of Malta*, act i. sc. 1.

So maist thou chauce mock out a benefice,
Unlesse thou canst one coniure by device,
Or cast a figure for a bishoprick;
And if one could, it were but a schoole *trick*.

Spenser. *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

But it stirs me more than all your court-curles, or your spangles, or your *tricks*.

Ben Jonson. *The Poetaster*, act iii. sc. 1.

No tomb shall hold thee
But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse, my sorrows like sad arms
Shall hang for ever.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, act i.

Here's a new tomb, new *trickments* too.

Id. *The Knight of Malta*, act iv. sc. 2.

There was a *tricksie* girle, I wot,
Albeit clad in gray,
As peart as bird, as strait as bould,
As fresh as flower in May.

Warner. *Albion's England*, book vi. ch. xxxi.

The foole hath planted in his memory
An armie of good words, and I doe know
A many fooles that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *tricksie* word
Defie the matter.

Shakspeare. *The Merchant of Venice*, act iii. sc. 5.

At Southwark, therefore, as his *tricks* he show'd,
To please our masters, and his friends the crowd.

Prior. *Merry Andrew*.

By thus perplexing and diluting it, they really weakened it: for it is much easier to oppose it as it stands *tricked* up in that scholastic form, than as it stands in Scripture and in the antient fathers.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. v. p. 53. *Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*.

This is like Merry-Andrew on the low rope, copying lubberly the same *tricks* which his master is so dexterously performing on the high.

Dryden. *Dedication to Æneid*.

The chief reasoner of that philosophic farce is a Gallo Ligur, as he is call'd—what that means in English or French, I can't say—but all he says, is in so loose and slippery and *trickish* a way of reasoning.

Pope. *Atterbury to —*, March 26, 1720.

Vice,
Though well perfum'd and elegantly dress'd,
Like an unburied carcase *trick'd* with flow'rs,
Is but a garnish'd nuisance, fitter far
For cleanly riddance, than for fair attire.

Cowper. *The Task*, book vi

TRICK.

We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with.
Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book ii. ch. vii. p. 257.

TRICOMARIA.

As his pre-eminence depends not upon a *trick*, he is free from the painful suspicions of a juggler, who lives in perpetual fear lest his *trick* should be discovered.

Reynolds. Works, vol. i. p. 48. *Discourse* 2.

It [the world] will shew you, that *tricking*, and deceit of various kinds, are very consistent with Christianity.

Gilpin. Sermon 9. vol. i. p. 111.

I am unwilling to inflame that odium, which confounding the innocent with the guilty, has branded the whole tribe with charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*, approaching to the imputation of arrant knavery.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 456. *Winter Evening* 24.

TRICKER. See TRIGGER.

TRICKLE, *v.* Skinner supposes *treckelen*, a diminutive of *D. trecken*, to trace; to flow (he adds) as drops in a long continuous *track* or course: it may be merely the diminutive of *track*, *q. d. trackle*, by the change of the vowel. Serenius and Dr. Jamieson resort to the Icelandic. See *Trigle*, in Jamieson.

To run in a thin or slender course or stream; in drips or drippings; to distil.

The feete of Jesus being wel washed with *teres triechlyng* down from her eyes lyke the droppes of rayne in a shower, she wiped drye agayne, not with any towell of linnen, but with the heares of her owne head.

Udall. Erasmus. St. Luke, ch. vii. fol. 284.

But whan he behelde the teares *trychelynge* downe by the face of Gysippus, he than recomforted hym.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. xii. p. 143.

Not every *trickling* teare doth argue inwarde paine.

Vncertaine Auctors. Answer to the Lower dreading, &c.

But the small birds, in their wide boughs embouring,
Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweete consent;
And under them a silver spring, forth pouring
His *trickling* streames, a gentle murmur sent.

Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

Unhappy son! fair Thetis thus replies,
While tears celestial *trickle* from her eyes.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book i.

How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods neither said nor sung.

Id. Dunciad, book iii.

Here, however, we found fresh water, which *trickled* down from the top of the rocks, and stood in pools among the hollows at the bottom.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. i. p. 77.

TRICOMARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hooker and Gillies, from the Greek *τρεῖς*, *three*, and *κομή*, *the hair of the head*, on account of the lobes of the fruit being each furnished with a tuft of dark purple hairs. It belongs to the class *Monadelphica*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Malpighiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, persistent; sepals ovate, four of which are biglandular at the base outside, and the fifth is glandless; petals five, inserted in the hypogynous disk, unguiculate, the claws slender, and the limbs orbicular, crenated, and silky on the back, all imbricate in æstivation; stamens ten, monadelphous at the base; anthers roundish, two-celled, fleshy outside, but white and membranous inside; ovarium solitary, clothed with silky hairs, three-lobed, three-celled; ovula solitary in the cells, pendulous; styles three, distinct, clavate, truncate at apex, tubular; fruit clothed with silky hairs, dry, indehiscent, three-lobed, three-celled; lobes furnished each with a tuft of long, horizontal, dark, purple hairs on the back; seeds solitary, pendulous; embryo curved.

A single species is only known of this genus, *T.*

Usillo, a native of the province of Mendoza, in Chili, where it is called by the natives *Usillo*; it is a shrub clothed with adpressed silky hairs, having the branches opposite and spinescent, the ultimate ones bearing each two or three leaves, and a few flowers. The leaves are opposite, seldom alternate, narrow-lanceolate, stiff, obscurely one-nerved, on very short petioles, which are coadunate at the base, scarcely an inch long and a line broad deciduous. The flowers are terminal, orange-coloured, and pedunculate.

TRICOPHORUS, from the Greek *τριξ*, *a hair*, and *φέρω*, *I bear*, Tem.; *Bristle-neck*, Swains. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short, rather conical, compressed at the tip and wide at the base; upper mandible slightly curved at the point, and armed with a small tooth; base of the beak beset with very long and strong bristly hairs concealing the patulous ovoid nostrils; from the forehead pass back long bristles, which project beyond the feathers of the nape; wings of moderate size, the first three quills graduated, and the fourth longest; tarsi shorter than the middle toe; lateral toes of unequal length, the inner connected only at its base, but the outer as far as the second joint.

This genus very nearly approaches the *Ocypteri*. Temminck says, he distinguishes five species, though he describes only one, all natives of Africa, but that their habits and manners are unknown. Swainson however observes, he has reason to think that Temminck's five species were what he took to be the five species in Swainson's possession, as Temminck has only published the one he received from Swainson; the other two, besides those here mentioned, are Swainson's *Dasycephala Syndactala* and his *Hæmatornis Flavicollis*. He supposes that they capture insects on the wing, as, though their tail is not forked, yet the bristles around their beak are larger and more rigid than in the generality of Flycatchers.

T. Barbatulus, Tem.; *T. Strigilatus*, Swains.; *Stripe-breasted Bristle-neck*. Size of a small Thrush, about eight inches in length; general colour olive-green, with a slight tinge of ferruginous on the tail; head and neck dark brown, each feather having around it a light grey shade; chin and throat a little way down canary-yellow, the feathers loose, and each becoming almost white in the centre; auriculars grey-brown, and each feather striped with dusky yellow; lower part of the neck, chest, and under parts olive, but each feather grey in the middle, and the shafts lighter; under tail-coverts and quills paler and more fulvous than the back. According to Temminck, coarse long hairs spring from among the feathers of the forehead and form a scanty tuft which falls on the nape of the neck: this is denied by Swainson, who says, they spring from the nape in two fascicles, one on each side, consisting of three or four of unequal length, the longest measuring about an inch and a quarter. Is found in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

T. Olivaceus, Swains.; *Olive Bristle-neck*. Seven inches in length; is distinguished from the preceding in having the crown of the head and the auriculars of the same olive-green as the back; chin and greater part of the neck straw-coloured, without any white; sides of the neck, breast, and under parts olive with a yellowish tinge; tail slightly stained with rufous; nuchal bristles much developed.

TRICOMARIA.

TRICOPHORUS.

TRICOPHORUS. *T. Gularis*, Swains.; *White-throated Bristle-neck*. Nearly eight inches long; upper part of the head dark sepia-brown, assuming a greyish tinge on the auriculars, of which the shafts are pale; streak between the beak and eye light grey; chin, and half down the throat, pure white; breast and middle of the body pale yellow; inner wing-coverts yellow; back, sides, and flanks olive-green, as are also the wings and tail, but darker; tips and inner margins of the lateral tail feathers pale yellowish, as in the other species.

See Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*; Swainson's *Birds of Western Africa*.

TRICORYNE, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *κορυνη*, a club, on account of the three club-shaped pericarps. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asphodeleæ*. Generic character: perianth six-parted, spreading, equal, deciduous; stamens six; filaments penicillately bearded; anthers emarginate at the base; ovary triparted, the lobes biovulate, connected by the filiform base of the style; stigma simple; pericarps three, clavate, valveless, one-seeded.

A genus nearly allied to *Stypandra* and *Anthericum*, consisting of five known species, all natives of New Holland; they are herbs with generally perennial roots, and narrow grassy leaves. The branches, when present, are furnished with an inner stipula at the base. The flowers are umbellate, erect, and yellow, and the pedicels are articulated with the perianth. The old perianth becomes spiral before falling.

TRICUSPIDARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Ruiz and Pavon, from the Latin *tres*, three, and *cuspidis*, a point, on account of the petals being divided into three points at tops. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Elæocarpeæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; petals five, tricuspidate at the tops; glands of receptacle annular, ten-sided; anthers fifteen, mutic, bursting at the tops; capsule three-celled, three-valved, few-seeded, the valves septiferous.

Only one known species, *T. dependens*, a native of Chili; it is a shrub with opposite, serrated leaves, axillary, solitary, one-flowered pedicels, and whitish flowers.

TRICUSPIDARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Nematoid Entozoa*.

Generic character. Body soft, lengthy, flattened, subarticulate posteriorly; mouth nearly at the extremity, having two lips armed on either side with two three-pointed hooks.

This genus of Rudolphi's is distinguished from the *Tenia*, by the simple mouth near its anterior extremity, furnished with two lips and four tricuspid hooks; their body is not jointed, but at the hind part thrown into wrinkles, giving it somewhat the appearance of joints. But a single species, *T. Nodulosa*, is known, which is found in fishes.

TRICYCLA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Cavanilles, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *κυκλος*, a circle, on account of the calyx being composed of three circular sepals. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Nyctagineæ*. Generic character: calyx of three circular, veiny, diaphanous, persistent sepals, which are larger than the corolla; corolla monopetalous, funnel-shaped, persistent; with a five-parted limb, and tricrenate segments; stamens five; filaments capillary, longer than the tube of the corolla, inserted in the receptacle beneath the ovary; anthers

ovate, didymous; ovary ovate; style lateral, subulate; stigma simple; fruit girded by the wide tube of the corolla; samara ovate, one-seeded; seed ovate, solitary, covered by a valveless, papery sac; albumen farinaceously fleshy, excavated lengthwise.

Of this genus only a single species is known, *T. spinosa*, a native of Buenos Ayres; it is a tree, with alternate spiny branches, fascicled, nearly linear leaves, which taper at the base.

TRICYRTUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Wallich, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *κυρτος*, convex, in reference to the three outer segments of the perianth being saccate at the base. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth of six segments; segments subunguiculate, conniving into the form of a bell, the three outer ones saccate at the base; stamens six, inserted into the bases of the segments of the perianth; anthers versatile; ovary oblong, three-celled; ovula numerous, in one series, in each cell; style divaricately three-lobed; stigmas six, uncinately; capsule prismatic, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds densely imbricate to the central angle in the cells, ovate, with a loose, dark, wrinkled testa; embryo minute.

Of this genus only one species is known; it is an erect, villous herb, a native of Nepal. The leaves are alternate, ovate-cordate, stem-clasping. The flowers are disposed in terminal, loose, few-flowered, leafy, pilose panicles.

TRIDACNA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Monomyary Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell regular, equivalve, transverse, with a gaping aperture; hinge consisting of two teeth, compressed, unequal, and received into each other; marginal ligament external.

This genus was first separated by Bruguiere from the Linnæan genus *Chama*, or Clam, with which it had been previously confounded, but is distinguished by having only a single muscular impression on each valve, which corresponds to the middle of their edge. Its permanently gaping aperture, through which it protrudes a bundle of tendinous threads to attach and suspend itself to the rocks, distinguishes it from the genus *Hippopus*, and in the greater number of species the edges of this aperture are crenulated. Six species are described as found in the Indian seas, one of which, *T. Gigas*, attains enormous size, and weighs five hundred pounds. Lamarck says that there are some still larger. In Papal churches they are used as receptacles for holy water. Forest relates that in the Moluccas they are caught by introducing a stick when the valves are open; and that the small ones, about as big as a man's head, are considered good eating. One fossil species is found.

TRIDACTYLUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Grilloid Orthopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ short, submoniliform, ten-jointed; eyes very distinct; thorax wider than its length; anus furnished with four styliform appendages; anterior two pairs of legs broad, the first pair spiny at the top and grooved to receive the tarsus when folded; posterior legs having large lengthy thighs, and slender, long shanks, covered externally with little scales, and having, instead of tarsi, little movable, narrow, hooked plates, resembling fingers, varying from three to five in number, when the latter, the middle three are the longest.

**TRI-
CYCLA.**
**TRIDAC-
TYLUS.**

TRIDAC- TYLUS. This genus, formed by Olivier, was subsequently called *Xoya* by Illiger; it very nearly resembles the Mole-crickets, *Gryllotalpæ*, but are distinguished by the form of the antennæ and of the legs. They are incapable of burrowing except with their first pair of legs, but are well able to leap. They live in the mud on the banks of rivers. Two species are described, both European, of which *T. paradoxus*, Latr., is the type.

TRI- DENTEA.

TRIDAX, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from *τρίδακτος*, cut in three, on account of the ray flowers being cut into three parts. It belongs to the class *Syn-genesia*, order *Necessaria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate; flowers of the ray female, ligulate, ovate, three-lobed; those of the disk tubular, five-toothed, hermaphrodite; involucre ovate, with loosely imbricate scales; outer scales six or eight foliaceous, villous on the back; inner ones membranous, quite glabrous, similar to paleæ, but broader; receptacle paleaceous, the paleæ lanceolate-linear; branches of the styles in the hermaphrodite flowers furnished with a filiform appendage each; achenia villous, those of the disk obpyramidal, and those of the ray obovate, obcompressed; pappus in one series of fifteen or sixteen paleæ, those of the ray smaller.

Only a single species is known, *T. procumbens*, an American, procumbent, hairy, branched herb; the leaves are opposite, petiolate, ovate, and deeply toothed; the branches are naked at the apex, elongated, and bearing each one head; the head is yellow in the disk and pale yellow on the ray.

TRIDENT, { Fr. *trident*; It. *tridente*; Sp. *tri-*
TRIDENTED. { *dente*; Lat. *tridens*; three-toothed, having three teeth or tines, (*tres dentes*.)

For he that doth of sea the powerful *trident* wield,
His Tritons made proclaim a nymphal to be held
In honour of himself.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 20.

Great Neptune went before,
Wrought with his *trident*, and the stones, trunks, roots of trees
he tore

Out of the rampire: tost them all into the Hellespont;
Even all the proud toils of the Greeks, with which they durst
confront

The to be shunned deities.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliad*, book xii.

Neptune
Held his *trident*ed mace upon the south:
The winds were whist, the billows danc'd no more.

Quarles. *History of Jonah*, sec. 6. Anno 1620.

Hence; fly with speed; from me, your tyrant tell,
That to my lot this wat'ry empire fell.
Bid him his rocks, your darksome dungeons keep,
Nor dare usurp the *trident* of the deep.

Pitt. *Virgil. Æneid*, book i.

TRIDENTEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Haworth, from *Tridens*, a trident, on account of the segments of the outer corolla being tridentate. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadæ-Stapelieæ*. Generic character: corolla rotate, five-cleft, fleshy; column exserted; stameneous corona double, outer one of five tridentate segments and the inner one of five unequally bipartite segments; anthers simple at their apices; pollen masses fixed by their bases, having one of their margins cartilaginous and pellucid; stigma mutic; follicles rather cylindrical, smooth; seeds comose.

Tridentea is a genus separated from *Stapelia*, and consists of eight known species, all natives of South Africa, in the desert plains called the Karro: they are, like *Stapelia*, grotesque, angular, usually tubercular

plants; the branches are naked, with teeth which are each terminated by a small green leaf; the flowers are generally showy, but have a very fetid odour, hence the species are called *Carrion plants*, like *Stapelia* and other similar genera.

TRIDESMIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Spach, from the Greek *τρεῖς*, three, and *δεσμη*, a bundle, on account of the stamens being joined into three bundles. It belongs to the class *Polyadelphia*, order *Polygynia*, and the natural family of *Hypericinæ*. Generic character: sepals erect, persistent; petals deciduous, each furnished with a three-lobed appendage; hypogynous scales small, subulate; androphori tongue-shaped, bearing filaments from the middle; anthers glandless; cells of ovary containing many ovula; styles filiform; stigmas two-lobed, rather fringed; capsule woody, many-seeded; valves flattish, bifid at top; dissepiments thick, placentiferous.

Of this genus there are three species known, *T. Och-noides*, *T. Billardieri*, the *Hypericum biflorum* of Choisy, a native of the Moluccas, and *T. Jackii*, the *Elodea formosa* of Jack, a native of Sumatra; the peduncles are axillary and lateral, always one-flowered, very often in fascicles.

TRIDIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Korthals, from *τρεῖς*, three, on account of the fruit having three sutural placentas. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Guttiferae*. Generic character: calyx of five sepals, sepals imbricated, outer ones rather the largest; petals five, somewhat twisted at top in æstivation; stamens ten, hypogynous; ovary sessile, subtrigonal; ovula numerous, attached to three sutural placentas, disposed in two rows on each; styles three; stigmas subcapitate; capsule girded by the calyx, ovate, trigonal, membranous, one-celled, three-valved, seminiferous along the margin; seeds numerous, oblong, nearly terete, transversely ribbed; embryo in the axis of the albumen, with ovate-oblong cotyledons, which are somewhat truncate at the base, and a small terete radicle.

Only a single species of this genus is known; it is an herb, a native of Sumatra. The stems are erect and tetragonal, and usually divided; the leaves are opposite, rather connate, and membranous at the base, sessile, cordate, ovate, acutish, five nerved, with reflexed edges; the flowers are axillary, alar, and solitary, and the bractæ oblong.

TRIDONTIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hooker, from the Greek *τρεῖς*, three, and *ὄδους*, a tooth, on account of each tooth of the peristome being composed of three articulated ciliæ. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Musci*. Generic character: seta terminal, exserted; capsule turbinate; peristome simple: teeth sixteen, elongated, reflexed when dry, each formed of three articulated ciliæ, which are more or less connected; calyptra mitre-formed, cleft on one side.

A genus consisting of two or three known species, all natives of Australia; they are aquatic mosses, with elongated, sparingly branched, flexuous, loose, tufted stems; the leaves are loosely disposed on all sides of the stems, spreading, of a linear-lanceolate form, opaque, obtuse, having a strong brownish nerve which reaches almost to the apex of each leaf, which is channelled above, entire along the margins; the bristles and capsules brown and stiff; the operculum is conical and beaked; the calyptra is brown, stiff, of an oblong conical form.

TRI- DENTEA.

TRIDON- TIUM.

TRIENNIAL, Fr. *triennal*; It. *triennio*; Sp. *triennio*; Lat. *triennium* (*tres anni*); three years.

TRIFLE. Continuing for, returning, recurring at the end of, three years.

Ac to trysten upon *triennels*, triweliche me thynkeþ
ys nat so syker for þe saule. certys as ys Dowel.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 164.

There are that hold the elders should be perpetuall: there are others for a *trienniall*, others for a bienniall eldership.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 185. *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, part iii. sec. 5.

Together with the bill for subsidies, another was sent up to the lords for a *triennial* parliament: both which quickly passed that house, and were transmitted to the king.
Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, part i. *Civil War*, vol. i. p. 209.

It is remarkable that the Temple was the place of his very first public appearance: and in his coming upon that occasion there was an extraordinary suddenness. It was indeed before the commencement of his *triennial* ministry.

Horsley. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 36.

TRIENTALIS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus from *triens*, one-third, the plant generally growing to the height of one-third of a foot, or four inches. It belongs to the class *Heptandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Primulaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of seven awl-shaped, persistent sepals; corolla rotate, seven-cleft; stamens seven, with capillary filaments, and oblong, recurved anthers; style cylindrical; stigma obtuse; capsule globose, one-celled, seven-valved; seeds few, roundish, attached to the central placenta, with loose tunics.

Composed of smooth, perennial herbs, with simple stems, which are leafy at top; the flowers are white, on axillary pedicels; there are two known species, *T. Europæa* and *T. Americana*; the last is a native of woods and heaths in the north of England and in Scotland. The genus is very nearly allied to *Lysimachia*.

TRIER. See **TRY**.

TRIE'TERICKS, } Lat. *trieteris*; Gr. *τρι-ετια*,
TRIE'TERICAL. } three years.

— To whome in mixed sacrifice
The Theban wiues at Delphos solemnize
Their *trietericks*.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book v.

The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is the mysteries of Bacchus.

Gregory. Notes on Scripture, p. 107. *Ed.* 1684.

TRI-FA'LLOW, } Following, or turning the land
TWI-FA'LLOW. } into fallows, a second—third time.

In May, at the furthest, *twifallow* thy land,
Much drought may else after cause plough for to stand.

Tusser. May's Husbandry, p. 155.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrell and man,
And compas that fallow, as soon as ye can.

Id. Ib.

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat.

Mortimer.

TRI-FISTULARY, having three fistulæ, or pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or cranny we have beheld.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors.

TRIFLE, v. } Skinner;—either from the D.
TRIFLE, n. } *treysfelen*, *nugari*, *pellicere*, *blan-*
TRIFLER, } *dire*, or the Fr. *truffe*, a joke.—
TRIFLING, n. } Probably from the A. S. verb, *tri-*
TRIFLINGLY, } *fel-an*, to pound, to break, to com-
TRIFLINGNESS. } minute; consequently, to reduce
to minute parts; of little weight or value. A *trifle*—

VOL. XXVIII.

Any thing small or minute, of little weight or value; **TRIFLE**. inconsiderable, unimportant; unworthy. To *trifle*—

To be, or cause to be, of little worth; to diminish the weight or value; to employ in, to be busy in, *trifles*; in light, frivolous, foolish things; to treat or behave towards, as to a thing of no value; to play with, to make sport of, to act idly, frivolously. See **TRIVIAL** and **TRAVAIL**.

— Hold þy tonge Mercy,
Hit is *trusle* þat þou tellest.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 347.

Than the comons of the cite beganne to saye, howe dothe owre bysshop *tryfle* and mocke vs, sythe he kepeth aboute hym the greatest brybour and robbor in all Fraunce, and wolde that we shulde gyue hym oure money.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 200. p. 237.

Sirs, methynke the frenchmen do but *tryfell* with me, and with the countre of Flaunders.

Id. Ib. ch. 409. p. 712.

Therefore whereas the Phariseis teache and obserue supersticiously these folyshe *trifles*: yet they dooe not abhorre those thinges, whereby the mynde is defiled in dede.

Udall. Erasmus. St. Mathew, ch. xv. fol. 65.

It is a great matter that ye whiche are my disciples dooe enterpryse. Ye must therefore apply all your whole study to these thynges, and lytle regarde suche *tryfling* thynges, whiche other men doe bestowe and spende theyr whole lyfe to get or to encrease, or els to auoide.

Id. Ib. ch. v. fol. 25.

I am ashamed to call them madde men, *triflers* and wranglers they bee, such as know not what they say, nor of what thyng they speake.

Barnes. Workes, fol. 360. *A Collection of Doctours Testimonies.*

Which when he had ouer read and considered, he returned his answer by a letter dated at Croph the thirtieth of October, 1579, vsing therein nothing but *triflings* and delaies.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 423. *The Chronicles of Ireland, Anno 1579.*

But all as a poore pedlar he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of *trifles* at his backe,
As bells, and babes, and glasses, in his packe.

Spenser. The Shepheard's Calendar. May.

SAY. Pray wear these *trifles*.

CLAY. Neither you, nor *trifles*:

You are a *trifle*. wear your self, sir, out,
And here no more *trifle* the time away.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act iii. sc. 4.

OLD MAN. Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the volume of which time, I haue seene
Houres dreadfull, and things strange, but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act ii. sc. iv. fol. 138.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.

Parker. Rehears. Transpr. p. 39.

There could be no room for those indiffernt and visibly *trifling* actions, to which our wills are so often determin'd, and wherein we voluntarily waste so much of our lives.

Locke. Works, vol. i. book ii. ch. xxi. sec. 44. *Of Human Understanding*, fol. 109.

'Tis not, indeed, my talent to engage
In lofty *trifles*, or to swell my page
With wind and noise.

Dryden. Persius. Satire 5.

What has this *trifler* to produce, that can bear so much as the face of an argument?

Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 40. *Scripture Vindicat*, part i.

All our semblances of repentance, all our corporal abstinences, if a kind and merciful disposition are wanting, what are they truly but presumptuous dallyings, or impertinent *triflings* with God?

Barrow. Sermons, vol. i. p. 548. *Sermon 31.*

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy.

Locke.

TRIFLE.
—
TRIFO-
LIUM.

Such men lose their intellectual powers for want of exerting them; and having trifled away youth, are reduced to the necessity of trifling away age.

Bolingbroke. *Of the true Use of Retirement and Study.*

If trifles engage, and if trifles make us happy, the true reflection suggested by the experiment is upon the tendency of nature to gratification and enjoyment; which is, in other words, the goodness of its Author towards his sensitive creation.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi. p. 421.

I hate the dust that fierce disputers raise,
And lose the mind in a wild maze of thought;
What empty triflings, and what empty ways,
To fence and guard by rule and rote.

Watts. *True Learning.*

TRI-FLUCTUATION, a concurrence of three waves, (*tres fluctus*.)

The Greeks, to expresse the greatest wave, do use the number of three, that is, the word *τριφυμια*, which is a concurrence of three waves in one, whence arose the proverb *τριφυμια κακων*, or a tri-fluctuation of evils, which Erasmus doth render *Malorum fluctus decumanus*.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vii. ch. xvii. p. 459.

TRI-FOLIATE, having three leaves, (*tria folia*.)

Trifoliate cytissus restrain'd its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to browse.

Harte. *Eulogius*.

TRIFOLIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf, on account of the leaves of all the species being composed of three leaflets; the Greeks call it *τριφυλλον*, the French *trèfle*, and the English *trefoil*, or clover. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ-Loteæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, persistent, glandless, five-cleft, the segments subulate; corolla papilionaceous, having the keel shorter than the wings and vexillum; stamens diadelphous, that is, nine joined together and one free; legume small, hardly dehiscent, usually ovate, one or two-seeded, shorter than the calyx, and hidden by it, rarely oblong, and containing three or four seeds, in which case it exceeds the calyx a little.

Of this genus there are above one hundred and fifty species known, all herbs, natives of all the temperate and colder parts of the globe; the roots are either annual or perennial: each leaf is usually composed of three leaflets, very seldom of five leaflets; the stipulas are adnate to the petioles; the flowers are disposed in dense heads or spikes, they are bracteate, and their colour is either purple, white, or cream-coloured; the petals are joined at their bases in the greater number of the species. *Trifolium* includes the most valuable of herbage or fodder plants adopted in European agriculture. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*; the purple or red clover, *T. pratense*; the yellow clover, or hop-trefoil, *T. procumbens*, and the Italian clover, *T. incarnatum*. Notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of Lucern, Saintfoin, and other leguminous plants, yet the red clover for mowing, and the white species for pasturage, are, and ever will be found to excel all plants in these respects. The yellow clover, and the cow or meadow clover, *T. medium*, are also in cultivation, but are inferior to the white and red clovers. The Italian clover is now cultivated to some extent in the chalky counties of England, but being an annual plant will not suit with the common practice of farmers; it is a very elegant plant, the flowers varying from crimson to white. The Alexandrian trefoil, or clover, *T. Alexandrinum*, is universally cultivated in Egypt, being the best, indeed the principal fodder for cattle in that coun-

try, and is an upright, annual plant, with yellow flowers: it is sown only in the recesses of the Nile; and where the fields are too high to be inundated by that river, they are watered by means of hydraulic engines: the produce is three different crops, the plants growing each time about half an ell in height. The white clover is generally called Shamrock, but *Oxalis acetocella* is conjectured to be the true Irish Shamrock. There are several species, natives of Britain, but none of any value, except those mentioned.

TRI-FORM, Lat. *triformis*; three-formed, or having three forms; *boviform*, formed like an ox; *hominiform*, formed like a man.

There the neighbouring moon
(So call that opposite fair starr) her aide
Timely interposes, and her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing, through mid Heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills and empties to enlighten th' earth;
And in her pale dominion checks the night.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 726.

And the old philosophick atheists were so frank and lavish herein, that they stuck not to affirm, amongst those monstrous shapes of animals that were once produced, Centaurs, and Scyllas, and chimeras; mixtly *boviform* and *hominiform*, *biform* and *triform* animals.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. v. fol. 673.

TRI-GAMY, a third marriage. See BIGAMY.

They marry oft-times at nine or twelve years of age; the laity twice, ecclesiasticks but once; *trigamy* to all is hateful.

Sir T. Herbert. *Travels*, p. 158.

TRI'GGER, or } Skinner suggests the D. *dregghe*,
TRI'CKER. } *harpago*, *uncus*, as he explains it.
But the D. is a *dragge*, and *trecken* is to *drag*; and a *trigger*, whether to hold a wheel, or loose the cock of the gun, is a *drag*.

That which drags, or that which we drag or pull.

And as a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.

Butler. *Hudibras*, book i. can. 3.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun, with which the murder is committed, and is all the action that perhaps is visible, has no natural connection with those other ideas that make up the complex one, nam'd murder.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. book iii. ch. ix. sec. 7. fol. 220. *Of Human Understanding*.

Pulling a *trigger*, or drawing characters upon paper, are neither good nor bad, right nor wrong, considered in themselves: but as the *trigger* so pulled shall occasion the slaughter of a man, or of some vermin, or only a bounce in the air; as the characters so drawn shall tend to the necessary security of our property, or to bring a hardship upon our neighbour, or shall carry no meaning at all, we pronounce the action prudent or idle, moral or wicked.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. i. part i. ch. ii. p. 46.

TRIGLA, from the Greek *τρεις*, three (on account of its three loose pectoral rays), Lin.; Gurnard, Penn. In *Zoology* a genus of animals belonging to the family *Triglides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head nearly square, covered with bony plates, the muzzle cleft, and forming two more or less projecting and denticulated lobes; teeth in both jaws and in front of the vomer very numerous, small and pointed; the suborbitar and opercular bones spiny, and a spine upon the shoulder; dorsal fins two, the rays of the first spiny and of the second flexible; pectoral fins large and long, their lower three rays detached and distinct; gill aperture large; branchial rays seven; body lengthy and roundish; caudal end of the lateral line forked.

TRIFO-
LIUM.
—
TRIGLA.

TRIGLA. This genus has the bony arming of its cheeks the most largely developed of all the family to which it belongs; the first suborbital bone is of great size, covering the whole cheek, attached in front to the muzzle and behind to the preopercle and the two small suborbital bones; the preopercle itself is large, but the opercle of moderate size, and the interopercular and subopercular bones small, and hidden within the gill-membrane; the muzzle in front is more or less deeply cleft or emarginate, with toothings on its edges, and projects more or less so as to have the appearance of a sort of spud; the whole head is armed with spines and crests, as is also the shoulder, forming a very strong protection; the mouth is not large, and when closed the jaws are received within the bony cheeks. From the base of the large pectoral fins three of their rays are detached [and free, covered with soft skin and largely supplied with nerves, which assist, as fingers, in enabling the animal to feel its food upon the ground over which it swims. Of the dorsal fins, the first is tall and spiny, the second short, but much longer, and both are implanted in a long groove formed on either side of a ridge of scales or bony plates, of which the hinder edges are pointed, so that the ridges are sawlike. When these fish are taken from the water they utter a sort of grunt, whence perhaps their French name, *Grondins*; this probably arises from the escape of the air from the swim-bladder by the pressure of the hand.

a. Body nearly surrounded with transverse thread-like lines or ridges.

T. Pini, Bl.; *le Grondin rouge, ou Rouget commun*, Cuv.; *Red Gurnard*, Yarr. From twelve to sixteen inches long; head large and nearly square, and the muzzle furnished with four short tooth-like processes on each side; mouth small, each jaw, and a narrow band in front of the vomer, furnished with short villous teeth; sides of the head flat and nearly vertical; cheeks and upper part of the head rough with lines radiating from various centres; eyes large, and the edges of the orbits furnished with two or three small, erect spines; opercle armed with one short spine, and a larger one on the scapular region above the pectoral fin; body covered with ovate ciliated scales, tapering from the nape to the root of the caudal fin; the lateral line passes unarmed parallel to the ridge of the back, bifurcates at its caudal extremity, and is crossed throughout its whole length by small, short, straight, elevated lines, having the appearance of a series of pins, or, as Bloch thought, to the acicular leaves of the pine, whence its specific name: dorsal fins placed in a groove between two rows of short, triangular spines, the first fin triangular, with its front ray serrated, and the second longer and stouter than the others, the second fin shallower, but twice as long; anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal, but set farther back; pectoral about one-fourth so long as the body, their first seven rays branched and decreasing, the others simple; ventral fins rather shorter than the pectoral, their spinous ray half so long as the soft rays, which are all branched; caudal fin slightly forked. General colour bright red, with the sides and belly silvery; fins reddish-white. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, being found on the shores of America as well as Europe, and is very common on our own southern and western coasts. It feeds on crustaceans principally, and spawns in May or June. Yarrell thinks this species, and *T. cuculus*, Lin., identical, but

Jenyns says, "since the characters in the *Systema Naturæ* apply equally well to two species, this must remain doubtful."

T. Lineata, Bl.; *T. Adriatica*, Gmel.; *le Rouget Camard*, Cuv.; *Streaked Gurnard*, Penn. Twelve inches in length; head shorter, profile more vertical, body thicker in front and tapering more suddenly behind than the last species; the muzzle less emarginate, and its denticulations less distinct, the cheeks higher, opercle broader, and its spine blunter and shorter; the first dorsal ray more strongly serrated and the second shorter; the spiny rays weaker; the whole body rough, marked with elevated transverse lines, which upon the belly ramify, and thus nearly encircle the whole body; they correspond in number to the sixty-eight scales on the lateral line. General colour rich red, belly white; the fins spotted and edged with a darker colour; pectorals tipped with blue, and having four rows of darkish blue spots. Is a native of the Atlantic and also of the Mediterranean; it is occasionally, though rarely, found on our southern coast, and there known as the *French Gurnard*, and has been taken even so far north as the coast of Scotland.

b. Body without transverse lines.

T. Hirundo, Lin.; *T. Lævis*, Mant.; *le Perlon, ou Rouget Grondin*, Cuv.; *Sapphirine Gurnard*, Penn. From eighteen to twenty-four inches in length; has a general resemblance to the Red Gurnard, but its head is larger and flatter and the body thicker; the muzzle more emarginate, the gape wider, the cheeks smoother, and the eyes much smaller; pectoral fins rather shorter; lateral line straight, and so smooth that fishermen call the fish *Smoothside*; the first dorsal spine has its denticulations very slight, the second is scarcely longer than the others; the entire body covered with small, smooth, oval scales. General colour brownish-red; fin-rays white; pectorals bluish-green on their inner surface, edged and spotted with light blue; irides yellow; pupils dark greenish-blue. This species is found in the Mediterranean, and also in the Atlantic; it is one of the most common upon our western shores, and known as the *Tubfish*, or *Red Tub*. Risso says it spawns in spring, but Couch says in winter.

T. Paciloptera, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Dieppe Gurnard*. About four inches in length; has the edge of the suborbital bones finely toothed but less projecting, whilst its lower crest and that of the preopercle is more prominent than in the last species; it has also two spines behind the orbit, and behind these, on the edge of the skull, two others, strong and pointed, which rise and form a keel; the hind ridge of the skull has also two spines; first dorsal fin triangular and very low behind; caudal slightly forked. The back is of a reddish-brown colour and the belly silvery; the sides tinged with iridescent gold; the first dorsal fin has a black point, and the second spotted in the middle with violet; the pectorals violet or bluish, irregularly streaked with reddish-brown externally, and blackish or dark purplish-brown, with a large, oval, deep black spot, varied with drops of milk-white on its inner surface. It is found on the French coast near Dieppe, in three or four feet of water. Cuvier thinks it may perhaps be *T. Cuculus* of Risso.

T. Papilionacea, Parkins; *le Perlon de la Nouvelle Zélande*, Cuv.; *Papilionaceous Gurnard*. Fifteen inches in length; very similar to the Sapphirine Gurnard, but distinguished by the more delicate, numerous, and well-

TRIGLA. defined granulations on the head; the lower part of the suborbital bone has no ridge, and that on the preopercule is very indistinct, and the granules on the edge of the latter are disposed in patches. All the upper parts are yellowish-red, with darker reddish spottings; under parts silvery; inside of the pectorals blackish-green, their upper edge pale blue, the lower reddish, and upon the seventh and eighth ray a large black spot marked with little, round, white specks; outside of this fin blackish with white rays; dorsal and caudal fins reddish; anal and ventral whitish. It is found off New Zealand, and called by the natives *Koumou*.

T. Peronii, Cuv.; *Peron's Gurnard*. Seven or eight inches long; has not the preopercular granules separate, nor those of the cheek in rays; it has a little spine behind the orbit, and slight traces of spines on the skull. Upper part of the body brownish; lower silvery, and the two divided by a golden line; tip of the first dorsal blackish; the pectoral fins have the same black spot with white points as the last species, but less numerous. Is found in the Indian seas.

T. Capensis, Cuv.; *Cape Gurnard*. Twenty inches in length; very similar to the last species, but all the rays of its suborbital bone diverge slightly from before backwards, and it has not any black spot on the pectorals. Is found off the Cape of Good Hope.

T. Lyra, Lin.; *la Lyre, ou la Perlon à grandes Epines*, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Piper*, Penn. From twenty to twenty-eight inches in length, and readily distinguished from all the other British species by the length of its opercular and humeral spines, by the large size of its head, and by the greater length of the projections or lobes on the muzzle; the depth of the head at the nape is nearly a fourth of the total length of the animal; the nasal lobes are divided into twelve or fifteen teeth, of which the middle ones are long and pointed; whole head finely granulated; gill apertures large; upon the anterior edge of the orbit one strong spine, and a smaller one behind; humeral spine sometimes two inches long; pectoral fins very large, reaching to the vent; rays of the first dorsal fin very sharp, the edge of the first two rays slightly dentated; the arming of the dorsal grooves very distinct; scales small, oval and ciliated. General colour above bright red, with a white belly and red fins. This fish is taken in the Mediterranean, and also in the Atlantic, but it is rare on our own coast, being caught only occasionally off the western shores of Devonshire and Cornwall, now and then off Anglesea, and, it is said, in Belfast Bay. It is presumed to have acquired the name of *Piper* from the noise it makes, in common with others of the same genus, when taken by the hand from the sea.

T. Gurnardus, Lin.; *le Grondin Gris, ou Gornaud*, Cuv.; *Grey Gurnard*, Penn. From fifteen to twenty inches long; is distinguished by its shallower head, by its shorter pectoral fins, and by its lengthy, slender body. The profile is hollowed; muzzle moderately emarginate; the nasal lobes armed with two or three denticulations; whole head and shoulders granular; anterior edge of the orbit having two spines; opercular and humeral spines slender, and the former projecting beyond the membrane; scales on the dorsal ridges having little crests, crenated and rough, with minute granulations, but not spiny; spines of the first dorsal fin strong, the first three rough with granules, the second the longest; pectoral and ventral fins of equal length, and not reaching to the vent; body overspread

with small, oval, smooth scales. General colour above grey tinged with green or brown, with a few irregular white spots; belly silvery white; lateral line strongly marked with a sharp crest of white scales; first dorsal fin brown spotted with black, the second and the caudal fin light brown; pectorals dusky grey; anal and ventral fins nearly white. It is a native of the Mediterranean and also of the Atlantic, along the coast of Europe. It is one of our most common species, and spawns in May or June.

T. Cuculus, Bl.; *le Grondin Rouge*, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Bloch's Gurnard*, Yar. From nine to ten inches in length; is very similar to the last species, but distinguished from it by the first three dorsal spines not being granulated, and the first two only having their anterior edges sparingly dentated, and by the scales on the dorsal edges not being crenated, but entire, each terminating in a little point. It is also distinguished from *T. Pini* by its smaller and more strongly armed head, by its longer and narrower body, not furnished with transverse striæ, and by the shortness of its pectoral fins: the whole body is rough. It is of a red colour, with a distinct black spot on the upper part of the first dorsal fin, from its second to its fifth spine, according to Jenyns; but Yarrell says this spot is also occasionally found on the Grey Gurnard. Is found both in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and not unfrequently caught during summer on the Devonshire coast.

T. Lucerna, Brunn; *le Trigle Milan*, Lacep.; *Luminous Gurnard*. About eight inches in length; the shape of its head is very similar to that of the Red Gurnard, but its nasal lobes have only one single, distinct, little point, and another within concealed by the skin; the anterior orbital angle has three little denticulations; the spines on the lower part of the preopercule, the opercule and shoulder, are less sharp and prominent; the spines of the first dorsal fin are very slender and long, and the second especially, which forms a filament, which is as long as one-third of the entire length of the animal; the lateral line consists of seventy scales, twice as deep as their length, with an angular hollow within their centre, and deeply striated on their edges, and between each two are some of the common scales which cover the body generally, and are small and smooth; the scales on the dorsal ridges have only a simple crest. The upper parts are red crossed with brown, and separated from the dirty-white belly by a silvery band; the pectoral fins are deep red speckled with yellow and blue; the ventrals yellowish; caudal red towards the edge and brown at its tip. This species is a native of the Mediterranean, and, according to Rondelet, utters the cry *cou* when taken from the water, and has therefore been supposed to be the *Cuculus* of the ancients. Risso says that at night it shines with a phosphorescent light, and that, like shooting stars, it produces long streaks of light, either when playing on the surface or deep in the water.

T. Aspera, Viviani; *Rough Gurnard*. Four inches in length; its muzzle is short, and the profile as vertical as in the Streaked Gurnard; the third denticulation on each nasal lobe is projecting and pointed, but those farther out are more like hairs; the granules on the head are fine, close, slender, and pointed like villous teeth; behind the posterior orbital spine is a deep transverse notch, which is the principal distinguishing character of this species; the shoulder has the same villous granules as the head, and has also a very sharp and longish spine; the scales generally are larger than in any other species; the first two dorsal spines only

TRIGLA.

TRIGLA. have their anterior edge serrated, the second and third are tallest, and nearly equal to the whole length of the body. The colour is bright red. It is a native of the Mediterranean.

TRI-GLYPH.

T. Papilio, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Butterfly Gurnard*. Five inches in length; is very similar in form to the preceding, but has the humeral spines shorter; the scales small and of a peculiar form, terminating externally in two little points, notched in the middle of each edge, broad behind and crenellated; the spines which edge the dorsal groove straight and strong; the scales on the lateral line much broader than their length and carinated; first dorsal fin rounded. General colour pale greyish-brown above, and yellowish-white beneath; the first dorsal fin has between its fourth and seventh ray a broad, kidney-shaped, black spot, encircled with white; the outer surface of the pectoral fins is bluish-white, and the inner black, and on the anterior third of the tail a whitish band. It was found in the Indian seas by Peron, as also the two following species.

T. Phalena, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Moth Gurnard*. Very similar to the last species, but the spot on the dorsal fin is round; the spines of the dorsal ridges much lower, and scarcely projecting, the rays of the first dorsal fin slender, simple, and nearly straight. General colour blackish-brown above and whitish beneath.

T. Sphinx, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Sphinx Gurnard*. This seems intermediate to the last two species; the arming of the back is as in the former, but the scales smaller and of similar form to those of the latter, which it also resembles in the slenderness and compressed form of the dorsal rays, which, however, are rather larger, longer, and more arched. The greyish-brown back has a few straggling, irregular, deep brown spots; the dorsal fin has a circular blackish spot, with a white edging, and slightly clouded behind with black; pectoral fins brown.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ*, à Gmelin; Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire des Poissons*; Pennant, *British Zoology*; Yarrell,

TRIGLOCHIN, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from *τρεις*, three, and *γωνία*, a point, on account of the three angles of the capsule. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Juncagineæ*. Generic character: perianth six-leaved, deciduous; sepals concave, three inner ones inserted higher up; stamens six, very short; anthers behind, nearly sessile; ovaria three to six, one-seeded; styles three to six, short; stigmas adnate; capsules three to six, valveless; seeds erect.

There are several species of this genus, two of which are natives of marshes in Britain, *T. maritima*, and *T. palustre*, and are commonly called Arrow-grass; they are all grass-looking plants, with naked scapes, bearing spikes of insignificant greenish flowers at the top. Cattle are said to be extremely fond of the leaves, which afford an early bite on the sides of the highland mountains, and in salt marshes near the sea.

TRI-GLYPH, Fr. *triglyphe*; It. *triglifo*; Sp. *triglifo*. Having *tres glyphas*; Gr. *γλυφή*, a grave or groove, *γλυφ-ειν*, to grave. See the Quotation from Evelyn.

The Dorique order is the gravest that hath been received into civil use, preserving, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little trimmer than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *tryglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 24.

The *tryglyps*, which I affirm'd to be charged on the Doric freeze, is a most inseparable ornament of it. The word *τριγλυφος*, in Greek, imports a three sculptur'd piece; *quasi tres habens glyphas*. By their triangular furrows, or gutters rather, they seem to me as if they were meant to convey the guttæ or drops which hang a little under them.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 395. *On Architecture*.

TRI'-GON,

TRI'GONAL,

TRIGONO'METRY,

TRIGONOME'TRICAL.

Fr. *trigonométrie*; It. *trigonometria*; Gr. *τριγωνος*, a triangle. (*τρεις*, γωνία) and *με-τρειν*, to measure.

Trigon, a figure having three angles. *Trigonometry*, the measurement of triangles;—of their sides and angles.

As when the cranes direct their flight on high,
To cut their way, they in a *trigon* flie,
Which pointed figure may with ease divide
Opposing blasts, through which they swiftly glide.

Beaumont. Bosworth Field.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone.

Woodward.

Such a comparison of the sides and angles of a triangle, by which, from certain sides and angles known in the said triangle, the reason of the other angles may be found to a right one, or the proportion of the other sides to the one assigned and known, this is called *trigonometry*.

Barrow. Mathematical Lectures. Lect. 15.

Trigonometrical surveys for the purpose of measuring a degree of a meridian in different latitudes, and thence inferring the figure of the earth, have been undertaken by different philosophers, under the patronage of different governments.

Hutton. Course of Mathematicks, vol. iii. ch. v.

The *trigonometrical* survey in England was first commenced, in conjunction with similar operations in France, in order to determine the difference of longitude between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observatories.

Id. Ib.

TRIGONELLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *γωνία*, an angle, on account of the vexillum being flat, and the keel small and narrow, giving a triangular appearance to the flower. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ-Loteæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, five-cleft; corolla papilionaceous, with a small keel and rather spreading wings and vexillum, forming to all appearance a three-petalled corolla; legume oblong-compressed or cylindrical, acuminate, erectish, many-seeded.

Above forty species are known to botanists of this genus; they are mostly annual herbs, natives of Europe, north of Africa, and north of Asia; the leaves are trifoliate, having the middle leaflet stalked. The flowers are capitate, umbellate, racemose, or solitary, sessile or pedicellate, generally yellow, but often white or blue. The *T. fœnum-græcum*, or Fenugreek, is a medicine used by farriers for horses; the seeds are also used in cataplasms and fomentations, for softening, maturating, and dispersing humours, as well as in emollient glysters. The plant was formerly cultivated by the Romans for fodder, and is still occasionally employed in the agriculture of the south of Europe.

TRIGONIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from the Greek, *τρεις*, three, and *γωνία*, an angle, on account of the triangular fruit. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Hippocrateaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, unequal, persistent; petals five, unequal, upper one arched, gibbous and concave, the two lateral ones small and wing-shaped, and the two lower ones connected into the form of a keel; stamens ten or twelve,

TRI-GLYPH.

TRI-GONIA.

TRI-GONIA. some of them sterile, and irregularly connected into a tube at the base, which is cleft in front; anthers fixed by their backs, two-celled; glands two or four, opposite the upper petal, and situated at the base of the ovarium; **TRIGONOCEPHALUS.** ovarium trigonal, three-celled, each cell containing many ovula; style terminated by a three-lobed stigma; capsule trigonal, three-valved, three-celled, the valves woolly inside, constituting dissepiments; seeds numerous, woolly, fixed to the axis; albumen fleshy.

This genus consists of eight known species, all natives of tropical America, principally of Brazil; they are climbing or straggling shrubs, with opposite, entire, bistipulate leaves, and axillary or terminal, racemously panicked inflorescence, and insignificant flowers.

TRIGONIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dimyary Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell equivalve, inæquilateral, trigonal, and sometimes roundish; hinge teeth oblong, flattened on the sides, diverging, and grooved transversely, two on the right valve grooved on each side, and four on the left upon one side only; ligament external, marginal.

The greater number of this genus are fossil, and it was upon one such that Bruguiere founded his genus; a living species, however, was found on the coast of New Holland during Peron's Voyage round the World. Their name implies their triangular form; they are more or less flattened, the greater number granular, but some striated, and all appear to be *pelagic*, or living only in the most profound depths of the ocean. The fossil specimens are found only in the secondary formations, below plastic clay and lime. Lamarck enumerates sixteen species.

TRIGONIDIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from the Greek *τριγωνος*, *triangular*, on account of the trigonal perianth. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. *Generic character*: sepals equal, semiherbaceous, cohering into a trigonal cup, which spreads at the top; petals coloured not half so long as the sepals; labellum short, three-lobed, articulated with the column, fleshy in the middle; column short, free, semiterete; anther one-celled; pollen masses four, cohering, smaller ones dorsal, seated on a small triangular gland, which covers the small triangular stigma.

This genus consists of two known species; they are American epiphytes, with creeping floriferous, pseudobulbiferous rhizoma, coriaceous leaves, and erect, one-flowered, sheathed peduncles, and yellowish flowers.

TRIGONOCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Wallich, from the Greek *τριγωνος*, *trigonal*, and *καρπος*, *a fruit*, on account of the shape of its fruit. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Bignoniaceæ*. *Generic character*: flowers unknown; capsule trigonal, with a furrow on one side; seeds winged at both ends.

Only one species of this genus is known; it is a tree, found at Moalmeyne in Ava; the leaves are opposite, simple, cordate, and glaucous beneath; the flowers are disposed in terminal, bracteate panicles.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS, from the Greek *τριγωνον*, *a triangle*, and *κεφαλη*, *a head*, Oppel. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Serpentes*, order *Ophidia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Head trigonal, depressed, very large and distinct, narrow in front and obtuse, marginal scales of the muzzle and jaws polygonal, nostrils ob-

long; apertures between the nostrils and eyes very distinct; eyes little prominent; upper jaws armed with poison fangs; body not very long, thickest in the middle, somewhat rounded and trigonal, and tapering towards the extremities, ridge of the spine very distinct, lower parts of the sides and abdomen rounded; scales on the upper part of the body oblongly rhomboidal, abdominal plates single, girding the whole belly; vent transverse; tail short, gently tapering, not unfrequently spiny; the inferior plates beneath it in pairs.

This genus was included by Linnæus and others among his *Colubri*, but by Daudin, Latreille and Dumeril among the *Viperæ*, but it has been formed into a distinct genus by Oppel. In most characters it agrees with the rattlesnakes (*Crotali*), except in not having the tail furnished with a rattle; in its general habits and its poisonous properties it closely resembles them. Merrem prefers the generic title *Cophias* to this genus, and is followed by Pr. Maximilian, who observes that the head is not triangular in all the species.

T. Lanceolatus, Opp.; *la Vipère fer de lance*, Lacep.; *Megæra*, Shaw. From five to six feet in length, of which the tail is one-seventh. Although this species is commonly known to the French colonists of Martinique as the *Yellow Viper*, yet, as remarked by Lacepede and Daudin, this designation is incorrect, the same brood producing some ash-coloured and others yellow; some are marbled on their upper surface with transverse brownish streaks, which others have not, and some are rich deep brown, according to Shaw, varied with bars of yellow; but all have a lengthy brown streak edged with whitish behind each eye, and the under surface of the head, body and tail yellowish-white, without any spot. It is very common in Martinique, and prefers the sugar-cane fields on account of the great number of rats, upon which it feeds, hiding itself under heaps of leaves, or in holes in the ground, and but rarely enters houses. Its presence is easily known by its very offensive odour, and by the cries of little birds which move briskly around it. Its food consists of rats, lizards, birds and game. It is generally considered very poisonous, but Daudin mentions, on the authority of a Martinique planter, that many of his negroes had been bitten, but without further inconvenience than a great disposition to sleep, and that the effect of the mischief was prevented by keeping the person awake for twenty-four hours. It is also a native of the South American continent, and Cuvier considers it the same species as Spix's *Souroucou*.

T. Tigrina, Opp.; *la Vipère Tigrée*, Lacep.; *Panther Snake*, Shaw. About fourteen inches in length, the tail one-seventh; it has much resemblance to our common vipers; its upper surface is reddish-white, with some deep spots edged with black.

T. Ammodytes, Opp.; *la Scytale Ammodyte*, Lacep.; *Ammodytes*, Shaw. Muzzle tipped with a little elevated wart covered with small scales; upper part of the body deep grey or pale rufous, sprinkled with little black points; along the back is extended a longitudinal blackish, zigzag band, and in its angles on either side are black spots; the lips, throat, and all the scales of the belly and tail are white and black, sometimes tinged with reddish. This species is not uncommon in many parts of the continent of Europe, especially in Germany, also in Illyria, and in France, in Dauphiny, and in the neighbourhood of Lyons. It feeds on birds, which, according to Jacquin and De Sturm, it attracts by the

TRIGONOCEPHALUS.

TRIGO-
NOCE-
PHALUS.

rapid movement of its tongue, which they mistake for a worm or insect. Itself becomes a prey to vultures and owls, which destroy it with a blow of the beak. Its bite produces dizziness and a sort of insensibility, accompanied with severe pain; the wound inflames, swells, and becomes gangrenous; feebleness, shuddering and vomiting ensue, with severe constitutional excitement, and are rarely followed by death. For the relief of this injury cupping-glasses are sometimes applied, after having tied a ligature tightly above the wound; and afterwards the parts washed with fomentations of wine, rue, and rosemary, or rubbed with garlic.

T. Viridis, Opp.; *la Vipère verte du Bengale*, Daud. Thirty inches in length, of which the tail is one-fifth; head, body, and tail water-green, with a row of beautiful yellow scales on each side of the latter; the abdominal and caudal scales pale straw-coloured and some having a little green spot at the tip. It is found on the Coromandel coast, where it is called by the natives *Bodrou-ham*, and is very active. Daudin doubts its being venomous.

T. Atrox, Cuv.; *Coluber Atrox*, Lin.; *Cophias Atr.* Mer. Four feet six inches in length, of which the tail is one-ninth; head broad, ovate, and somewhat heart-shaped; scales on the upper surface of the head ovate and of irregular size, upon the back of the head more equal and slightly pointed, and thence becoming carinated and disposed in twenty-four rows along the whole length of the body; abdominal scuta from 193 to 201, caudal from 59 to 68 pairs; the ground-colour of this species is brownish-grey, often inclining to bluish, but still more to brownish, with dusky greyish-brown or blackish-brown large triangular spots on either side, which increase in breadth towards the belly; on the fore part of the body the marking is paler, and in old animals scarcely visible; along the margin of the belly on each side is a row of round, greyish-brown spots; belly yellow-white, and each scutum marked at its edge with two marble-grey spots. This species is the most common poisonous snake of the Brazils, and is probably widely spread over South America. It is powerful but sluggish, and usually lies coiled up in dry, hot bushes, or in high, damp woods, and only prepares for attack when approached too nearly. By the Brazilians the young animal is called *Jararaca*, and the older one, which they consider a distinct species, *Jararacussú*, or *Large Jararaca*. Prince Maximilian observes that the *Cophias Atrox* from Surinam has great general resemblance to this species, but is distinguished by the belly being more dusky, and by a double row of little white spots along each margin; all the colours are more sharply defined, and from the eye above the corner of the mouth passes a broad dusky brown stripe. This Surinam species he considers has great resemblance with Spix's *Bothrops Leucostigma*, and also that *Bothrops Megæra* of the same zoologist is very like the Brazilian serpent just described.

T. Bilineatus, Cuv.; *Cophias Bilineatus*, Pr. Max. About twenty-two inches in length, of which the tail is one-seventh; head wide and heart-shaped; scales carinated; abdominal scuta from 206 to 210, caudal from 66 to 71; body sea-green, spotted and streaked with blackish; on either side, close to the belly, a pale yellowish line, and upon the back a longitudinal row of little, distinct, rufous spots, encircled with blackish; under part of the head and throat bright yellow, and of the neck pale yellowish-green; belly and tail yellowish

white. Is a native of Brazil, and considered very poisonous.

T. Mutus, Cuv.; *Crotalus Mutus*, Lin.; *Lachesis Rhombeata*, Pr. Max. This species is included by Cuvier among the *Trigonocephali*, which, with small scales upon the head, have a double row of scuta beneath the tail, except at its tip, which is covered with little imbricated scales, and terminates in a small spine. Prince Maximilian prefers, with Daudin, forming it into the distinct genus *Lachesis*; Merrem, however, includes it in his genus *Cophias*. From six to nearly seven feet in length; the tail very short; upper surface covered with carinated, swelling, or nodulous, rhomboidal scales; abdominal scuta from 224 to 226, caudal from 28 to 33 pairs, and one to three entire ones; upper surface rufous yellow, a longitudinal stripe of large, dark brown, diamond-shaped spots upon the back, each of which contains two little, pale spots; belly and under parts pale yellowish-white, with a porcelainous brilliancy. It is a native of the Brazils and of Guiana; is very sluggish and acquires great size, it is said, attaining to the thickness of a man's thigh. It is usually found quietly rolled up on the ground in the woods, but never ascends trees. Its habits closely resemble those of the rattlesnakes, and its bite is not less poisonous, destroying life in from six to twelve hours. It is known to the Brazilians by the name *Surukuku*, and is probably the *Boschmeester*, or *Coenicoussi*, of the inhabitants of Surinam.

See Oepel, *Die Ordnungen, Familien, und Gattungen der Reptilien, &c.*; Daudin, *Histoire des Reptiles*; Patr. Russell, *An Account of the Indian Serpents, &c.*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pr. Max. zu Wied, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*.

TRIGONOSPERMUM, in Botany, a genus so named by Lessing from *τριγωνος*, triangular, and *σπέρμα*, a seed, on account of the triangular achenia. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Necessaria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ*. Generic character: heads monoecious, minute, many-flowered; flowers of the ray three; female, ligulate, deeply three-four toothed, small, those of the disk more numerous, male, and tubular; involucre six or eight-leaved, with linear, acute, one-nerved scales, the alternate ones larger and roundish; paleæ of the receptacle scarious, of two forms, outer ones larger, erose, inner ones linear; style of the male flower quite entire, abortive, those of the female bifid; achenia of the disk wanting, of the ray triangular, girded by an exterior scale, and an interior palea, lucid and naked.

Annual, erect, dichotomous herbs, natives of Mexico; the leaves are opposite, triple-nerved, rhomb-ovate, shortly acuminate, cuneately decurrent, even to the base of the petioles, rather hairy on both surfaces; the panicles are cymose, with glandularly hairy branches, and the heads are yellow. Two species are known, *T. melampodioides*, and *T. adenostemoides*.

TRIGOSTEMON, in Botany, a genus so called by Blume, from the Greek *τρεῖς*, three, and *στέμον*, a stamen, in reference to the number of stamens. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*, and the natural family of *Euphorbiaceæ*. Generic character: flowers monoecious; calyx five-parted; petals five, campanulately conniving, interjected by five glands. Male flower; stamens three, having the filaments combined at the base, but free and bifid at the tops; cells of anthers diverging at top and adnate outwardly beneath

TRIGO-
NOCE-
PHALUS.TRIGO-
STEMON

TRIGON-STEMON. the apex; female flower, ovary three-celled; cells containing each one ovulum; styles three, trifid; fruit capsular, tricoccus.

TRILEPIS.

This genus consists of a single known species, *T. serratum*, a shrub, native of Java; the lower leaves are scattered, but the upper ones are ternately verticillate, all oblong, acuminate, obtuse at the base, serrulate, puberulous beneath; the racemes are simple and axillary; the flowers are two or three together and bracteate.

TRIGUERA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Cavanilles to D. Trigueros, a Spanish botanist, and first discoverer of the present genus. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Solanaceæ-Nolaniæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, with unequal, acute, persistent segments; corolla campanulate, irregular, dilated into a short, ventricose, subbilabiate, plicate limb, which is longer than the calyx; the segments unequal, and the two upper ones reflexed; stamens five, very short, joined at the base by a five-toothed, epipetalous membrane, which surrounds the ovary; anthers sagittate, conniving into a cone, each dehiscing by two pores at the apex; stigma capitate; drupe small, globose, half covered by the calyx, furrowed, four-celled, cells two-seeded; seeds ovate, compressed, usually only one in each cell coming to maturity.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Nolana*, consists of two known species, *T. ambrosiaca*, and *T. inodora*, both natives of Spain; they are annual herbs, with entire or toothed leaves, and extra-axillary, two-flowered peduncles; the flowers are like those of Henbane, purplish-violet at the base, and cream-coloured at top; the first species exhales a strong scent of musk.

TRIGYNÆA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Schlechtendahl, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *γυνή*, a female, on account of the three styles. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Anonaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of three sepals, much smaller than the corolla; petals five, hypogynous, inner ones the largest, thicker, and convex on the back; stamens numerous, with short filaments and linear anthers, the cells of the anthers dehiscing by lateral chinks; ovaria three, sessile on the top of a conical torus, one celled; ovula six, inserted in the ventral suture in one series; styles three, short, distinct; stigmas broad, cup-shaped.

Of this singular genus only one species is known, it is a shrub, a native of Brazil, with flexuous, pubescent branches; the leaves are alternate, on short petioles, and quite entire; the peduncles are extra-axillary, solitary, one-flowered, and the flowers are about the size of those of the pea.

TRILEPIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Nees ab Esenbeck, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *λεπιδ*, a scale. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Dyginia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets one-flowered, unisexual; male, glume one, in front; paleæ two, parallel with the rachis, lower one behind clasping the superior one, which is smaller and sometimes wanting; stamens two or three; perigone wanting; female, glume and paleæ as in the male; perigone of many bristles; bristles shorter than the paleæ, smooth and of unequal length; disk none; ovary crowned by a bifid or trifid stigma; caryopsis rostrate.

Composed of small herbs, with the habit of species of *Carex*, natives of Himalaya and Brazil; the spikes are declinate or androgynous, simple or compound, or loosely panicle.

TRILEPISIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Du Petit Thouars from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *λεπιδ*, a scale, on account of three scales being present in the tube of the calyx, between the pistil and the stamens. It belongs to the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Chrysobalanæ*. Generic character: calyx thick, five-parted, free; petals none; stamens numerous, filiform, inserted in the calyx; tube of calyx terminating in three scales between the stamens and pistil; ovary in the bottom of the calyx, one-seeded; style longer than the tube, bifid at apex; stigmas tomentose; fruit unknown.

A single species is only known, *T. Madagascariensis*; it is a small tree with alternate, lanceolate leaves, and when young they are inclosed by the stipulas, which are caducous.

TRILITERAL. See the Quotation.

This name is *trilateral*: it consists of three letters [*tres literæ*], thau, beth, and he; all which are here symbolical.

Biblioth. Bible, vol. i. p. 237.

TRILIX, in *Botany*, a genus named by Linnæus from *trilix*, triple, on account of the calyx being three-parted, and the petals three. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hippocrateæ*. Generic character: calyx three-parted, persistent; petals three, smaller than the calyx; stamens numerous, hypogynous; anthers roundish; style one; stigma one; berry somewhat pentagonal, five-celled, many-seeded, covered by the calyx.

Only one known species, a much branched shrub, with alternate subpeltate leaves and terminal flowers.

TRILL, *v.* } *D. trillen*; *Ger. trillen*; *A. S. thirl-*
TRILL, *n.* } *ian*. See **THRILL** and **DRILL**.

To turn, to turn (round and round), and consequently to bore, to penetrate; to shake or cause to shake (as by the act of boring or penetrating), to quiver or quaver, to tremble;—to pierce, or penetrate, to make or force a way, course, or passage; a current or stream.

Sire, ther n'is no man to sain,
But whan you list to riden any where,
Ye moten *trill* a pin, stant in his ere.

Chaucer. The Squires Tale, v. 10628

And whan this abbot had this wonder sein,
His salte teres *trilled* adoun as reyne.

Id. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13603.

Ne will I yet affray the doubtfull hartes
Of such as seeke for welth in warre to fal,
By thundring out the sundrie sodaine smartes
Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the ball.

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Nor shed my *trilling* teares
upon thy moisted face?
Nor say to thee, Tymet adue,
when thou departst the place?

Turbervile. Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes.

And yet, through languour of her late sweet toyle,
Few drops, more cleare then nectar forth distil'd,
That like pure orient perles adowne it *trilld*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 12.

I feel my sinews slacken'd with the fright,
And a cold sweat *trills* down o'er my limbs,
As if I were dissolving into water.

Dryden. The Tempest, act ii.

Within my limits lone and still
The blackbird pipes in artless *trill*.

Warton. Inscription in a Hermitage.

TRILLIUM, in *Botany*, a genus named by Linnæus from *trilix*, triple, on account of the three-leaved calyx. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth spreading, six-cleft, the three outer

TRILEPISIUM
TRILLIUM

TRIL-
LIUM.

TRIM.

segments alternate, sessile; stamens six; ovarium roundish, styles three; stigmas three; berry roundish, with many-seeded cells.

The species are pretty plants, but of difficult culture; the roots are rhizomatose; the stems are furnished in the middle with three leaves in a whorl, and terminated by a single flower.

TRIM, v.

TRIM, adj.

TRIM, n.

TRI'MLY,

TRI'MMER,

TRI'MMING, n.

A. S. *tryman*, *trimman*, *parare*, *ordinare*, *disponere*; and, hence, *firmare*, *stabilire*; to set in order, to dress.

To set or put in order; to fit, to adapt, to bring or reduce, to diminish, to cut—into fit form or shape; to dress, to array, to rig, to set out, in order, neatness, or niceness; to decorate. To *trim*, met. is—

To suit or adapt, or accommodate; *sc.* to circumstances, to expedients; to prepare for the safest side.

[Sir Andrewe Dudley] being but single maned, had a greate conflict with three Scottishe shippes, beeyng double manned and *trimmed* with ordinaunce, in the narrowe seas, and obtained the victorie. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 709. Anno 1546.

He rayased an engyn in y^e castell, the which was nat very great, but he *trymmed* it to a poynt.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lix. p. 80.

It taketh no rote in a briery place, ne in marice, nether in the sande that fleeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a *trymme*, and a substaunciall grounde.

Udall. Erasmus. St. James, ch. i. fol. 28.

As though a manne woulde caste myre in another mannes face, that he hym selfe myght seme the fayrer; and arraye an other mannes garment with fylthynes, that he him selfe myght seme the more *trym*.

Id. Ib. fol. 38.

There hang downe certaine square flappes compacted of a kinde of strawe which is made rough and rugged with extreme heat, and is so *trimmed*, that it glittereth in the sunne beames, like vnto a glasse, or an helmet well burnished.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 116. *The Tartars*.

Some man, either by lustines of nature, or brought by ill teaching to a wrong judgement, is over full of wordes, sentences, and matter; and yet all his wordes be proper, apt, and well chosen; all his sentences be round, and *trimlie* framed.

Ascham. Works, fol. 290. *The Schole Master*, b. ii.

Therefore then lette passe al that *trimming* and araying of her body, which whē her husband liued, might seeme to be done for pleasure.

Vives. The Instr. of a Christian Woman, book iii. ch. iv.

Ar. Get a banquet ready,

And *trim* yourselves up handsomly.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Loyal Subject, act ii. sc. 3.

Who had vnder their gouvernement fortie great carrauels, and thirteene *trim* barkes throughlie furnished and appointed with good mariners and men of warre.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. ii. p. 697. *Edward III.* Anno 1372.

And when they ceast, it gan againe to play,

The whiles the maskers marched forth in *trim* array.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12.

And there's

Another of 'em, a *trim*, cheating souldier,

I'll maul that rascal, h'as out-brav'd me twice.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act ii.

Wayting to passe, he saw whereas did swim

Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye,

A little gondelay, bedecked *trim*

With boughes and aibours woven cunningly,

That like a little forrest seemed outwardly.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 6.

PEN. My honour, got thorow fire, thorow stubborn breach es,
Thorow battels that have been as hard to win as heaven,
Thorow death himself, in all his horrid *trims*,
Is gone for ever.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act iv. sc. 3.

VOL. XXVIII.

But Calidore of courteous inclination,
Tooke Coridon and set him in his place,
That he should lead the daunce, as was his fashion;
For Coridon could daunce, and *trimly* trace.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 9.

Now the English-men's powder failed them, their pikes were broken, all their stoutest men either slain or hurt, their masts and *trimmers* overthrown, their cables cut, &c.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, fol. 456. Anno 1591.

Religion is like the fashion: one man wears his doublet slashed, another laced, another plain; but every man has a doublet; so every man has his religion: we differ about the *trimming*.

Selden. Table Talk, p. 110.

The seat the soft wool of the bee,

The cover (gallantly to see)

The wing of a py'd butterflye,

I trow, 'twas simple *trimming*.

Drayton. Nymphidia. The Court of Fairy.

And set forth hyacinths with iron-blue,

To shade marsh marigolds of shining hue.

Some bound in order, others loosely strow'd,

To dress thy bower, and *trim* thy new abode.

Dryden. Virgil. Pastoral 2.

That done, bears up to th' prize, and views each limb;

To know her by her rigging and her *trimm*.

Id. Prologue to the Second Part of the Conquest of Granada.

So when some beauteous dame, a reigning toast,

The flower of Forth, and proud Edina's boast,

Stands at her toilet in her tartan plaid,

In all her richest head-geer *trimly* clad.

Somerville. To Allan Ramsay.

A *trimmer* cry'd, (that heard me tell this story)

Fie, Mistress Cooke! faith you're too rank a Tory!

Wish not Whiggs hang'd, but pity their hard cases.

Dryden. Epilogue to the Duke of Guise.

His double *trimming* character prevailed on him to talk with the Duke of Ormond: but it carried him no farther.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. i. p. 79. *Letter to Sir W. Wyndham*.

He, who went about to allay this extravagant ferment, was called a *trimmer*; and he who was in truth a common friend, was sure of being treated as a common enemy.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 100. *Upon Parties. Letter 6*.

The academician would pass, if he could, for a neuter, who is for no side, nor against any; or else for a *trimmer*, who changes sides often, and finds the probable sometimes on one, sometimes on the other.

Id. Ib. vol. viii. p. 74. *Fragments of Essays*, sec. 31.

Those, says Quintilian, who are taken with the outward show of things, think that there is more beauty in persons who are *trimmed*, curled and painted, than uncorrupt nature can give; as if beauty were merely the effect of the corruption of manners.

Reynolds. Works, vol. i. p. 66. *Discourse 3. Note*.

To this out-rigger the shrouds are fastened, and it is essentially necessary in *trimming* the boat when it blows fresh.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. xviii. p. 207.

TRIMERESURUS, from the Greek *τριμερης*, *divided into three parts*, and *ουρα*, a tail, Lacep. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Serpentes*, order *Ophidia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Upper jaw furnished with poison fangs; abdominal scuta entire; caudal scuta near the vent in pairs, towards the middle the same but larger, and near the tip smaller pairs.

The formation of this genus depends upon the three different sized series of scuta existing on the under surface of the tail. They are near approached to the *Vipers*.

T. Microcephalus; *le Trimérésure petite tête*. From five to eight inches in length, of which the tail is one-eighth; has the scales smooth, excepting four or five longitudinal rows on the back, which have crests; tail very slender; its colour is uniform and dusky; the large

TRIM.

TRI-
MERES-
URUS.

TRI-
MERES-
URUS.TRI-
METRA.

plates are deeper coloured on their edges. Is a native of New Holland.

The other species, *Trimérésure Vert*, is included by Cuvier among the *Trigonocephali*.

See Lapepède in *Annales du Muséum*, vol. iv.

TRIMERIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Harvey, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *μερίς*, *a part*, on account of the parts of fructification being ternary. It belongs to the class *Enneandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Homalineæ*. Generic character: perianth with a very short or hardly evident tube, and a six-parted limb; the segments in two verticils of threes, they are concave and obtuse, the inner ones the largest; stamens nine, approximating by threes opposite the three interior segments of the perianth, each fascicle alternating with large subciliated glands; ovary free, one-celled, with three parietal, uniovulate placentas; styles three, very short; capsule one-celled, three-valved; valves placentiferous in the middle; seeds three, or only one by abortion, arillate.

A single species of this genus is alone known, a tree, a native of South Africa; the leaves are alternate, crenated, petiolate, three-nerved, glabrous, variable in form; the spikes of flowers are axillary, and shorter than the petioles.

TRIMERIS, in *Botany*, a genus named by Presl, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *μερίς*, *a part*. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Lobeliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx with a narrow, turbinate tube, which is connate with the ovary, and a five-cleft limb, the segments furnished each with a thick middle nerve; corolla inserted in the upper part of the tube of the corolla, the two upper petals linear and free, the three lower ones joined into a three-lobed, erect lip; stamens five, inserted along with the corolla; filaments and anthers joined into a tube, the two lower ones bearded; ovary two-celled; style inclosed; stigma two-lobed, lobes at length, exserted, divaricate, orbicular; fruit indehiscent.

A single species is known, *T. scævolæfolia*, the *Lobelia scævolæfolia* of Roxburgh; it is a shrub, native of St. Helena, with alternate, oblong leaves, and axillary racemes of flowers.

TRIMERIZA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Lindley, from *τριμερίζω*, *to divide into three parts*. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Enneandria*, and the natural family of *Aristolochiæ*. Generic character: male flower, perianth three-parted; corona none; stamens nine, disposed in three bundles; rudiment of stigma urceolate, six-toothed; female flower, capsule silique-formed, four-valved, many-seeded.

A single species is alone known of this genus, and is a native of Ceylon; the stems are flexuous, glabrous, rather tumid at the nodi; the leaves are ovate-lanceolate, triple-ribbed, reticulated beneath, and pubescent on both surfaces; the racemes are few-flowered, short and axillary.

TRIMETER, Gr. *τριμετρος*, *versus tria metra seu tres mensuras habens*; a verse having three measures, or six (Iambic) feet.

This foot yet, in the famous *trimeters*
Of Decius and Ennius, rare appears.

Jonson. Horace. *Of the Art of Poetrie*.

TRIMETRA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Moench, from *τρια*, *three*, and *μητρα*, *the womb*. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustranea*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Helianthææ*. Generic cha-

racter: heads many-flowered, radiate; ray-flowers ligulate, in one series, female; those of the disk tubular, hermaphrodite, and five-toothed; involucre campanulate, in two series; outer scales five or six, foliaceous, mucronate, loose; inner ones five or six, membranous; receptacle paleaceous, the paleæ obovate, oblong; style bifid in the rays and trifid in the disks; the branches are exserted, slender, revolute and hispid; achenia cylindrical, glabrous; pappus membranous, crown-formed, four or five-toothed.

T. ficoidea is the only known species, and is a small, branched, glabrous, fleshy, under-shrub, a native of Mexico; the leaves are opposite and subtriquetrous, quite entire, thick; bulbels fleshy, ovate in the axils of the leaves and branches. The genus is probably nearly allied to *Heliopsis*.

TRINCHINETTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to some botanist of the name of Trinchinett. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray five or seven in number, ligulate, tridentate, female, but those of the disk are tubular, five-toothed, and hermaphrodite; involucre ovate, imbricated, the scales in three series, the inner ones the longest, obtuse and striated; receptacle convex, chaffless, dotted; achenia prismatic, pubescent, paleæ of the pappus ten, oval-oblong, a little toothed at the apex, obtuse, in one series, incumbent.

A single species of this genus is known: it is a dichotomously branched, erect, pubescent herb, with round branches. The leaves are opposite on short petioles, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely toothed, triple-nerved, glabrous, but having the petioles and nerves on the under sides pubescent; the heads of flowers are solitary and from the forks of the branches, and about the size of peas; the flowers are yellow.

TRINE, *adj.* } Fr. *trine*; It. *trino*; Sp. *trino*;
TRINE, *n.* } Lat. *trinus*, (from *tres*) three.
TRINE, *v.* } Threefold, tripled, compounded
TRI'NAL, } or composed of three. In astro-
TRI'NITY, } logy, a third portion of the zodiac.
TRINITA'RIAN. } To *trine*, to be or place in one of
the *trine* angles.

I have a sone, and by the *trinitee*
It were me lever than twenty pound worth lond,
Though it right now were fallen in my hond,
He were a man of swiche discretion
As that ye ben.

Chaucer. *The Frankeleines Prologue*, v. 10994.

Theologie is that science,
Whiche vnto man yeueth euidence
Of thynges, whiche is not bodily,
Wherof men knowe redily
The high almighty *trinitee*,
Whiche is a god in vnitee,
Withouten ende and begynnynge,
And creature of all thynges.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii.

During the which there was an heavenly noise
Heard sounnd through all the pallace pleasantly,
Like as it had bene many an angels voice
Singing before th' Eternall Maiesty,
In their *trinal* triplicities on hye.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 12.

This therefore is the very last ground his argument is to be resolved into. But how weak it is I have already intimated, it being not *trinal* dimension, but impenetrability, that constitutes a body.

More. *The Immortality of the Soul*, book i. ch. x. sec. 7.

TRI-
METRA.

TRINE,

TRINE.
—
TRINGA.

To the blanc moone
Her office they prescrib'd, to th' other five
Their planetarie motions and aspects
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacie, and when to joyne
In synod unbenigne,

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book x. l. 659.

That glorious form, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council-table
To sit the midst of *Trinal* Unity,
He laid aside.

Id. *Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*.

St. Denis says, that the *trine* immersion signifies the divine essence and beatitude of God in a trinity of persons. St. Athanasius says, it signifies the death, burial, and resurrection of our blessed Saviour, together with his being three days in the grave.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. iv. fol. 645.

As to those who take *trinity* and tritheism for synonymous terms, they may go on to value themselves upon it.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. i. p. 238. *A Defence of some Queries*.

Excuse the *trinitarians* for being reserved, after your example

in so tender a point; and for endeavouring to speak properly, as well as to think justly, in things pertaining unto God.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. i. p. 232. *A Defence of some Queries*. TRINGA.

If the *trinitarian* be still farther urged to show in what way this divine equality exists—how far it is an equality—or, if not, what degrees exist of superiority or inferiority, he answers with St. Paul, that God was manifest in the flesh; but that without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness.

Gilpin. *Sermons*, vol. ii. Hint 90.

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid work succeed.

Dryden. *Annus Mirabilis*.

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun.
By Fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.

Id. *Palamon and Arcite*, book iii.

These Cherubim were figures emblematical of the *trine* persons in the Godhead—of the mystery of redemption by the Son's atonement—and of the subjection of all the powers of nature, and of all created things, animate and inanimate, to the incarnate God.

Horsley. *Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 15.

TRINGA.

TRINGA, Lin. Tem.; *Sandpiper*. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Longirostres*, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak of moderate size, as long or longer than the head, very slightly arched, and either straight or bent at the tip, soft and flexible throughout its entire length, compressed at the base, and depressed, dilated, and blunt at the tip; both mandibles grooved nearly to the point; nostrils lateral, conical, and piercing the membrane which covers the nasal groove; wings of moderate size, the first quill longest; legs slender, and naked above the knee; front toes completely divided and edged with a narrow membrane; hind toe articulated on the tarsus.

Much difficulty has arisen in assigning a specific character to the individuals belonging to this genus, on account of the great variety of plumage arising out of its change of colours in their annual double moult, the plumage of summer differing materially from that with which each bird is clothed in winter. Hence have been described many species which more close observation has shown to be merely the same bird differently feathered at different times of year; so that not unfrequently one bird has been described under two or three specific names, as will presently appear. The principal variations of colour, Selby observes, are from white to reddish-brown, and from grey to black; and in this respect they are similarly circumstanced to the *Numenii*, *Scolopaces* and *Totani*. The colours of the sexes are nearly alike, but the female is largest. They live in small flocks in marshy districts, either near the sea, or along the banks of rivers and lakes where they principally seek their food, consisting of insects and their larvæ, of worms, molluscs, and small bivalves, upon the surface among the weeds when left by the recession of the tide; but they do not much employ their beak for boring, as it is less sensible than in those birds which have this habit. They almost invariably resort to high northern latitudes in the spring, for the purpose of incubation, and return southward in autumn; but some remain stationary throughout the year. As in many other instances, so also in this, systematic writers

have, without any very satisfactory reason, subdivided the genus into many groups, assigning to them generic characters scarcely distinguishable, and which in reality are merely the gradations by which one genus is connected with another. Thus Cuvier has assigned to many of Temminck's *Tringæ* the generic name *Calidris*, whilst to those smaller species which have the beak rather longer than the head, as the Purre, the Little Sandpiper, and perhaps the Large Winged Sandpiper of Spix, he assigns the title *Pelidna*, excluding the Pigmy Curlew and the Knots. Temminck, however, retains them as *Tringæ*, and Jardine observes, "I can fix upon no character which is not equally applicable; and the habits, the changes of the plumage, and the form are so similar that, with the exception of modification essential to every group, they compose one whole." Selby also makes a similar remark of both *Pelidna* and *Calidris*, another genus formed by Cuvier from the *Tringæ*: "not being satisfied that the characters upon which the Baron Cuvier has established these new genera are so distinct and well marked as to warrant a generic division, being in fact only such by the modifications of form as might naturally be expected in birds standing at the extremes of the group to which they belong, and whose intimate connection is shown by the intervention of species intermediate in form, and leading gradually and almost imperceptibly from one to the other. Temminck, on the other hand, has been perhaps too much disposed to include in one genus as many species as he could by any possibility manage to include under the same head; hence he formerly arranged Cuvier's genera *Machetes* and *Falcinellus* merely as sections of his own *Tringæ*, but has since admitted them as distinct, though not with a very good grace, in compliance with the present opinion of ornithologists in general. The *Tringæ* are connected to the genus *Machetes* by means of *T. Cinerea*, in which the bill is nearly straight; and the same species by the bordering of its toes, which in *T. Semipalmata* and *T. Himantopus* becomes a broad membrane connecting the toes; it is allied to *Phalaropus*.

T. Subarquata, Tem.; *Scolopax Africana*, Gmel.; *l'Alou-*

TRINGA. *ette de Mer*, Buff.; *Red Sandpiper*, Tem.; *Red Dunlin*, Steph. Eight inches in length; beak arched and much longer than the head; the middle two caudal quills longer than the rest; a large part of the tibiae bare; tarsi above an inch and a quarter long. In their *winter* plumage both sexes have the beak black and irides brown, the head, back, scapulars, and wing-coverts ashy-brown, with darker stems; feathers of the nape longitudinally streaked with brown and whitish on their edges; face, superciliary streak, throat and under parts pure white, excepting the front of the neck and the chest, which are streaked with hair-brown, a brown streak between the beak and eye; caudal quills ashy edged with white, the outer quills white within, under tail-coverts white. In *summer* the top of the head is black with rufous edgings; the rufous nape is streaked with black; back, scapulars and greater wing-coverts deep black, the edges of these feathers angularly marked with bright rufous, and most of them tipped with pale ashy; the other wing-coverts ashy with reddish-yellow during incubation, but at other times deep brown, edged with whitish; face, superciliary streak, and throat white with brown dottings; throat and under parts chestnut-red, marked, according to the time of year, with little brown spots, or varied with white feathers; tail blackish edged with white, its upper and under coverts white transversely waved with black and rufous. It lives on the borders of the sea and lakes, but rarely far in-shore; passes regularly northward in spring and southward in autumn; is rarely found in Holland or Great Britain; it constantly resides throughout the year in Sardinia, and is found at the Cape of Good Hope, in Senegal, also in the Sonda Isles, and in New Guinea, and in North America. It makes its nest on the shore, and lays four or five eggs, yellowish with brown spots.

T. Variabilis, Meyer; *T. Cinclus*, Lin.; *le Bécasseau Brunette ou Variable*, Tem.; *Purre* or *Stint*, Will.; *Purre Dunlin*, Steph. About seven and three quarter inches in length; beak nearly straight, rather longer than the head, and slightly inclined at the tip, black; irides blackish-brown. In *winter* the streak between the beak and eye and all the upper parts ashy-brown with darker stems; rump, middle, upper tail-coverts and the middle two quills, which are pointed, blackish-brown, the others ashy with white edges; superciliary streak, throat and all the under parts, and the outer three upper tail-coverts, white, the chest tinged with ashy; a small part of the tibiae bare; legs blackish-brown; the tarsi about an inch in length. In *summer* the top of the head has black feathers, edged with bright rufous; back, scapulars, and great wing-coverts deep black, broadly edged with bright rufous and tipped with whitish-ash, the middle three upper caudal coverts white on their outer webs; caudal quills ashy-black, tipped with white; the sides of the head and face, front and sides of the throat and chest white tinged with rufous, and all the feathers streaked with black; belly deep black, and according to the time of year varied with white. In this plumage it is the *T. Alpina* of Gmelin. A variety in which the neck and chest are rufous-yellow with brown streaks is the *T. Ruficollis* of Gmelin, the *Purre* of Pennant. It lives along the edges of streams or ponds, and in marshes, making its nest among the grass or in a slight hollow in the earth, and in May or June lays four eggs, whitish-green marked with large and small brown spots. The male generally remains in the immediate neighbourhood, perched on

some elevation, and on the approach of danger runs round uttering at quick intervals his shrill monotonous whistle. The female, when raised from the nest, flutters a few yards off and imitates the male, whilst the young ones squat among the grass or reeds, at which time the parent will approach within a couple of yards of the persons seeking for them. It spends the summer in the arctic regions, from whence it descends southward both in Europe and America, and returns northward in April and May. Is common in Holland and along the French coast, but more rare in the centre of Europe, and only during its autumnal migration. According to Selby it remains constantly in Scotland and in parts of Northumberland, retiring to the nearer salt marshes, and a few to the shores of inland lakes, and still fewer to the higher inland moors; but in the southern parts of England is only a winter visitant. Their great number on our coast depends principally on these visitors from higher latitudes. Like many other of their congeners, they are remarkable for the glancing and simultaneous exposure of the upper or under surface of the body by every individual of a flock, however numerous, as it sweeps along the surface of the ocean or across the shining sands (Selby). They run with great speed, and when in action flit the tail up and down: when flying, utter only a weak scream, but whilst on the ground or feeding, a softer note is used. They feed on worms, insects, and crustacea, which they grope for with their beak among the sands at ebb tide.

T. Schinzii, Bonap.; *Pelinda Cinclus*, var., Say; *Schinz's Sandpiper*. Nearly seven inches in length; beak black; top of the head, nape, wings, and tail, deep brown, and each feather edged with light brown; dorsal and scapular feathers blackish-brown, tipped with pale brown, and bordered on both sides with rufous; rump white; throat and under parts whitish; the front of the neck, chest, and flanks marked with numerous longitudinal brown streaks; belly and vent pure white; primaries blackish with white stems; secondaries tipped with white; legs black. The winter plumage is ashy above and white beneath. It is easily distinguished from the other species by the shortness of its beak and the large white patch upon the rump. Is a native of North America, but occasionally seen in Europe, and has been shot in England. It lives in small flocks, and its cry is not so loud as that of the last species. It lays four eggs, yellowish grey, spotted with olive or nut-colour.

T. Pectoralis, Bonap.; *Pelidna Pect.*, Say; *Pectoral Sandpiper*. Nearly nine inches in length; bill black, its base reddish-yellow; upper part of the head black, its plumage edged with ferruginous; line over the eye and orbits white; back of the neck dusky with cinereous, shoulders and wing-coverts black with ferruginous edges, and near their outer tips whitish; back, rump, and tail-coverts black; from the beak to the eye a brown line; chin white; cheeks and front of neck ashy tinged with rufous, and lined with blackish; under parts and inferior tail-coverts white, the base of each feather blackish; alar quills dusky, slightly edged with whitish, the outer quill-shaft white; caudal quills dusky with white tips, the intermediate two longest, acute, reaching the tips of the wings, black edged with ferruginous; legs greenish-yellow. Native of North America.

T. Platyrhyncha, Tem.; *Numenius Pygmæus*, Lath.; *Broadbilled Sandpiper*. Nearly six and a half inches

TRINGA.

TRINGA. in length; has the beak longer than the head, slightly curved at its tip and much depressed at the base, which is reddish-ash, and the rest black; head blackish-brown, marked with two narrow longitudinal rufous bands; nape ashy, with longitudinal brown streaks; streak above the eye white pointed with brown, and that between the eye and beak blackish-brown; back and scapulars deep black, and each feather delicately edged with rufous, the outer webs of the latter marked longitudinally with white; wing-coverts blackish towards their tips and terminating with rufous-white; throat, belly, and vent pure white; front and sides of the neck rufous-white varied with a few brown streaks, and all the feathers tipped with white: upon the flanks some large brown patches, and upon the white lateral tail-coverts some lance-shaped spots; middle two caudal quills longer than the others, black and edged with rufous, the lateral ones and the alar quills edged with light ash. Is found in the marshes in the north of Europe and America, also in the archipelago of Sonda and the Moluccas.

T. Maritima, Brunn.; *T. Nigricans*, Mont.; *le Bécasseau Violet*, Tem.; *Purple Sandpiper*, Walc. More than seven and a half inches in length; beak longer than the head, slightly inclined at the tip, blackish with reddish base; top of the head, cheeks, sides and front of the neck blackish-ash; back and scapulars violet-black with purple reflexions, and all the feathers tipped with deep ash; wing-coverts blackish, edged with pale ashy; spot between the beak and eye, ocular circlet, and throat whitish-grey; chest grey, and all its feathers tipped with white crescents; under parts white, purest on the belly, but on the sides marked with large deep ashy spots; under tail-coverts marked with blackish lancet-shaped spots; rump and middle two caudal quills deep black, the others ashy edged with white; there is scarcely any nakedness above the knee; legs ochrish-yellow. In its *summer* plumage the head, back, shoulders and scapulars are violet-black, each feather also edged and tipped broadly with white; all the under parts marked with lancet-shaped black spots, those on the sides of the neck and flanks being more oval, and upon the tail-coverts forming longitudinal bands. The first year's bird is *Pennant's Knot*. Is found on the rocky shores of the sea; not uncommon in England, very common in Holland; found also on the shores of the Baltic, also in Norway, Iceland, and Hudson's Bay; also along the Mediterranean coast. It is only a winter visitor in this country. At breeding-time it leaves the coast and resorts to rocky places in the interior. It lays three or four pear-shaped eggs, olive-grey, pointed and spotted with brown, thickest at their larger end, and few at the other. Their cry is feeble, and not unlike the syllables *weet, weet*, frequently repeated.

T. Temminckii, Leisl.; *T. Pusilla*, Lath.; *Little Sandpiper*, Mont.; *Temminck's Sandpiper*. Five and a half inches long; beak much shorter than the head, brown, and very slightly inclined at the tip; all the upper parts deep brown, with brownish-black stems; front of the neck and chest ashy-rufous; throat and other under parts and lateral tail-coverts pure white; the intermediate coverts blackish; middle four caudal quills ashy-brown, the lateral graduated whitish, and the one or two outermost pure white; legs brown. In the *summer* plumage the feathers of all the upper parts are deep black in their middle, surrounded with a wide deep rufous band; the forehead, front of the neck and chest

rufous-ash, with very small longitudinal black streaks; throat and all the other under parts and lateral tail-quills pure white, the middle two blackish-brown, edged with deep rufous. It is an occasional migratory visitor in England; is a native of the arctic circle, both in Europe and America; passes twice a year through Holland and Germany, following the course of the rivers; is very rarely met with on the Lake of Geneva; and is found in the isles of Sonda and Timor. It comes into Iceland in May, but soon leaves the shores and resorts to rocky ravines, but neither its eggs nor its nest is known.

T. Albescens, Tem.; *Whitish Sandpiper*. Five and a half inches in length, and is distinguished from *T. Temminckii* by the beak being much shorter and thicker, and the tail-feathers so arranged as to give the appearance of double-forking. In its summer plumage, the large black spots on the upper parts are edged with rufous; all the under parts, and the streak over the eyebrows, pale rufous; the two lateral caudal quills are white. Is a native of the South Sea Islands.

T. Minuta, Leisl.; *le Bécasseau Echasses*, Tem.; *Little and Brown Sandpiper*, Pen.; *Little Stint*, Bew. Five and a half inches in length; beak black, straight, and shorter than the head; all the upper parts ashy, with blackish-brown stems; between the beak and eye, a brown stripe; streak over the eye, throat, front of the neck, middle of the chest, all the under parts, and the lateral upper tail-coverts, pure white; lateral caudal quills ashy brown, edged with white; the middle two brown; legs black. In the *summer* plumage, the top of the head is black, with bright rufous spots; the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, rump, and middle two caudal quills, deep black; the other quills ashy-brown, edged with white; the upper lateral tail-coverts white, with a few spots; cheeks, sides of the neck and chest, pale rufous, sprinkled with little angular brown spots; streak over the eyes, throat, middle of the chest, and under parts pure white. Occasionally visits England; migrates along the rivers in Germany and France; frequent during autumn on the large marshes of Holland, and very common on the Lake of Geneva and shores of Dalmatia, but very rare upon the sea-coast. It is found also in India. Its eggs are whitish-red, pointed and spotted with reddish-brown.

T. Rufescens, Vieill.; *Buff-breasted Tringa*, Selby. Nearly seven and a half inches long; beak black, extremely short and slender; upper part of the head, neck, back, wings, rump, and tail brownish-rufous, with black spots on the middle of each feather of a longitudinal shape, on the head, nape, and neck; alar coverts and quills, excepting the secondaries next the back, and also the tail, black near their tips, which are white; under middle wing-coverts white, tipped with black, and the under surface of the quills white, with black marblings; sides of the head, throat, and front of the neck, pale rufous, becoming less bright on the flanks, and marked with black; belly tinged with rufous; vent white; tail conical; legs reddish-yellow. In the female the upper plumage is browner, and tawny beneath; the sides of the neck and flanks have more black spots. Is a native of North America, and ascends high in the arctic circle, where it is supposed to breed. It probably in winter descends to the Brazils. Is occasionally seen both in France and England, and in company with the common dottrel. Selby says it approaches near to *T. Australis* of Jardine.

TRINGA. *T. Cinerea*, Lin.; *la Maubêche Grise*, Buff.; *le Bécasseau Maubêche*, Tem.; *Knot*, Pen. Nine inches and a half in length; beak greenish-black, rather longer than the head, very full and dilated towards the tip; head, neck, back, and scapulars pale ash, with brown stems; rump and upper tail-coverts white, with black crescents and zigzags; wing-coverts ashy, edged with white, and their stems brown; caudal quills of equal length, ashy, edged with white; forehead, streak over the eyes, sides and front of the neck, chest and flanks, white, varied with longitudinal brown streaks, and transverse zigzag ashy-brown bands; throat, middle of the belly, and vent pure white; legs greenish-black. At this time it is the *T. Canutus*, Lin., and is called by Latham the *Gristled Sandpiper*. In the summer plumage, the broad streak over the eye, the throat, sides and front of the neck, chest, belly and flanks, are rusty or copper-coloured; the top of the head, back, and scapulars deep black; all these feathers edged with bright rufous, and the scapulars marked with large oval rufous spots; nape rufous, with little longitudinal streaks; vent white, spotted with rufous and black; upper tail-coverts white, with black crescents and rufous spots; tail-quills blackish-ash, edged with whitish. It is now the *T. Islandica*, Lin.; *Aberdeen Sandpiper*, Pen.; *Red Sandpiper*, Lath. In its transition from winter to summer plumage, it is the *T. Calidris*, Lin.; *Freckled Sandpiper*, Pen. It is the largest species of the genus, and a native of the arctic circle. It spreads equally over Europe and America. They come to us early in autumn, in great numbers, spreading along the shores, and locating themselves in bogs, at the mouths of rivers, and other flat parts of the coast, covered with soft sand, where minute bivalves are found, upon which they principally feed. In the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, they return to the northern regions, and not unfrequently some have changed their winter for their summer plumage before their departure. But a single nest of this species has been met with, and it was found in a tuft of grass. The eggs are pale yellowish-brown, marked at their larger end with grey and reddish spots, more or less disposed in a zone.

The three following species, on account of the half-webbing of their toes, form the Prince of Musignano's genus *Hemipalama*.

T. Semipalmata, Wils.; *Semipalmated Sandpiper*. From five and a half to seven inches in length, and the beak from three-quarters to an inch in length; is one of the smallest species, and often confounded with *T. Temminckii*; beak very slightly bent, black; has the crown and upper parts dusky brown, and each feather edged with ferruginous, and tipped with white; over the eye a white streak; under parts white; sides of the rump white; rump and tail-coverts black; alar quills dusky black, banded with white, and their shafts white; lesser wing-coverts tipped with white; legs and feet blackish-ash. This species arrives in the arctic regions about the middle of May in large flocks, builds a nest of withered grass early in the following month, and lays four or five black and white spotted eggs. Towards autumn it has a chirruping note, and in September descends southward, and is found on the sea-coast and on the shores of the freshwater lakes of North America.

T. Himantopus, Bonap.; *Slender Shanks Sandpiper*, Swains. Nine inches and a half in length; the beak one inch and nearly three quarters long, blackish, and much compressed at the base; crown, upper parts, and

lesser wing-coverts black, edged with reddish-brown and brownish-white; neck grey; breast brownish-grey; belly brownish-white; quills and central tail-feathers clove-brown, the lateral tail-feathers light hair-brown; shafts of the primaries, edges of the secondaries, and of the lateral tail-feathers, and stripes on the shafts of the latter, whitish; inner wing-coverts smoky grey and white; tail-coverts greyish-white, with a few brown spots. Is a native of the arctic regions.

T. Douglasii, Sw.; *Douglas's Sandpiper*. Ten inches and a quarter in length; beak an inch and nearly two-thirds long, black, slender, and slightly arched towards its depressed point, which is conspicuously dilated. Is very similar to the last species, but distinguished from it by its greater size, by its legs being shorter, by the slight double-forking of its tail, the two central quills of which are banded, and striped with ferruginous, and by its under parts and tail-coverts being barred with liver-brown. It has also the bands about the cere, above the eyes, and on the ears, chestnut. It frequents the interior of the arctic regions during the breeding season, thence in autumn passes to the shores of Hudson's Bay, and afterwards migrates southward.

Cuvier's genus *MACHETES* is characterized by him as having the outer two toes connected together by membranes as far as the first joint, nearly as wide as that in the *Totani* and *Limosæ*, whilst the inner is unconnected with the outer one. In the shape of their beak and their carriage, he says they are true *Tringæ*. Why they should form a distinct genus, having only two toes connected, whilst in the last-described three species all the front toes are connected, as are those of the *Totani* and *Limosæ*, does not appear very satisfactorily accounted for.

T. Pugnax, Lin.; *Machetes Pugnax*, Cuv.; *le Bécasseau Combattant*, Tem.; *Ruff and Reeve*, Pen. About eleven and a half inches long; beak very slightly bent, and swelling at the tip, brownish; irides brown. The plumage of this bird is so variable, that scarcely two individuals are alike. In the winter plumage, the face is feathered; hind head and neck covered with short feathers; upper parts most commonly brown, spotted with black, and edged with rufous; all the under parts pure white, except the chest, which is reddish, with brown spots; the longest wing-coverts and the middle caudal quills striped with brown, black, and rufous; legs yellowish, tinged with greenish-brown or rufous. The female is a third smaller, and has the beak black; its plumage more ashy, and the front of the neck seldom pure white; legs darker coloured. In summer, the beak is orange-yellow; the face is naked, and covered with yellow or reddish warts; the hind head has long feathers, and the throat has a broad ruff of beautiful feathers, which, with the former, contrast strongly with the body plumage, which is varied with rufous, ashy, black, brown, yellowish, and white, whilst the ruff varies in colour almost endlessly. The female has no ruff; her beak is black; the upper parts are ashy-brown, mingled with some bright steel-black feathers; the neck and chest are the same, but lighter; belly white; legs yellowish or greenish. The first year's birds are known as the *Greenwich Sandpiper*, Lath.; *T. Littorea*, Gmel.; and the adult female and the young, after the autumnal moult, as the *Yellow-legged Sandpiper*, Mont.; *T. Equestris*, Lath. This species inhabits marshes and watery meadows, and rarely in spring time is found on the sea-coast; probably only at their

TRINGA.

TRINGA. first arrival, in April and the beginning of May, when they spread over the fenny parts of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely more especially. Temminck says they are nowhere so abundant as in Holland; but they spread also over Flanders, Germany, and are very numerous in Sweden, Russia, Siberia, and Iceland. Towards the latter end of September they migrate southward. They are remarkably distinguished from all their congeners in being polygamous, which leads to some remarkable habits. So soon as their ruffs and ear-tufts have grown, they begin to *hill*; that is, assemble in companies on some hillock or other dry spot in the marshes, each individual selecting a particular stand or *walk* at a little distance from his neighbour, any attempt to encroach on which is instantly resented and fiercely contested. Here they remain till the approach of a female, when a general contest ensues, and she becomes the prize of the victor. During night the birds disperse in search of food, but return to their stands on the following morning, when battle is again waged, till, by its frequent repetition, the grass is quite worn away, and the earth bared. The whole of May and part of June is thus spent, when the contests terminate, and moulting ensues; the ruff and ear-tufts, as also the warts on the face, disappear, so that the male bird has an entirely different aspect. In fighting, their actions are very similar to those of the common fowl, lowering their head, and keeping it and the neck in a horizontal position, with the ruff feathers outspread, so as to form a sort of shield for the protection of the body; the ear-feathers are erected, and the tail partially expanded. Thus opposed, they attempt to lay hold on each other with their beaks, and this effected, by a leap they are enabled to strike with the wings. The results of these contests are not usually dangerous, but instances have occurred in which birds in confinement have been destroyed. The nest is made upon a stump in the most swampy places, surrounded by coarse grass, of which it is formed; and the females, which have no ruff, and are called *Reeves*, begin to lay

about the first or second week in May, and deposit four eggs, very similar in colour and markings to those of the common snipe. When the Reeves begin to lay, both they and the males are least shy, and the boldness of the former increases as they become broody. But Montagu says that the males, on the contrary, could not be approached within musket-shot. The hatch takes place sometimes so early as the first week in June, but more commonly in July; and in August or the beginning of September the young are fully feathered, but have no ruffs, and are then commonly known as *Stags*. Soon after, they collect together, and migrate southwardly. Ruffs are considered great delicacies, and fetch high prices in the market. They are caught both at hilling time and in September, usually by means of a single clap-net, seventeen feet in length, and six in width, with a pole at each end. When the hill has been discovered, as before-mentioned, by the bareness of the ground, the fowler visits it before daybreak, spreads his net, places his decoy-birds, (usually stuffed skins, made moveable by a long string, so as to produce a kind of jump—a motion very common to Ruffs, which, at the sight of a wanderer flying by, will leap or flirt a yard off the ground—or live birds, pegged to the ground with a string about two feet long, tied above the knee,) and then stations himself about one hundred and forty yards or more distant. Here he rests till, with morning light, the birds return to their walks, when a pull brings the net over them, and captures the whole party. They are then taken home and put into a room, where they fatten soon on bread and milk, boiled wheat, and other farinaceous food.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie et Planches Coloriées*; Wilson's *American Ornithology*; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali-Americana*; Pennant, *British Zoology*; Selby, *Illustrations of British Ornithology*; Montagu, *Ornithological Dictionary*.

TRINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Hoffmann in honour of Dr. Trinius, a celebrated Russian botanist, who has written much on grasses. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae-Ammineæ*. Generic character: flowers usually dioecious, rarely monoecious; margin of calyx obsolete; petals of the male flowers lanceolate, each terminating in one involute segment; of the female or hermaphrodite ones ovate, and ending each in an inflexed point; fruit ovate, compressed at the sides; mericarps with five filiform, equal, rather prominent ribs, the two lateral ones marginal: furrows either without or with a single vitta in each; carpophore flat, bipartite from the base; seed convex on the back and flat in front.

Trinia is separated from *Pimpinella*, and contains four known species, natives of Europe and Asiatic Russia, as in Caucasus and Tauria; they are much branched, biennial plants, with angular stems, bipinnate leaves, triternate leaflets, and linear, pale, or glaucous lobes; the umbels are numerous, of many rays, without involucre, and are either disposed in a thyrsus or panicle; the umbellules are generally naked,

seldom furnished with involucels, and are sometimes proliferous or racemose; the flowers are white or cream-coloured.

TRINIDAD, a city of Mexico, in Guatemala, near the head of a bay of the Pacific Ocean, having a considerable trade, lying at the head of the port called Acajutla, where the merchandize of Peru and Mexico is received; it is 110 miles from Guatemala, in lat. 13° 46' N., lon. 90° 20' W.; also a town of the same country in the province of Veragua, near the mouth of a river entering the Caribbean Sea, 20 miles from Conception, in lat. 8° 40' N., long. 81° 23' W.; also a town of Bogota in Columbia, on the river Magdalena, 58 miles North-West of Bogota.

TRINIDAD, Island of. See **WEST INDIES**.

TRINIDAD, three islands situate in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 20° 30' S., long. 29° 35' W., about 200 leagues from the coast of Brazil.

TRINKET, *n.* The Fr. *triquet*; It. *trinchetto*, **TRINKETTING**. } from which Skinner derives our word, is properly, Cotgrave says, "the top or top-gallant, on any mast; the highest sail of the ship." This nautical usage was familiar to our old writers. See the Quota-

TRINKET. tion from Hakluyt. The Low Lat. has *trinquetum*, or *triquetum*; Fr. *trictac*. In Eng. *tick-tack*—the Italian *trinci* (Florio), are cuts, jags, or snips in garments; various ornaments in garments; and in modern Italian *trincio* is a piece of stuff—*cut* (*trinciato*)—for ornament. *Trinket* may have originally been applied to these small *cuttings* for ornaments—of any material, linen or metallick; and thence to—

Any small pieces of ornament or decoration; of more ornament than use; toys, trifles, small playthings; a strip of ornamented stuff—for a sail.

Beside this the same teachers with Christes doctrine mingled Jewishnes and superstitious philosophie, observing and keeping certain poyntes of the lawe, superstitiously also honouring the sunne, the moone, and starres, with such other small *trinkettes* of this world, bearing the Colossians in hand that thei were also bound to do the same.

Udall. Erasmus. Colossians. The Argument.

But when the poorer sort of common souldiers haue euery man his leather bag or sackell well sown together, wherein he packs up all his *trinkets*, and strongly trussing it vp hangs it at his hoises tayle, and so passeth ouer.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 62. The Tartars.

And the farther we went, the more the winds increased, so that they put vs to great distresse, sayling alwayes with the sheates of our maine saile and *trinket* warily in our hands, and with great diligence we loosed the ties of all the sailes, to saue them the better, that the wind might not charge them too vehemently.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 422. Francisco de Ulloa.

And suddenly with a great gust the *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 411. Francisco de Ulloa, ch. ix.

But I wold wit of the youth of the one, and beautie of the other in vsyng all your lyues in vanitie, what goodly *trinkets* ye hope to weare in the straitnes of the sepulchre.

The Golden Boke. Letter 5.

He's an old man,
A good old man, they say too: I dare swear
Full many a year ago he left these gambols:
Here, take your *trinkets*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Humorous Lieutenant, act iv. sc. 1.

LUR. Here are my *trinkets*, and this lusty marriage
I mean to visit, I have shifts of all sorts.

Id. The Night-Walker, act i.

In the court of Herod, by their tricks and *trinketting* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears.

South. Sermon 3. vol. vi.

They robbed him, taking from him his sword, the hilt of which was silver, his money, his watch, gold-headed cane, snuff-box, sleeve-buttons and hat, with several other *trinkets*.

Anson. Voyages, book iii. ch. ix. p. 519.

Soon you will hear the saucy steward say,
Pack up with all your *trinkets*, and away.

Dryden. Juvenal, Satire 6.

TRIOBOLARY, homo *trioboli*, a man worth three *oboli*; good for nothing.

Any *triobolary* pasquiller, every tressis agaso, any sterquilinous rascal, is licens'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language.

Howell. Letters, book ii. Letter 48.

TRIODIA, in Botany, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *οδονς*, a tooth, on account of the outer valve of the perianth being tridentate. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: glume many-flowered, two-valved, nearly equal; outer valve of perianth tridentate, the teeth nearly equal, the middle tooth straight; hypogynous scales two; flowers panicled.

This genus consists of above ten known species; they are perennial rigid grasses, with the habit of *Poa*, or

Festuca. *T. decumbens* is a native of Britain in heaths, and is the *Poa decumbens* of Linnæus.

TRIODON, in Botany, a genus so called by De Candolle from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *οδονς*, a tooth, on account of the persistent tridentate axis of the fruit. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ-Spermacoceæ*. Generic character: calyx with a turbinate tube, a two or four-toothed limb, which is sometimes furnished with accessory teeth; corolla short, funnel-shaped, four-toothed; stigma bifid; capsule papery, two-celled, crowned by the calyx, containing two indehiscent, one-seeded nuts; the axis remains along with the lateral nerves, and gives it the appearance of being tridentate.

Triodon is nearly related to *Diodia*, and consists of three known species, all natives of Brazil; they are much branched, glabrous shrubs, the branches acutely tetragonal; the leaves are opposite or falsely verticillate, the floral ones small; flowers axillary and terminal, disposed in spikes or fascicles.

TRIODON, from the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *οδονς*, a tooth, Reinw. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Gymnodontes*, order *Plectognathi*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Upper jaw divided into two portions by a middle suture, and as it were resembling two teeth; the lower undivided, smooth, and without any trace of fissure; eye large, rounded; fins soft, but little developed and obliquely truncated posteriorly; caudal fin forked; skin rough, scabrous, and covered with little prickly lamellæ; pelvic bone very long, with its base thick, and supporting a very large, deep, fan-like disc of skin; branchial aperture single.

This remarkable genus was first described by Reinwardt, and has since been observed by Lesson and Garrot. It holds an intermediate place between *Diodon* and *Tetraodon*, and by the long pelvic bone which sustains the enormous dewlap, or fanlike disc of skin, it is connected with some of the *Balistes*.

T. Busarius, Reinw.; *le Triodon Macropteri*, Less. and Garn. Thirteen inches in length and nine in depth from the eye to the bottom of the dewlap; the head and body are of equal size, but the latter tapers towards the tail; eyes large; the large pelvic bone commences from the point of the chin, and descends, supporting the dewlap, which is capable of being folded under the belly, but when outstretched is covered with oblong lamellæ or crests attached obliquely; the dewlap extends to the vent, and its free edge forms a regularly round fan; the little lamellæ or crests on the body form a sort of curved line on its sides. The general colour is pale tawny, spotted with ferruginous and brownish; the fins yellow and orange; the dewlap, ferruginous at its base, is elsewhere greyish, and has a large deep black spot on its upper hinder part.

See Lesson, Zoologie to Duperrey's Voyage autour le Monde.

TRIONYX, from the Greek, *τρεις*, three, and *ονυξ*, a claw, Geoffr. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the order *Chelonia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Back and breast-plate not completely sustained by bone, but covered with a soft skin; lips fleshy; muzzle elongated and trumpet-shaped; neck long and completely retractile; tail short, and the vent opening at its extremity; feet not lengthy but webbed, each furnished with three clawed toes.

The genera *Trionyx* and *Chelonia* are those alone of

TRIODIA.

TRI-
ONYX.

TRI-
ONYX.

the Chelonian order which have the ribs, although consolidated in the back plate, distinctly visible by their elevation on the inside of the shell, and by their free projection beyond it; they are distinguished however by the absence in *Trionyx* of the bony belt which forms the disc of *Chelonia*; hence the skin, which extends some distance beyond the points of the ribs, is flexible, and capable of being acted on by muscular radiations which pass into it, for which purpose it is not covered with scales, but the whole surface is enveloped in an epidermal tissue, which does not offer such opposition to motion as scales would. By raising or depressing, either separately or together, these loose folds of extended skin, the animal is enabled to swim with great swiftness, and in a very peculiar manner, rolling itself over and over, so that, when moving upon the surface of the water, its back and belly are alternately seen. Colonel Sykes states, that, in several species of this genus found in the Ganges, he has found large quantities of *Uniones*, their shells broken into small irregular pieces, though still covering the animal, and attached to the mantle. Hence it would appear they live on food either stationary, or nearly so, at the bottoms of rivers, which they inhabit, whilst other groups of fresh water tortoises pursue their prey, consisting of fish, frogs, and even young aquatic birds.

T. Subplanus, Geoffr. Back plate almost completely flat, and without zigzags or dorsal ridge; the entire surface uniformly minutely chagreened. Geoffroy thinks it may be either the species found in the Euphrates or in Georgia, but is not certain, as they are described much more convex.

T. Aegyptiacus, Geoffr.; *Testudo Triunguis*, Forsk. Three feet in length; back plate somewhat convex, and rather prominent along the ridge of the spine; ribs occupying a fourth part of the space beyond the bony support; front of the soft part of the back plate slightly festooned and not tubercular; the other part of the skin leathery, striated, and rough; its colour green and spotted with white; breast plate having its two anterior appendices very widely separated; it has also four callosities; legs short, and webbed. It is found in the Nile, though not very common, where it is called *Tyrse*, and feeds upon the young crocodiles so soon as they have burst their shell.

T. Stellatus, Geoffr.; *Testudo Cartilaginea*, Bodd. Back plate convex, laterally depressed, but slightly elevated along the ridges of the spine, and marked with little zigzagged crests; front of its soft part edged with tubercles, and upon the hinder part five starlike spots, each formed by a central black spot, from which radiate rows of white spots; the anterior appendices of the breast-plate close at their origin, and thence spreading out like the branches of the letter Y. Is a native of Java.

T. Carinatus, Geoffr. Has the back-plate convex, depressed laterally, and forming an elevated ridge along the spine; half the length of the ribs free; front of its soft part tubercular; breast-plate having four callosities; its anterior appendages wide apart at their base and passing forwards in a nearly parallel direction. Its country unknown.

T. Javanicus, Geoffr. Has the back-plate convex, and full laterally; is marked longitudinally with little zigzag crests; front of its soft part tubercular; a sixth of the ribs free; upon the breast-plate a pair of tubercles; its anterior appendages close at their base, and

thence spreading out like a V. Native of Java and the neighbouring isles, where it is called *Boulousse*.

T. Coromandelicus, Geoffr. Has the black-plate swelling and smooth; the anterior and posterior edges of its soft part are ossified; ribs narrow, slender, and free for a third of their length; breast long, and having seven callosities. Is found on the Coromandel coast.

T. Spiniferus, Les.; *T. Ferox*, Gmel.; *Spined Trionyx*. Thirteen inches in length, and ten in width; head lengthy, muzzle long, and terminated with a pair of tubular nostrils, soft, wide at their orifice, their upper part projecting, and their septum furnished on either side with a little appendage; eyes roundish, prominent, and near together; dorsal plate but little vaulted, but the longitudinal ridge of the back distinct, forming a kind of keel along the anterior edge of the soft disc; a row of conical, cartilaginous points, with a few tubercles depressed, or sometimes pointed, on the fore and hind regions of the soft disc; tail thick and short, but projecting beyond the disc; limbs short and thick, each having five toes connected by broad membranes which are prolonged backwards; only three claws to each foot. The general colour of the head, neck, and dorsal plate, umber barred with lighter and darker tints, slightly tinged with yellow, and marbled with irregular spots; black dots are also scattered about; the light yellow margin of the disc separated from the back by a broken black band; upon each side of the head a yellow band between two black ones, and the sides of both head and neck speckled with black; upper part of the limbs and tail sprinkled with black spots and lines; under part of the body pure white, and of the limbs white tinged with blue, the membranes of the latter edged with rose-coloured osseous plates. Lesuer has some doubt whether this be or not the *Testudo Ferox* of Gmelin and Pennant, as, at some distance apart, the same species are not found; but Harlan thinks it is, and considers also *T. Carinatus*, and *T. Georgiana*, of Geoffroy, as the same animal. According to Lesuer, the Spined Trionyx is found only, according to his observation, in the Wabash, Ohio State, and lives among roots or trees which have fallen into the water. But Harlan says it inhabits the Mississippi, the Ohio, the northern lakes and their tributaries, also many of the rivers of the southern states, but not farther south on the sea-board than South Carolina. At the latter end of April or the beginning of May, the female approaches the sandy spots in the vicinity of the rivers, and deposits its eggs, which are spherical, and from fifteen to sixteen in number, where they are exposed to the sun's rays. The young are hatched about July; the edge of their disc is spined as in the adult, but the dorsal keel is more distinct.

T. Muticus, Les.; *Unarmed Trionyx*. About eight and a half inches long, and an inch less in width; the head and neck of this are shorter than in the last species, and when the neck is outstretched, it is confounded with the disc; the jaws are narrower and more pointed and the lips are larger; the front edge of the disc is not spiny, neither has it tubercles nor keel, but a longitudinal depression produces a sensible elevation of the disc on either side; the limbs are short, strong, five-toed, furnished with three claws, and broad expanded membranes; the hind feet have a scale near the little toe, and many are upon the fore limbs. The general colour above is umber, sprinkled with numerous irregular deeper spots; the foot membranes are edged with yellow; under part of the body white, and of the feet

TRI-
ONYX.

TRI-
ONYX.TRIOP-
TO-
LEMEA.

bluish-white. Its eggs are very similar to the last species, and it is found in the same districts.

T. Labiatus, Bell; *Large lipped Trionyx*. Total length with the neck outstretched, seventeen and a half inches; head lengthy, dusky olive-brown, marked with numerous round yellow spots; muzzle lengthy, roundish, and truncated; lips broad and somewhat pendulous; neck very long, dusky-olive with yellow spots above, and paler beneath; nuchal bone distinct, its callus very wide and subreniform; body ovate and depressed; dorsal shield not carinated, but rugous, olive spotted with yellow; pectoral shield white, its hinder edge dusky spotted with white, its callosities four, the anterior two oblong square, the posterior elongate, trigonal, and widely separated, its anterior branches diverging; tail very short, and concealed by the hind edge of the body, pointed, conical, and white; legs strong, olive above, spotted with yellow, white beneath, the palms and soles blackish, slightly marked with yellow; claws curved, rather sharp, and the inner the largest. This species differs from *T. Ægyptiacus*, in having the dorsal shield much depressed and not carinated, and in the distinct separation of the nuchal bone from the former. From *T. Carinatus*, it is distinguished by the callosities on the sternum being of nearly equal breadth throughout, instead of being broadest at their inner part. This species is a native of Sierra Leone; on being put in a tub of water it immediately sought the bottom, burying itself in a shallow layer of mud there placed, and making its way beneath it as quickly as a flounder or a plaice; here it continued, except when rising to the surface occasionally for respiration.

T. Harlani, Bell; *Harlan's Trionyx*. This is described as having the body more ventricose than *T. Muticus*, and the soft portions of the shell less extensive than in the other species. In general appearance, says Harlan, it is more approaching to the genus *Emys*. It is a native of East Florida.

As regards *T. Bartrami*, said by Bartram, in his *Travels*, to have been found in St. John's river, Harlan observes, it "has never been observed by any naturalists, and is most probably founded in error."

See Geoffroy in *Annales du Muséum*, vol. xiv.; Lesuer in *Mémoires du Muséum*, vol. xv.; Bell's *Monograph on the Testudinata*; Harlan in his *Medical and Physical Researches*.

TRIOPTERIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from the Greek *τρεῖς*, three, and *πτερον*, a wing, on account of each carpel being furnished with three wings. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Malpighiaceæ-Banisteriæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, each segment bearing two glands on the outside at the base; petals five, roundish, unguiculate; stamens ten, subulate and somewhat connected at their bases, alternately larger; styles three; carpels somewhat connected at the bases, one-seeded, each expanded into three wings, two superior and one inferior, and sometimes into a small dorsal crest.

About ten species are known of this genus; they are all twining shrubs with opposite leaves, and compound racemes or panicles of yellow flowers; natives of tropical America.

TRIOPTOLEMEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Martius, but without giving the derivation. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ*. Generic character:

flowers dioecious from abortion; male flower, calyx campanulate, five-toothed; upper teeth broader, lateral ones smaller, lower one longer and narrower; vexillum unguiculate, ovate-oblong, erect, a little longer than the wings, biauriculate at the base; wings narrow, oblong, auricled on one side; keel nearly equal in length to the wings, oblong, erectish, obtuse, of two connate petals; stamens nine or ten, monadelphous, the sheath cleft at the top, or somewhat diadelphous; ovarium stipitate, linear, with abortive ovula; style short, erect; stigma obsolete; female flower unknown; legume samaroid, oblong, membranous, reticulated, indehiscent, having the marginal sutures horny, and the centre indurated, containing a solitary, compressed, reniform seed; radical inflexed.

A genus separated from *Dalbergia*, and is composed of trees natives of Brazils; the leaves are impari-pinnate, with ovate or oblong, usually coriaceous leaflets, which shine and are reticulately veined above; stipels wanting; the inflorescence is dichotomously cymose, the cymes are peduncled, axillary, or disposed in terminal panicles; flowers numerous, minute, disposed along the branches of the ultimate branches of the cymes, pedicellate in the axils of persistent bractees; pedicels bibracteate.

TRIOSTEUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from the Greek *τρεῖς*, three, and *ὄστέον*, a bone, on account of each berry containing three bony seeds. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Mono-gynia*, and the natural family of *Caprifoliaceæ-Lonicereæ*. Generic character: calyx with an ovate tube, a five-parted limb, and linear-lanceolate, persistent lobes; corolla tubular, almost equally five-lobed, gibbous at the base; stamens five, included; stigma oblong, thick; berry coriaceous, obovate, triquetrous, crowned by the calyx, three-celled, but sometimes only one-celled at maturity; seeds bony, elliptic, three in each berry, very rarely five.

A genus nearly allied to *Lonicera*, consisting of four known species, two of which are natives of North America, one of Nepal, and one of Chittagong; they are coarse, perennial herbs, having the leaves tapering into the petioles, and somewhat connate at their bases; the flowers are axillary and sessile, or on very short pedicels, purple or yellow; the berries are also purple or yellow. The roots of *T. perfoliatum* and *T. angustifolium* are used in North America as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. They were first brought to this country by Dr. Tinkar, and hence they are called Tinkar's Root.

TRIP, *n.* See **TROOP**.

TRIP, *v.* } Fr. *treper*, *triper*; Sp. *trepar*; D. }
TRIP, *n.* } *trippen*, *tripelen*, *trepelen*; *saltare*, }
TRI'PPER, } *tripudiare*, (*ter pede*, sc. *cædere*, or }
TRI'PPING, *n.* } *terram pavere*, i. e. *cædere*. See Vos- }
TRI'PPINGLY. } *sius*,) to strike (the feet) upon the }
ground.

To foot it, nimbly, lightly; to caper; to move, raise, lift the foot from the ground; to throw or cast from the ground; to lose footing, to make a false step; to strike the foot against, to stumble. And also to take a step, to go a short space; to make a short, quick, or sudden movement, excursion, journey.

This hors anon gan for to *trip* and daunce.

When that the knight laid hond upon his rein.

Chaucer. *The Squieres Tale*, v. 10626.

They laugh and daunce, *trippe* and sing,

And lay nought up for hir living,

But in the taverne all dispendeth.

Id. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 213.

TRIOP-
TO-
LEMEA.
—
TRIP.

TRIP.

Yeve us a bushel whete, or malt, or reye,
A Goddes kichel, or a *trippe* of chese,
Or elles what you list, we may not chese.

Chaucer. *The Sompnoures Tale*, v. 7327.

And therfore there was neuer man *tryppyd* himselfe more hand-
somely to take a fall, than this auctor doth in this place, not one.

Gardner. *Explicatio of Transubstanciation*, fol. 10.

The multitude sought for health, and were desirous to heare his
doctrine; but the other desired more to take him in a *trip*, then to
be healed: to proue hym, rather the to learne.

Udall. *Erasmus. St. Mark*, ch. x. fol. 182.

Alcides then about his short ribbs cast
His conquering armes, and grip'd his yielding waste,
Then *tripping* vp his leggs he fairely layes
His foe stretch'd out vpon the sande.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book iv.

By. Take heed of lying;

For by this light, if we do credit you,
And find you *tripping*, his infliction
That kill'd the prince of Orange, will be sport
To what we purpose.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Woman's Prize*, act ii. sc. 2.

With new inquiries then I cut him short
When of the same he gladly would report,
That with the earnest haste my tongue oft *trips*,
Catching the words half spoke out of his lips.

Drayton. *Henry to Rosamond*.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward, fall, the mar, the turn, the *trip*.

Id. *Poly-olbion*, song i.

Clear Can comes *tripping* in, and doth with Chelmer close.

Id. *Ib.* song 19.

And yet Apollo is much more ridiculous, if it be so, that he sits
giving answers and oracles as touching golden chamber-pots,
gards and fringes of gold, yea, and the *tripping* and stumbling of
the foot.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 878.

Euerie elfe and fairie spright,
Hop as light as bird from brier,
And this ditty after me, sing and dance it *trippinglie*.

Shakespeare. *A Midsommer Night's Dreame*, act v. sc. 2. fol. 162.

HAM. Speake the speech, I pray you, as I pronounc'd it to you
trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of your
players do, I had as liue the town-cryer had spoke my lines.

Id. *Hamlet*, act iii. sc. 2. fol. 266.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his colour and
humour be alter'd, till his tongue *trips*, and his eyes look red, and
his feet fail him; and yet not know, that it is to be called drunk-
eness.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. book iii. ch. x. sec. 33. fol. 234. *Of Hu-
man Understanding*.

While, on my better hand, Ascanius hung,
And, with unequal paces, *tript* along.

Dryden. *Virgil. Aeneid*, book ii.

For I pass'd the isthmus twice, and was twenty-three days in
the last *trip* that I made over it.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. part iii. ch. viii. p. 94. *Discourse of
Winds*, ch. viii.

Begone, ye sylvan *trippers* of the green;
Fly after night, and overtake the moon.

Dryden. *King Arthur*, act iv. sc. 1.

We then carried out the kedge-anchor, in order to warp into the
arbour; but when this was done, we could not *trip* the bower-
anchor with all the purchase we could make.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book i. ch. xx. p. 242.

Others were stealing the hats from off the sailors' heads, pull-
ing them backward by their cloaths, or *tripping* up their heels.

Id. *Ib.* vol. vii. book v. ch. v. p. 82.

The little boat was obliged to make three *trips* before we could
all get over to the rest of the party.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. book ii. ch. i. p. 270.

Dubius is such a scrupulous good man—
Yes—you may catch him *tripping*, if you can.

Couper. *Conversation*.

TRI-PARTITE, consisting of three parts or parties
(*tres partes*).

But that this manoure of fyghtyng is vtterly set asyde, we
maye thanke (as wytnesseth the historye called the *tripartite* his-
torye) one Talemachus a manne of theyr order and profession.

Udall. *Erasmus. Preface to St. Mark*, fol. 112.

The cirographer is hee that hath the writte of couenant with the
concord brought vnto him, and hee maketh indentures *tripartite*,
whereof two are deliuered to the partie for whose use the fine is
acknowledged. And the third part is reserued with him.

Sir Thomas Smith. *Commonwealth*, book ii. ch. xv. p. 74.

The division then of conscience in respect of its object is *tri-
partite*.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book i. ch. i. fol. 27.

By precedents a bond can write,

Or an indenture *tripartite*.

Somerville. *The Sweet-scented Miser*.

TRIPE, Fr. *tripe*; It. *trippa*; Sp. *tripas*; D. *tryp*.
Intestinum; from the Greek *τρεπ-ειν*, *volvare*, from the
convolutions of the bowels. See Skinner. It is more
probably the same word as *trape*, a trail, any thing
drawn, or that draws out.

The Turk, when he hath his *tripe* full of pelaw, or of mutton
and rice, will go to nature's cellar; either to the next well or river
to drink water, which is his natural common drink.

Howell. *Letters*, book ii. Letter 54.

To what would he on quail and pheasant swell,

That ev'n on *tripe* and carrion could rebel?

Dryden. *Absalom and Achitophel*.

TRI-PERSONAL, consisting of, constituted by, three
persons, (*tres personæ*.)

One *tripersonal* Godhead! look upon this poor and almost
spent and expiring church.

Milton. *Of Reformation in England*, book ii.

The Arian and Socinian are charg'd to dispute against the tri-
nity: they affirm to believe the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ac-
cording to scripture and the apostolic creed; as for terms of trinity,
triniunity, co-essentiality, *tripersonality*, and the like, they reject
them as scholastic notions not to be found in scripture.

Id. *Of True Religion*.

TRIPHACA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lou-
reiro, from the Greek, *τρεῖς*, *three*, and *φακή*, *a lentil*,
on account of the three carpels to each fruit. It be-
longs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*, and
the natural family of *Sterculiaceæ*. Generic character:
flowers monoecious; calyx five-cleft; petals wanting;
stamens in the male flower fifteen, monadelphous; fe-
male flower with one style, which is terminated by a
trifid stigma; carpels three, legume-formed, inflated,
acuminated, many-seeded.

Only a single species (*T. africana*) is known of this
genus, which is probably not distinct from *Sterculia*,
and is a native of the Mozambique coast; it is a tree,
with cordate, entire leaves, and lateral and terminal
cymes of yellow flowers.

TRIPHASIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lou-
reiro from the Greek *τρίφασιος*, *triple*, on account of the
three-toothed calyx, and three-petalled corolla. It be-
longs to the class *Hexa-Octandria*, order *Monygynia*,
and the natural family of *Aurantiaceæ*. Generic cha-
racter: calyx three-toothed; petals three; stamens six,
free, rarely five or eight, flat, awl-shaped; anthers ra-
ther sagittate; fruit of one to three cells, the cells one-
seeded and filled with mucilage; embryos several in the
same seed.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Atalanta* and
Limonia, consists of three known species: one is a
native of Java, another of Timor, and the other of the
East Indies and China; they are all shrubs, furnished
with straight, axillary spines; the leaves are either
simple or trifoliate; and the flowers are white and sweet-
scented; the fruit is very small, shaped like an orange,
but hardly edible.

TRIP
—
TRI-
PHASIA.

TRI-PHELIA. **TRIPHELIA**, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, probably from *τρις*, *three*, and *φηλος*, *a cheat*, on account of the pedicels of the imperfect flowers being by threes. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Myrtaceæ*. Generic character: flowers capitately aggregate, bracteate, the outer bracteas broadest and girding the heads of flowers; the outer flowers on long pedicels; pedicels terminated by three bracteoles; inner flowers fertile, on short pedicels, between two bracteoles, sessile and subsecund on the top of the pedicels; calyx with an oblong four-winged tube, connate with the ovary at the base, constricted at the apex; the wings narrow, transversely wrinkled and undulated; limb four-parted, with narrow membranaceous segments; corolla of four ovate petals, which are inserted in the throat of the calyx; stamens eight, inserted with the petals and shorter than them, all fertile; filaments subulate; anthers subglobose; ovary one-celled: ovulum one, erect; style filiform, exserted, glabrous; stigma dot-formed; fruit unknown.

Only a single species of this genus is known; it is a small, humble, slender, glabrous shrub, a native of the south-west coast of New Holland. The branchlets are twiggy; the leaves are exstipulate, densely imbricated, lanceolate, and mucronated; the heads of flowers are terminal.

TRIPHYSARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Fischer and Meyer, from the Greek, *τρις*, *three*, and *φύσα*, *a bladder*, on account of the three segments of the lower lip of the corolla being saccate. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Rhinanthaceæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, four-cleft: corolla personate, with a filiform tube, and a bilabiate limb, having the upper lip undivided and subulate, and the lower lip tripartite, with saccate segments; stamens four, didynamous, all fertile; anthers linear, mutic, one-celled; stigma oblong, two-lobed; capsule oblong, two-celled, many-seeded; seeds small, blackish, oblong, wingless; testa scrobiculate, adhering closely to the nut.

A singular genus, nearly allied to *Melampyrum* and *Oncorhynchus*, and consists only of a single known species, *T. versicolor*, a native of California; it is an annual herb, with long, half-stem clasping, pinnately lobed leaves, and axillary, solitary, sessile flowers; the corollas are at first white, but at length change to a rose-colour.

TRIPINNARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Sprengel, on account of the leaves of *T. Asiatica* being tripinnate. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Bignoniaceæ-Crescentiæ*. Generic character: calyx unequally five-cleft or five-notched, campanulate; corolla funnel-shaped, or somewhat campanulate, with a widened throat, and a five-cleft spreading limb; upper segments the largest, all villous; stamens four, didynamous, about equal in length to the corolla, with the rudiment of a fifth; stigma bifid, acute, or bilamellate; berry large, fleshy, filled with pulp; seeds oblong, compressed, nestling in the pulp.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Tanacetum* and *Crescentia*, consists of two known species, *T. Asiatica*, a native of Cochin China, and *T. Africana*, a native of Mozambique; they are both large trees, with alternate pinnate or tripinnate leaves, and terminal racemes of large purplish or yellowish flowers; the berries are large.

TRIPLARIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnaeus, from *triplex*, triple, on account of the triple nature of the parts of fructification. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Enneandria*, and the natural family of *Polygoneæ*. Generic character: perianth large, with a tubular base, and three-parted apex; stamens three, with linear anthers; styles three; stigmas three, villous; fruit a triquetrous, one-seeded nut, covered by the persistent perianth.

Two species are known, the most common is *T. Americana*; they are trees or shrubs, with broad leaves, and axillary and terminal spikes of flowers; the timber is said to be good.

TRIPLASIAN, Gr. *τριπλαξ*, *τριπλασιος*, *triplex*, tree-fold.

Though both these names, *Oromasdes* and *Mithras*, were frequently used by the Magi, for the *το θειον*, or whole Deity in general, yet this being *triplasan* or three-fold, according to their theology, as containing three hypostases in it; the first of those three seems to have been that, which was most properly called *Oromasdes*, and the second *Mithras*.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 289.

TRIPLASIS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Paliot de Beauvois, from *τριπλασιος*, *triply*. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets four-flowered; flowers distant, upper one abortive; glumes two, membranous, acute; paleæ two, unequal, lower one bifid, with a long subulate awn between the segments, upper palea entire, pilose outside, reflexed; scales and stamens unknown; style bipartite; stigmas plumose; caryopsis unknown.

A single species, *T. Americana*, is known of this genus; it is a grass, a native of North America. The spikes are compound, with alternate simple branches, which bear ten flowers at top. Nearly allied to *Dinebra* and *Eutriana*.

TRIPLATEIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Bartling, from the Greek *τρις*, *three*, and *πλατεια*, *a court*, on account of the capsule being three-valved. It belongs to the class *Tetra-Pentandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Caryophylleæ*. Generic character: calyx four or five-parted; segments spreading, at length reflexed; petals four or five, perigynous, cuneate-oblong, entire, unguiculate; disk subhypogynous; stamens four or five, inserted in the sinuses of the gland of the disk; ovary sessile, one-celled; ovula three, with distinct, erect, basilar funicles; stigmas three, short, capillary; capsule membranous, ovoid, triquetrous, three-valved, even to the base; valves flat, stellately spreading; seeds globular, a little compressed, usually only two by abortion, tubercular.

This genus consists of a single known species, and is nearly allied to *Alsine*; it is a weak, glabrous, loosely branched herb, with the habit of *Möhringia muscosa*. The leaves are opposite, exstipulate, narrow-linear, one-nerved, and very flaccid. The flowers are minute, white, solitary, pedicellate, alar, and axillary.

TRIPLAX, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Tetramerous Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ moniliform, terminating in a short ovalish club; maxillæ with an internal membranous process, and having a very small tooth at their tip; body rounded or ovaloid; thorax convex; legs with dilated shanks somewhat trigonal.

The genus *Triplax* of Olivier includes *Tritoma* of Fabricius, who so named those species which have the body rounded. Lamarck and Latreille however make

TRI-PLARIS.

TRI-PLAX.

TRI-
PLAX.TRI-
PLEC-
TRUM.

of them but a single genus. They very nearly resemble the *Erotyli*, but are distinguished by their shorter antennæ and their more slender legs. They live in the bark of trees or in the protuberances on their trunks.

TRIPLE, *adj.* } Fr. *triple*; It. *triplo*; Sp. *triple*; Lat. *triplex*, (*tres*, three, and *plicare*, Gr. *πλεκ-ειν*,) to fold.
TRIPLE, *v.* }
TRI'PLET, }
TRI'PLICATE, } Three-fold. See TREBLE.
TRI'PLICATION, } Triplet—three lines terminating
TRI'PLICITY. } in the same sound; sentences consisting of three members.

He drough Cerberus the hound of Hel, by the *triple* chaines.
Chaucer. Boecius. De Consolatione, book iv. p. 445.

Their losse I can assure you did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity.
Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 140. *The Portugal Voyage.*

At my coming into Scarperii near unto Bonory, I did meet with Thadeus this courier; which brought certain expeditions *triplicat*; the one unto the prothonotary Gambora, the other unto Gregory de Cassalis, and the third unto me.

Burnet. Records, vol. i. book ii. No. 4.

He gave her gold and purple pall to weare,
And *triple* crowne set on her head full hye,
And her endowd with royall maiestye.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7.

Such monster-tamers who would take in hand,
As have ty'd up the *triple-headed* hound,
Or of those giants which 'gainst heaven durst stand,
Whose strength the gods it troubled to confound.

Drayton. Pastorals. Eglogue 4.

Those hierarchies that Jove's great will supply,
Whose orders formed in *triplicity*,
Holding their places by the treble trine,
Make up that holy theologic nine.

Id. The Man in the Moon.

And how the signs in their *triplicities*
By sympathising in their trine consents,
With whose inferior forming elements,
From which our bodies the complexions take,
Natures and number.

Id. Ib.

Neither can the duplication of corporeal organs be ever able to advance that simple and stupid life of nature into redoubled consciousness or self-perception; nor any *triplication* or indeed multiplication of them, improve the same into real understanding.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iii. fol. 173.

As what receiveth motion in the seventh, to be perfected in the *triplicities*; that is, the time of conformation unto motion is double, and that from motion unto the birth, treble.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iv. ch. xii. p. 270.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That even Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *Tripled* Unity.

Dryden. Epistle to Mr. Motteux.

No sooner landed, in his den they found
The *triple* porter of the Stygian sound,
Grim Cerberus; who soon began to rear
His crested snakes, and arm'd his bristling hair.

Id. Virgil. Æneid, book vi.

I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, and for the same reason, because they bound the sense: and therefore I generally join these two licences together, and make the last verse of the *triplet* a Pindaric.

Id. Dedication to Æneid.

They then retreated to the back part of the circle, as the women had done, and again advanced, on each side, in a *triple* row, till they formed a semicircle.

Cook. Voyages, vol. v. book ii. ch. v. p. 290.

Their [Highland cattle] ordinary price, at present, is about three times greater than at the beginning of the century, and the rents of many Highland estates have been *tripled* and quadrupled in the same thing.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. xi. p. 205.

TRIPLECTRUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by D. Don, from *τρεῖς*, three, and *πληκτρον*, a spur, on

account of the connectives of the anthers being drawn out at the base into three short, blunt spurs. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melastomaceæ*. Generic character: calyx fleshy, somewhat funnel-shaped, truncated on the margin; petals three, two of which are oblong and recurved, the third is formed of two broadly obovate ones, emarginate; stamens eight; anthers oblong-linear, elongated, but not beaked, opening each by a terminal pore; connective produced at the base into three, short, blunt spurs, two in front of the filament, and the other behind it; ovarium free, stalked, oval, glabrous; style slender, subulate, curved.

This genus is composed of shrubby, glabrous plants, natives of the East Indies, throwing out roots from the joints. The leaves are roundish, oval, fleshy, three-nerved, quite entire, on short petioles; frequently there are only one pair on the short lateral branchlets, opposite to which springs the one-flowered peduncle. The genus is closely allied to *Medinilla*, but differs from all the species of that genus by the union of the upper petals.

TRIPLEURA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from *τρεῖς*, three and *πλευρα*, a membrane, on account of the membranous processes. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ*. Generic character: perianth flattened, cruciate, as if it were four-leaved; upper sepal broad, agglutinated to the petals; lateral sepals linear, spreading; labellum behind, free, concave; column terete, very short, with two membranous, horn-formed processes in front.

Only one species of this genus is known.

TRIPLOSPERMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by G. Don, from the Greek *τριπλοος*, triple, and *σπερμα*, a seed, on account of the seeds being disposed in three rows or ranks in each follicle. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadeæ-Hoyaceæ*. Generic character: corolla with a long slender tube, and a five-parted limb; the segments acute and connivent, covering the stamens and pistils; stameneous corolla fleshy, flat, stellate, of five large, acute, expanded segments; anthers oblong, between the lobes of the corona; stigmata two, sessile; follicles terete, subulate; seeds long, terete, comose, disposed in three rows in each follicle.

This genus consists of a single known species, *T. Cochinchinensis*, the *Stapelia Cochinchinensis* of Loureiro: it is a creeping, suffruticose plant, with terete, nearly simple stems, opposite, ovate, fleshy leaves, and large, simple umbels of white, funnel-shaped flowers; common peduncles thick.

TRIPLOSTEGIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Wallich, from the Greek *τριπλοος*, triple, and *στεγος*, a covering, on account of the flower having three outer coverings, a double involucre, and a calyx. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Valerianææ*. Generic character: involucre double, outer one four-parted and four-keeled, inner one tubular, eight-toothed, and eight-ribbed; calyx adnate to the ovarium, having a small four-toothed limb; corolla funnel-shaped, five-cleft; stamens three, from the base of the corolla; anthers protruding a little; stigma capitate; utricle one-seeded, downy, covered by the involucre, and crowned by the calycine teeth.

Of this singular genus only one species is known, *T. glandulifera*, a native of Nepal; it is a perennial herb, with a long fibry root, and obsoletely four-furrowed,

TRI-
PLEC-
TRUM.TRI-
PLO-
STEGIA.

TRI-
PLO-
STEGIA.
—
TRIPO-
LIZZA.

simple or sparingly branched stems, which bear longish articulated hairs towards the tops, and are tipped by a gland each. The leaves are crowded at the bases of the stems; they are ovate-lanceolate-toothed or pinnatifid, petiolate, and downy or villous, the cauline leaves few, small, and pinnatifid. The corymbs or panicles of flowers are thickly beset by glandular down. The flowers are small, downy, and disposed by threes.

TRIPOD, Fr. *trépied*; It. *tripode*; Sp. *triple*; Lat. *tripos*; Gr. *τριπους*, having three feet, (*τρις*, *ποδας*.)
A three-footed stool.

Ile sweeten his affects againe, with presents infinite,
Which (to approve my firme intent) Ile openly recite,
Seven sacred tripods free from fire, ten talents of fine gold,
Twenty bright caldrons, twelve yong horse, well shapt, and well
controld. Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book ix.

This passion past, he gave command to his neare souldiers,
To put a tripod to the fire, to cleanse the festred gore
From off the person. They obeyd, and presently did poure
Fresh water in it; kindl'd wood, and with an instant flame,
The belly of the tripod girt till fires hot qualitie came
Vp to the water. Id. Ib. book xviii.

I will not be affraid to affirm that this reason properly is the
tripode or three-footed table, as one would say, and oracle of truth.
Holland. Plutarch, fol. 1102.

Scarce had I said; he shook the holy ground,
The laurels and the lofty hills around:
And from the tripods rush'd a bellowing sound.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iii.

And first the gifts in public view they place,
Green laurel wreaths, and palm (the victor's grace)
Within the circle arms and tripods lie.

Id. Ib. book v.

TRIPOGON, in Botany, a genus so named by Roth, from *τρις*, three, and *πωγων*, a beard. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets about eight-flowered; glumes two, awned; paleæ two, straight under the apex of the awn, furnished with an awn on both sides at the margin near the middle; stamens three; stigmas two, plumose.

This genus is nearly allied to *Festuca* and *Bromus*, but differs from both in the triple awn. Lower glume immersed in the pit of the rachis, according to Roth.

TRIPOLIUM, in Botany, a genus so named by Nees ab Esenbeck, from an ancient name of Sea Starwort, *τριπολος*, ploughed land. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Necessaria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Asteroidæ*. Generic character: heads radiate, the ligulæ female, usually in one, rarely in two series; flowers of the disk hermaphrodite; scales of involucre bractea-formed, sometimes rising along the peduncle, or gradually imbricated, sometimes biserial; inner ones longer and smooth; receptacle alveolate, the alveolæ toothed; branches of style in the hermaphrodite flower thickened at apex, and subulate; achenia oblong, compressed, glabrous, or sparingly pilose, girded by bristles at the base; pappus simple, disposed in many series, the bristles slender and retrorsely denticulated.

Composed of rather fleshy, perennial, rarely annual herbs, inhabiting salt marshes. The leaves are alternate, narrow, entire, or hardly serrated, glabrous, or scabrous along the margins. The heads are corymbose, with blue or white ligulæ. This genus is distinguished more by habit than character from *Aster*. Six species are known, one of which, *T. vulgare*, is a native of Britain in salt marshes; it is commonly known by the names of *Sea Starwort* and *Tripoly*.

TRIPOLIZZA, a city of Greece, in the Morea, and department of Arcadia, surrounded by walls, and having

a strong fort, five mosques, and two Greek churches. The houses are mean and irregular. The trade is in corn and wool, and the population about 15,000.

TRIPTERELLA, in Botany, a genus so called by Michaux, from the Greek *τρις*, three, and *πτερον*, a wing, in reference to the three-winged capsule. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth six-cleft, alately angular, tubular above the base; stamens six, inclosed; style one; stigmas three; capsule triquetrous, three-celled, many-seeded.

Only a solitary species is known of this genus, *T. capitata*; it is an herb, a native of Carolina, in bogs. The leaves are subulate, and the flowers are in heads on the tops of the scapes.

TRIPTERIS, in Botany, a genus named by Lessing, from *τρις*, three, and *πτερον*, a wing. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustraria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cynareæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, flowers of the ray ligulate, female, those of the disk tubular, bisexual, or sterile from the abortion of the pistillum; involucre in one or two series; the scales free, and usually scarious along the margins; receptacle naked, flat, at length rather convex; anthers shortly setose; style of ray flower bifid, those of the disk undivided; achenia of the ray trigonal, the angles usually drawn out into wings, the sides smooth or echinated, straight, substipitate, beaked, the beak hollow, closed by a window-formed, transparent membrane on one side, sometimes terete, elongated, and wingless, with a solid beak; achenia of the disk abortive.

Composed of herbs or under shrubs, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, except one, which is a native of Arabia. The surfaces are usually scabrous from glands. The leaves are cut, toothed, or entire, alternate, or opposite. The heads are terminal. The ligulæ are yellow, white, or dirty purple. This genus is separated from *Calendula*, and consists of seventeen known species. The plants exhale an odour resembling that of the Marigold.

TRIPTEROCOCCUS, in Botany, a genus so called by Endlicher, from *τρις*, three, *πτερον*, a wing, and *κοκκος*, a berry, on account of the fruit being composed of three three-winged cocci. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Stackhouseæ*. Generic character: calyx with a ventricose tube and five-parted limb; petals five, inserted in the throat of the calyx, with linear claws, which cohere in the form of a tube, and stellately spreading limbs; stamens five, inserted with the petals; filaments filiform, unequal; ovarium three-lobed; ovula erect, one in each lobe; style undivided; stigma shortly three-lobed; fruit tricocous; cocca three-winged, separating from the central persistent column, indehiscent, one-seeded: wings membranous, veined, lateral ones longer than the dorsal ones; seeds erect, with a membranous testa.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Stackhousia*, consists of herbs, or suffruticose, tufted plants, natives of the south-west coast of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. The branches are tetragonal, sparingly branched at the base, and leafless at top. The leaves are alternate, very narrow, and bistipulate. The spikes are terminal and simple, rather loose; the pedicels are short, and furnished each with three bractæas at the base. The flowers are sweet-scented.

TRIPTILION, in Botany, a genus named by Ruiz

TRIPO-
LIZZA.

TRI-
PTILION.

TRIPTILION. and Pavon, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *πτειλον*, *a feather*, in allusion to the pappus being composed of three ciliated bristles. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *TRIS-AGION*. *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Nassau-viaceæ*. Generic character: heads equal-flowered; involucre of many leaves, imbricate; scales spinescent at apex; receptacle small, villous, from very slender fibrillæ; flowers five, hermaphrodite; corollas bilabiate, outer lip tridentate, emulating a ray; inner lip shorter, narrower, constantly composed of two separable lobes; anthers terminated by an acute membranous appendage, bisetose at the base; branches of style semicylindrical, recurved, truncate at apex, rather hairy; achenia obovate, subtriquetrous, obtuse, attenuated at the base, glabrous; pappus paleaceous, caducous, of three or five bristles, the bristles thickish, conduplicate, ciliated.

Composed of annual herbs or under shrubs, all natives of Chili. The leaves are generally spinously-toothed at their apices, or ending in a spine-like mucrone. The corollas are either blue or white. There are six species known, two of which, *T. cordifolium* and *T. spinosum*, have been introduced to the British gardens.

TRIPU'DIARY, } It. *tripudiare*; Lat. *tripudiare*,
TRIPU'DIATION. } to strike on the ground. See to TRIP.

On this foundation (*non causa pro causa*) were built the conclusions of southsayers in their auguriall and *tripudiary* divinations; collecting presages from voice or food of birds, and conjoining events into causes of no connexion.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book i. ch. iv.

When Graccus was slain, the same day the chickens refused to come out of the coop: and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like successes, when he contemned the *tripudiary* augurations.

Id. *Ib.* book i. ch. xi.

The soule of man, whether admonisht by sense, or left to her own liberty; whether in functions of the intellect, or of the affections and of the will, dances to the musicall aires of the cogitations; which is that *tripudiation* of the nymphs.

Bacon. *Learning by G. Wats*, book ii. ch. xiii. fol. 117.

TRIRAPHIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *ραφίς*, *a point*, on account of the outer valve of the perianth being three-awned. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Tri-gynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: glumes many-flowered, two-valved, equal, mutic; spikelet distich, of two or more flowers, the lower flowers hermaphrodite, the rest male and neuter; outer valve of perianth triaristate, the awns erect; inner valve mutic; hypogynous scales two; stamens three; styles two; stigmas villous; flowers paniced.

This genus is allied, on the one hand, to *Triodia* and *Pappophorum*, and on the other to *Ectrosia* and *Chloris*; and consists of two species, natives of the tropical parts of New Holland.

TRIEME, Lat. *triremis*, *tres remorum ordines*. See the Quotations.

Thucydides writeth, that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first *Trieme* with three rowes of oars to a side.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. lvi.

Some indeed fancy a different original of these names, as that in the *Triemis*, for example, either that there were three banks one after the other on a level, or three rowers sat upon one bank; or else three men tugged all together at one oar: but this is contrary, not only to the authority of the classicks, but to the figures of the *Triemes* still appearing in ancient monuments.

Kennet. *Antiquities of Rome*, part ii. book iv. p. 242.

TRIS-AGION, Gr. *τρεις*, *three*, *αγιος*, *holy*. See the Quotation.

Hereto agrees the seraphical hymn, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c. that used to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world.

Bull. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 968.

TRISECUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Willdenow, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *σηκος*, *a stall*, on account of the three-celled capsule. It belongs to the class *Pen-tandria*, order *Monogynia*, but the natural family to which it belongs is unknown. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla of five petals; stamens five; capsule three-celled; cells one-seeded. Nothing more is known of this genus, which is therefore extremely doubtful.

TRISETARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Forskael, from *tres*, *three*, and *seta*, *a bristle*. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets two-flowered, lower flower hermaphrodite, on a short pedicel, bearded at the base; glumes two, lanceolate, subulate at apex, keeled, unequal-sided, membranous, exceeding the flowers; paleæ two, lower one lanceolate, bisetose at apex, five-nerved, involute, awned beneath the apex, membranous, the awn subgeniculated; upper palea bicarinate; stamens three; ovarium glabrous; stigmas two, terminal, sessile, plumose; scales two, emarginate at apex, glabrous; caryopsis unknown.

Only one species of this genus is known, *T. linearis*, a native of Egypt and Syria. It is an annual grass, with linear, subvillous leaves, and contracted panicles of inflorescence.

TRISETUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Persoon, from *tres*, *three*, and *seta*, *a bristle*. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets two four-flowered; glumes two, membranous, keeled, mutic; paleæ two, green, lower one bicuspidate at apex, awned on the back, upper one bicarinate, with a twisted awn; stamens three; ovarium glabrous; stigmas two, sessile, plumose, the pili or hairs sharply denticulated, simple, or bifid; scales two, glabrous, entire, or lobed; caryopsis glabrous, free, without furrows.

According to Kunth there are twenty-two species of this genus; they are all Alpine grasses, with simple or branched culms, flat leaves, and spicately crowded, rarely diffuse, paniced inflorescence. It seems only to differ from *Aira* in the number of flowers in the spikelet.

TRIST, } Fr. *triste*; It. *tristo*; Sp. *triste*;
TRISTFUL, } Lat. *tristis*. See CONTRISTATE.
TRISTI'ATE. } Sad, pensive, grieved, doleful.

A bitter sorrow by the heart him bit,
Amaz'd, asham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darknesse sit.

Fiurefux. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, book xiii. sec. 29.

Heaven's face doth giow,
Yea this solidity and compound masse,
With *tristfull* visage as against the doome,
Is thought-sicke at the act.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act iii. sc. 4. fol. 271.

Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.

Feltham. *Resolve* 41, part i.

TRISTACHYA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Nees ab Esenbeck, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *σταχυς*, *a spike*. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets two-flowered, crowded by threes at the tops of the branches, middle flower usually abortive, lower one sessile, male or neuter, upper one pedicellate, hermaphrodite, bearded at the base; glumes two, lanceolate, three-nerved, canaliculate, upper one a little longer,

TRIS-
AGION
—
TRI-
STA-
CHYA.

TRI-
STA-
CHYA.TRI-
STEMMA.

exceeding the flowers; lower flower with two mutic paleæ; scales two, fleshy, entire, glabrous; stamens two, or wanting; rudiment of pistil linear, or wanting; hermaphrodite flower with two nearly equal paleæ, lower palea bifid, involving the upper one; awn between the lobes spirally twisted at bottom; scales two, fleshy, collateral, nearly entire, glabrous; stamens two or three; anthers long, linear, bifid at both ends; ovary glabrous; styles two, terminal, elongated; stigmas plumose; caryopsis oblong, covered by the paleæ.

Two species are known of this genus; they are grasses, natives of Brazil, Mexico, and Cape of Good Hope. The stems are erect, simple, and terete. The leaves are linear, flat, or convolute, stiff. The panicles are simple, with elongated branches.

TRISTAGMA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Poeppig from *τρεις*, *three*, and *σταγών*, *a drop*, in reference to the three melliferous pores of the ovary. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, tubular, with a six-cleft limb; stamens six; filaments very short, inserted in the middle of the tube of the perianth in two series; hypogynous disk nearly obsolete; ovary nearly sessile, three-celled, crowned by three lateral, melliferous pores; ovula numerous; style continuous with the ovary; stigma undivided; capsule three-celled, many-seeded.

Of this genus only one species is known; it is a scapigerous herb, first discovered by Poeppig on the higher mountains in the south of Chili. The leaves are linear. The flowers are few, and disposed in terminal umbels. The involucre is two-leaved and spathaceous. The perianth is continuous with the pedicel.

TRISTANIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by R. Brown, from *τρεις*, *three*, and *ισταναί*, *to stand*, on account of the flowers and leaves being disposed by threes. It belongs to the class *Polyadelphia*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Myrtaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, persistent; tube turbinate; petals five; bundles of stamens five, opposite the petals, and hardly longer than them; anthers incumbent; capsule three-celled, many-seeded, half exserted or inclosed; seeds wingless.

Australian shrubs or trees, with lanceolate leaves and pedunculate corymbs of yellowish flowers. About ten species are known to botanists.

TRISTELLATEIA, in *Botany, a genus so called by Du Petit-Thouars, from the Latin *tres*, *three*, and *stella*, *a star*, on account of the disposition of the appendages of the capsule. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Malpighiaceæ-Hiptageæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; petals five, unguiculate; stamens ten, alternately smaller; ovary impressed by three glandular pores; carpels three, terminated by six appendages, which are tridentate at their apices; embryo convolute.*

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Hiptage* and *Thryallis*, consists of a single known species, *T. Madagascariensis*; it is a twining shrub, having the lower leaves disposed four in a whorl, and the upper ones opposite, all entire, and bearing glands at their bases. The flowers are yellow, and disposed in racemes.

TRISTEMMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Jusieu, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *στεμμα*, *a garland*, on account of the calyx being surrounded by three circles of bristles. It belongs to the class *Octo-Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melastoma-*

ceæ-Osbeckiæ. Generic character: calyx tubular, four or five-cleft, furnished with margins or bearded appendages near the limb, and surrounded by numerous bractes at the base; petals four or five, unguiculate; stamens eight or ten; anthers a little arched, somewhat auricled at their bases; ovary scarcely adnate to the calyx at the base, and crowned by stiff hairs at the apex; berry variously depressed, four or five-celled, covered by the calyx.

This genus consists of two known species, *T. virus-anum*, a native of the Mauritius, and *T. hirtum*, a native of Guinea; the first is a shrub and the second an herb. The stems are tetragonal. The leaves are three or five-nerved. The flowers are disposed in terminal heads, and are either purple or red. The genus appears to be intermediate between *Osbeckia* and *Melastoma*.

TRISTERIX, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Martius, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *στηρίζω*, *I support*, in allusion to each flower being furnished with three bractes. It belongs to the class *Tetra-Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Loranthaceæ*. Generic character: flowers hermaphrodite, each propped by three bractes; calyx cup-shaped, or cylindrical, with an entire limb; petals linear-spatulate, or linear, each bearing the stamen in the middle; anthers fixed by their backs, oblong, or ovate; style filiform; stigma capitate; berry ovate or elliptic.

A genus separated from *Loranthus*, consisting of four species, natives of tropical America and Asia. The flowers are green, purple, yellow, or scarlet, and disposed in branched, lateral, and terminal panicles. The habit is that of *Loranthus*.

TRISTICHA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Du Petit-Thouars, from the Greek *τρεις*, *three*, and *στίχος*, *a rank*, on account of the disposition of the leaves in three rows or ranks. It belongs to the class *Monandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Naiadeæ*. Generic character: perianth inferior, of three sepals; stamen one; anther adnate to the inner side of the filament; styles three, reflexed; capsule one-celled, three-valved, many-seeded; seeds very minute, fixed to the valves.

This genus consists of much branched, aquatic, floating herbs, with small, imbricated, distich leaves, similar to some species of *Lycopodium* or *Jungermannia*. *S. bifaria*, of Presl, is a native of the Philippines, and is an annual plant.

TRISTOMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Parenchymatous Entozoa*.

Generic character. Body convex and crustaceous above, flat and membranous beneath; upon the under surface are three discs, two small ones in front, behind which is the trumpet-shaped mouth, and a large one behind attached by a short pedicle; a remarkable circular vessel ramifying through the body.

The genus to which Cuvier has applied this title is the *Capsula* of Bosc, which is a preferable name, as it has but a single mouth, and its three sucking discs, which are merely for fixing the animal, may be understood as being considered mouths by Cuvier's designation. It is also the *Phyllina* of Oken. Cuvier thinks the genus *Axine* may be included in this group. Three species are included in the genus, of which *Capsula Martinieri* of Bosc is the type.

TRISULC, } Fr. *trisolque*; habens vel faciens
TRISULCATE. } *tres sulcos*, having or making three furrows.

TRI-
STEMMA
—
TRISULC.

TRISULC. A three-forked, three-pronged, tool, or weapon.
 Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate.
TRI-THEISM. Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. vi. p. 113.

And scarcely hatch'd, these sons of him,
 That hurls the bolt *trisulcate*,
 With helmet-shell on tender head,
 Did tustle with red-eyed pole-cat.
 Percy. *Reliques*. St. George for England.

TRITE, It, *trito*; Lat. *tritius*, (past participle of *terere*, to bruise, to rub;)
TRI'TICAL, Rubbed, worn with rubbing;
TRI'TICALNESS, thread-bare; common.
TRI'TENESS.

Swift has A *Tritical Essay on the Faculties of the Human Mind*.

For the great men among the Greeks are taken much notice of, but for very ordinary and *trite* things in this science [astronomy.]
 Glanvil. *Essay* 3. sec. 4.

The goodness of God is a frequented theme; to many perhaps it may seem vulgar and *trite*; so that discourse thereon, like a story often told, may be nauseous to their ears.

Barrow. *Sermon* 36. vol. iii. p. 1.

The deist indeed pretends that, in the things borrowed from Egypt, the first principles of law and morality, and the very *tritest* customs of civil life, are to be included.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. iv. book iv. sec. 6. p. 363. *The Divine Legation*.

Thus 'tis my fault perhaps if I complain
 Of *trite* invention and a flimsy vein,
 Tame characters, uninteresting, jejune,
 And passions drily copied from Le Brun.

Armstrong. *Taste*.

Certain it is (though some lukewarm heads imagine they may be safe in temporizing between the extremes) that where there is not a *triticalness* or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos, by the most elaborate low expression.

Pope. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 153. *Martinus Scribblerus*.

The scarcity of sermons, which, while they preach the Gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity, has long been a subject of regret and of complaint.

Wrangham. *Sermons*. Preface, p. 7.

TRITELIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hooker, from *τρεῖς*, *three*, and *τέλειος*, *perfect*, in reference to the three perfect stigmas. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, salver-shaped, with a six-parted limb; stamens six; filaments very short, three of which are inserted in the middle of the tube, and three in the throat of the perianth, the latter are opposite the inner segments of the perianth; hypogynous disk opposite; ovary on a long pedicel, three-celled; ovula numerous; style continuous with the ovary; stigma trifid; capsule many-seeded.

This genus consists of several species; they are scapigerous herbs, natives of North America. The leaves are linear. The flowers are pedicellate, and disposed in umbels. The involucre is of two or three foliaceous or membranous leaves. The perianth is continuous with the pedicel. The species have much the habit of some kinds of *Allium*.

TRI'THEISM,
TRI'THEIST,
TRITHEI'STIC,
TRITHEI'STICAL.

Gr. *τριθεία, τριων, θεων*, the doctrine, opinion, belief of three gods.

There is nothing more in it than this, that Father and Son are not two Gods, because they are not both unoriginated: which is the common answer made by the Catholics to the charge of *Tritheism*; not only before, but after the Nicene Council; as might be made appear by a cloud of witnesses, were it needful.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. i. p. 11. *A Defence of some Queries*.

I do not pretend that you are *tritheists*, in every sense; but in the same sense that the Pagans are called Polytheists, and in the Scripture-sense of the word *God*, as explained and contended for by yourselves.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. i. p. 238. *A Defence of some Queries*.

The main strength of the Doctor's cause lies, first, in his giving either a Sabellian or *Tritheistic* turn (admitting no medium) to the Catholic doctrine; and then charging it with confusion of persons, polytheism, nonsense, or contradiction.

Id. *Ib.* p. 215.

The *tritheistical* doctrine appears then to be as ancient as the ditheistical, that is, more ancient than our most ancient traditions.

Lord Bolingbroke. *Essay* 4. *Authority in Matters of Religion*.

TRITHING. *Tertia pars provinciae*, says Skinner. See Spelman in *Thingus*, *Thungrevius*, and *Trithinga*.

When a county is divided into *three* of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*, which were anciently governed by a *trithing-reeve*.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*. Introduction, p. 117.

These *trithings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated ridings; the north, the east, and the west-riding.

Id. *Ib.*

TRITHRINAX, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Martius, from *τρεῖς*, *three*, and *θρίναξ*, *a fan*, on account of the form of the leaves. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Palmæ*. Generic character: flowers hermaphrodite, or polygamous, from abortion, on a much branched spadix; spaths numerous, incomplete; calyx cupular, trifid; corolla of three petals, which are imbricate on the margins; stamens six, subulate, free or somewhat connate at the base, linear; ovary of three distinct carpella; styles three, subulate; berry solitary by abortion, one-seeded; embryo dorsal near the vertex.

Of this genus only one species is known, it is a middle sized palm, a native of the south of Brazil, bearing palmately fan-shaped fronds. The flowers are small.

TRITICUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnaeus, from *tritius*, rubbed, in reference to the seeds of wheat being ground to flour. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets three to many-flowered; flowers distich; glumes two, nearly opposite, nearly equal, mutic, or awned; paleæ two, lower one mutic, mucronate, or awned, upper one bicarinate, the keels ciliated from prickles; scales two, entire, usually ciliated; stamens three; ovary sessile, pilose at apex; stigmas two, terminal, plumose; caryopsis free or adnate to the paleæ.

This genus comprehends all the different kinds of cultivated wheat. The leaves are flat. The spikelets are disposed in spikes or racemes, and parallel with the rachis.

TRITOMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Ker, from *τρεῖς*, *three*, and *τεμνω*, *to cut*, in allusion to the three-edged leaves. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hemerocallideæ*. Generic character: perianth campanulately cylindrical, six-toothed; stamens six, rising from the receptacle, very straight, free, exserted, alternately longer; stigma, an obscure pencilled dot; capsule cartilaginous, ovate, bluntly trigonal; seeds numerous, triquetrous, or angular, disposed in two ranks.

Composed of perennial herbs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Root a tufted, thick, soboliferous rhizoma. The leaves are narrow, grassy, radical, erect, keeled on one side, and channelled on the other, attenuated upwards; scapes central, simple; flowers pendulous, crowded, disposed in racemose spikes, red and yellow; seeds black.

TRI-THEISM.
TRI-TOMA.

TRITON.

TRITON, Laur. *Eft*, Ray. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Caudata*, order *Batrachia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Head flat; mouth furnished with small teeth in the jaws and palate; body lengthy, and crested in the male; tail compressed, finned or crested above and below in both sexes; toes of the fore feet always cleft, of the hind feet sometimes distinct, sometimes more or less webbed.

This genus was separated by Laurenti from the Salamanders, on account of their compressed, fin-like, instead of rounded or quadrangular tail, and their aquatic habits. The crest or fin-like membrane along the back existing in the *Efts* is a sexual character of the males, and always more fully developed during breeding time, after which it shrinks comparatively, but is always distinctly separated from the crests, deepening the tail on its upper and lower edge, and common to both sexes.

The Tritons are distinguished also from the Salamanders in being oviparous, instead of oviviparous. They deposit their eggs either single or in patches of two to four, but still distinct, on the corner of some plant standing in or on the water, to which they are fixed by a clammy jelly, which also fastens the leaf together. The larvæ, when first hatched, have no feet; in which respect they resemble the tadpoles of frogs and toads; but they are distinguished from them by the fore legs being first developed, whilst the complete number of toes on the hind feet does not at first appear. At their very first escape from the egg, and previous to the formation of the mouth, they have a filamentous production in front of the gills and on the under surface of the head, by means of which they fix themselves to water-plants. They are carnivorous, feeding upon insects, worms, and small molluscs. As to their tenacity of life, Dufay mentions the remarkable fact, that they may be frozen up in the ice for a long time without being destroyed. Their capability of reproducing parts which have been injured or amputated is very astonishing, and has been largely experimented on by Spallanzani; so that the tail and limbs are found restored after five or six successive amputations in the same summer. Blumenbach also removed the greater part of the globe of the eye, and allowed the escape of the chrystalline lenze and vitreous humours: within ten months the entire eye, with its cornea, iris, lenze and vitreous humour, were reproduced, but remained small.

Many more species of this genus have been enumerated than really exist, in consequence of difference of colour, both as to age and at different periods of the year, having been described as distinct species; but Oken's reduction of twenty to three species can scarcely be considered more correct. Three species are described by Flemming as indigenous to this country: and Jenyns describes as many; but he thinks one of Flemming's to be merely a variety. Harlan has described ten species as natives of North America; but his account extends little beyond colour, and only one species can be considered as made out to agree with any other previously noted. Wagler has arranged them in three divisions, according as the hind toes are distinct, or more or less connected with webs.

a. *With all the Toes unwebbed.*

T. Gesneri, Laur.; *Lacerta Salamandra Palustris*, var. H. Gmel.; *la Salamandre Marbrée*, Latr.; *Marbled*

Eft. From eight to nine inches in length, of which the tail is one-half; upper surface rather pale olive-green, sprinkled with large brownish spots, or irregular marblings, extending on the dorsal crest, which is not deep or dentated; under parts blackish or brownish, and sprinkled with numerous white granular pores upon the sides, neck, and throat; tail compressed, and very deep, equalling nearly half its length; its upper half spotted or marbled with deep brown, and separated by a rather narrow white, sometimes reddish longitudinal band, from the lower brown half. The female is distinguished by an elevated whitish or slightly orange streak, extending from the middle of the back to the nape, instead of the crest. Is a native of the south of France; has a very fetid odour, and lives in pools; but sometimes, in hot and stormy weather, it comes ashore, and trails itself with seeming difficulty to some shady spot more or less distant. In winter it resorts in small parties to the holes in rotten trees, probably for hybernation.

T. Palustris, Flem.; *Lacerta Palust.* Lin.; *Salamandra Aquatica*, Ray; *la Salamandre Crêtée*, Latr.; *Warty Lizard*, Pen.; *Warty Eft*, Jen. About six inches in length, of which the tail has one-third. In spring-time the back of the male is ornamented with a deeply-indented crest of skin, commencing between the eyes, and reaching nearly to the root of the tail, which itself is similarly finned above and below, and is therefore as deep as the body. In the female there is no dorsal crest; her body is longer, but her hind limbs smaller and weaker; her tail is finned; whole surface of the skin warty, with scattered pores, and along each side a regular longitudinal row of pores. They vary much in colour, and hence both male and female have been described, under various names, as distinct species; but generally the upper parts are blackish olive-brown, with some darker round spots; breast and belly bright orange, with rounded black spots, sometimes confluent, and forming interrupted transverse bands; sides dotted with white; often along either side of the tail a white silvery stripe; membranes dusky, and tinged with violet. This species is a native of Europe, and said to be also of Africa and America, which is doubtful. At breeding time, in April and May, they may be seen swimming about very actively in ponds, and displaying their crests. They often spring up perpendicularly or warily to the surface, where they remain for a minute or two, and having emitted a few bubbles of air, descend. They are not vegetable feeders, but live on little water-snails, worms, insects, frog and fish-spawn; and if the larvæ are confined in a glass, they eat off the tails and gills of each other, and are thus destroyed. They have no voice, properly so called; but if compressed, a sort of noise is produced by the escape of the air from their lungs; and if touched, an acrid fluid is discharged from the follicles or pores of the skin, which excites pain if applied to a wounded part, or to the eyes. Hence they are supposed to be venomous, which is not the case. If the pond in which they live dry up, they go in search of another, and are therefore often found in fields and woods during summer. But in October they entirely resort to land, (not hybernating, as frogs, in the mud,) and retire to holes in the ground, hollow trees, or under leaves and moss, where they take their winter's rest. During spring, they shed their coats every eight days, but less frequently after breeding time. The skin first separates about the mouth, and turns off on either side; the animal wriggles about, and raises its head out of

TRITON.

TRITON. water, by which the air gets in between the sloughing and new skin, and assists materially in their separation. After many efforts, the head and fore limbs are disengaged, and soon after the skin is slipped over the tail, when the animal seizes it with its mouth, and draws it off like a sheath. This process is frequently effected in a quarter of an hour, but sometimes occupies from two to twelve hours. The eggs are attached singly upon grass or water-plants, and when hatched, the larvæ have three lancet-shaped gills on each side, and corresponding apertures behind the tongue bone, the former of which shrink away and the latter close as the animal is developed. They have also four very long and slender legs, of which the front ones are first protruded. Larval Efts, with both gills and such long limbs, are often observed swimming about through the whole summer, which probably depends upon their later hatching. In the autumn, after their conversion into perfect animals, the male and female are marked with black and brown streaks, on a yellow ground, from the middle of the head to the tip of the tail, and the sexes are not distinguishable. In the following spring, the streaks upon the back of the male disappear, and the dorsal crest is indented. Towards autumn, yellow spots present themselves on both base of the crests, soon become confluent, and the original yellow marks again appear; but at the end of the autumn the dorsal crest has almost entirely shrunk away. In the second spring, the yellow marks subside, and the dorsal crest, which had re-arisen after breeding-time, shrinks, but never so completely as at first. Towards autumn, the yellow is again visible; but in the third spring disappears for ever. In the adult female, the yellow markings are broader and less brilliant. A curious change of colour has also been occasionally noticed in these animals: thus, one which has its upper surface pale green, and almost spotless, will, in the course of a single hour, become brown, and covered with large bluish spots, which also soon disappear, and the animal assumes a black colour. It is difficult to determine on what this change depends; but perhaps it may arise from the distribution to the skin of more or less blood, in a more or less perfectly aerated condition, the respiratory process being influenced by the nervous energy excited by fear or passion.

T. Alpestris, Laur.; *Salam. Alp.* Schneid.; *la Salamandre à ventre orangé*, Daud.; *Yellow bellied Eft*. From four to five inches in length, of which the tail is about two-fifths; the male an inch less, has great resemblance to the female of the last species, its dorsal crest being scarcely visible; the upper parts are covered with fine warts; the colour is dingy greenish-brown above, with some deeper brown spots principally on the sides of the body; throat and under parts of both body and tail beautiful orange, with some black spots on the tail. This species was discovered by Laurenti on Mount Etscher, particularly after showery weather. When pressed, it produces a sort of noise like grinding of the teeth by drawing its tongue backwards and forwards; and also from the pores on the back it emits a whitish fluid. Oken describes it by the name *T. Igneus*, and gives as its synonyms *T. Salamandroides* to the male, and *T. Alpestris* and *Gyrinoides* to the female.

T. Tæniatus, Wagl.; *T. Punctatus*, Bonap.; *la Salamandre Ponctué*, Latr.; *Common Eft*, Jen. From three and a half to four inches in length; its tail long and pointed; and its skin generally smooth. The dorsal crest continued uninterruptedly with that of the tail, and fes-

tooned or crenated instead of toothed; upper parts brownish-grey inclining to olive, and beneath yellow or orange, marked all over with round black spots of irregular size, and on the head the longitudinal streaks; beneath the eyes a yellowish-white band, which extends slightly beyond them. The female is less spotted and the spots smaller than in the male. Oken and Jenyns both speak of the fringing of the hind toes of the male of this species, the latter stating that it occurs only at breeding time. This statement is, however, doubtful. This species is found in great numbers in standing water, leaving their winter abode under moss and earthholes early in the spring, and speedily pair. After about a fortnight the females come ashore and resort to cool damp places in gardens and woods, where they conceal themselves, and come out only at night to feed on insects and even on dung. They deposit their eggs singly or in twos and fours, on grass or water-plants, and at the end of a fortnight these are hatched and the young larvæ appear. In August they have grown to about an inch and a half in length, and lose their gills, after which they leave the water and are frequently found in gardens. Their residence ashore, Jenyns observes, somewhat alters their appearance, the skin losing its softness and becoming opaque, and the crests of the back and tail shrivelling up and giving to the latter a more bulky but less deep form. In this state he thinks it the *Lacerta Vulgaris* of Sheppard and Turton, perhaps also of Linnæus, the *T. Vulgaris* of Flemming, and the *Common Newt* of Shaw. The male seems to remain constantly in the water. The colours vary considerably. It is an European species, and found in England.

T. Vittatus, Gray; *Striped Eft*, Jen. About four and a half inches long; the skin smooth, with a distinct lateral line of pores, and two lines of pores on the head; in summer the male has a deep notched dorsal crest commencing in front of the eyes, and separated from the tail fin by a deep notch; colour white (perhaps yellow, when alive), unequally spotted with black; belly, under surfaces of the legs and tail, and a broad streak along each side of the body and tail, white; tail itself black. Is found in ponds near London.

b. With the hind Toes half webbed.

T. Rubea, Wagl.; *Salam. Rub.*, Daud.; *la Salamandre Rouge*, Beauv.; *Red Eft*. From five to six inches in length, of which the tail is two-fifths; upper parts bright blood red, paler and slightly orange on the sides; under parts marked with a pretty broad longitudinal blackish band; the whole surface sprinkled with a large number of black points, as large as pins' heads, on the upper parts, but smaller on the flanks and on the sides of the belly and tail. The back has no crest, and the upper edge of the tail is nearly sharp. The hind toes are all half webbed. This species was discovered by Beauvois under the bark of trees, and in shady places, in the United States. Daudin considers that, from the form of its tail, it is aquatic, and Wagler, for the same reason, places it among the Efts.

c. With the hind Toes completely webbed.

T. Palmatus, Wagl.; *Salam., Palm.* Schneid.; *la Salamandre Suisse*, Razoum; *Webfooted Eft*. Four inches in length, of which the tail is one half, including

TRITON.
—
TRI-
TONIA.

the long filament of half an inch by which it is terminated; the upper part of the head and the fore limbs are yellowish pointed with blackish, and behind each eye is a black streak; upper part of the body olive-brown, with a very low black crest; belly pale yellowish tinged with orange in the middle, and having some black spots on the sides; upper part of the tail blackish with an orange streak, and a band of little black spots which separate it from the yellow under part; the hind feet are blackish and completely webbed. Is found in the neighbourhood of Paris, also in the fountains of the Pays de Vaud, and feeds on the small *lymnææ fluviatiles* and *buccina*. This species is described by Oken as the female of *T. Tæniatus*, that author stating that the entire webbing of the hind feet of the female distinguishes it from the male, of which the hind toes have only an expanded skinny edge like the feet of the *Moorhen*. This cannot, however, be considered a sexual distinction, and therefore it is probable that Oken has confounded the two species.

Eight or ten other species are enumerated by Harlan in his *Genera of North American Reptilia and Synopsis of the Species*, among the Water Salamanders, as he calls this genus; but little more is mentioned than their length and colour.

See Laurenti *Specimen Medicum exhibens Synopsis Reptilium emendatam*; Latreille, *Histoire Naturelle des Salamandres*; Wagler, *Natürliches System der Amphibien*; Jenyns, *Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*.

TRITONIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Nudibranchiate Gasteropodous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Mouth terminal and encircled with tentacles; body oblong, creeping, pointed behind, convex above, with the gills arranged along the whole length of the back in form of scales, tubercles, or vascular tufts; under surface flat or grooved.

This genus was included in that of *Doris* by Linnæus, until separated by Cuvier. Its form is parallelopiped, with the upper surface slightly bagging throughout its whole length, the anterior extremity rounded and the posterior pointed. The back and sides are separated by two ridges, forming four or five curves or festoons, with their convexity downwards, and those which separate the sides from the foot are folded into much more numerous curves. The mouth is placed anteriorly between the back and the foot, covered by a wide delicate, horizontal, semicircular, denticulated membrane, and consisting of a longitudinal cleft with a pair of lips; within it are a pair of curved horny jaws, compared by Cuvier to the shears used for shearing sheep. The back is completely covered with round, unequal, blunt tubercles, and at its fore part are a pair of apertures, from which the tentacles are projected and in which they can be concealed, but they are not retractile; each forms a sort of crest, consisting of five processes, and at their base the eyes are situated. From the edge of these apertures the gills commence, and are continued along the upper ridges to the very tip of the tail. Both sides are smooth, but on the right are two perforated tubercles, one for the generative and the other for the excrementitial organs. The foot is rugous. Their habits have great resemblance to those of the genus *Doris*; they live in the muddy depths of the sea, attached to marine plants, and rarely come to the surface. Whilst alive, their colours are generally brilliant. Five or six species are known in the European seas, of which *T. Hombergii*, Cuv., is the type.

TRITONIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Ker, from *triton*, a weather-cock, in allusion to the stamens. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Irideæ*. *Generic character*: spath two-valved, toothed; perianth campanulate, regular, or subbilabiate, usually resupinate; tube usually elongated and slender, and the limb generally rotate; stamens three, ascending; stigmas spreading, sometimes bifid; capsule roundish; seeds globose.

A genus separated from *Ixia*, and includes a great number of species; they are bulbous-rooted plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are sword-shaped, and the scapes are furnished with gaudy blossoms about their tops.

TRITURATE, *v.* } Fr. *triturer*; It. *tritura*;
TRITURATION, } Lat. *triturare*, from *triturum*, past
TRITURABLE. } participle of *terere*, to bruise.

To pound, to crush, to rub, to grind into powder.

Briefly, it consisteth of parts so far from an Icie dissolution, that powerful menstruums are made for its emollition; whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals, and so resemble gemms, as Boetius hath declared in the distillation of urine, spirits of wine and turpentine, and is not only *triturable*, and reduceable into powder, by contrition, but will subsist in a violent fire, and endure a vitrification.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. i. p. 57.

Where the shore is low, the soil is commonly sandy, or rather composed of *tritured* coral.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. v. book ii. ch. viii. p. 359.

In poultry, the *trituration* of the gizzard, and the gastric juice, conspire in the work of digestion.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. x. p. 151.

TRI'VANT, } i. e. TRIWANT, TREWANT, TRUANT,
TRI'VANTLY, } *q.v.*

If ought to be omitted or added, which he likes or dislikes, thou art an idiot, an asse, a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow; or else 'tis a thing of mere industrie, a collection without wit or invention, a very toy.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 10. Preface.

Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helps, steales and gleanes a few notes from other men's harvests, and so makes a fairer shew, than hee that is truly learned indeed.

Id. *ib.* fol. 138.

TRI'VIAL, *adj.* } Fr. *triviale*; It. *triviale*; Sp.
TRI'VIAL, *n.* } *triviale*; Lat. *trivialis*, from *tri-*
TRI'VIALLY, } *vium*, a place where (*tres viæ*)
TRI'VIALNESS. } three ways meet, a publick place, a place of common meeting. Hence—

Trivial; common, as ought on the publick ways, the high road; common, ordinary, of little price or value, or estimation; worthless; trifling.

Trivial and *trifle*, bear a remarkable similarity in sound, and application.

But Weever now again to warn them doth begin
To leave these *trivial* toys, which inly he did hate,
That neither them beseem'd, nor stood with his estate.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 1

Themison, a famous physician, set forth a whole booke of the hearbe waibread or plantain, wherein he highly praiseth it: and challengeth to himselfe the honour of first finding it out, notwithstanding it be a *triviall* and common hearbe, trodden under every man's foot.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxv. ch. viii.

How *trivially* common 'it is, that Luther was the sonne of an Incubus, the disciple of the divell, and that he who had been his master, proved his executioner?

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. book ii. sec. 10. fol. 42. *Christian Moderation*.

TRI-
TONIA.
—
TRIVIAL.

TRIVIAL. As for the pretended *trivialness* of the fifth and sixth day's work; I think it is apparent from what we have noted on the fifth day, **TRIUMPH.** that Moses his ranging of fish and fowl together is a consideration not vulgar and *trivial*, but philosophical.

More. Defence of the Philosophical Cabbala. Appendix, ch. xi. sec. 1.

Profiting in *trivials* to a miracle, especially in poetry (in which he [Heylin] gave several ingenious specimens as occasion offer'd) was in the year 1613 plac'd by his father in Hart Hall under the tuition successively of two tutors.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 275.

But I have already wearied myself, and doubt not but I have tir'd your lordship's patience, with this long, rambling, and I fear *trivial* discourse.

Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.

Great ingenuity, though injudiciously and *trivially* employed, will ever excite the curiosity of readers who love to observe the operation of the human faculties under the influence of the various modes of judging and writing, which, at different periods, have prevailed in the world of letters.

Knox. Essay 60, vol. i. p. 302. On Owen, the Letter Epigrammatist.

TRIUMFETTA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus, in honour of John Baptist Triumfetti, an Italian botanist, who died in 1707, also of Lælius Triumfetti, professor of botany at Rome. It belongs to the class *Deca-Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Tiliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five sepals, usually with a point under the apex in each; petals five, with ciliated claws; stamens ten to thirty, free, girded by a narrow urceolus at the base; glands five, on the receptacle and opposite the petals; ovarium roundish; style two or five-toothed at apex; carpels two to five, more or less joined together into a single fruit, which is covered with hooked prickles; seeds hairy, one or two in each cell or carpel.

A well known genus consisting of above fifty badly defined species, which are common within the tropics; they are generally shrubs, seldom herbs, with simple or three-lobed leaves, and axillary, solitary or crowded two or three-flowered peduncles, and small yellow flowers. The hairs are stellate. The fruit being covered by hooked prickles readily stick to clothes in the manner of the heads of the Burdock.

TRIUMPH, n.	} Fr. <i>triomphe</i> ; It. <i>trionfare</i> ; Sp. <i>triumfo</i> ; Lat. <i>triumphus</i> ; Gr. <i>Σπιαμφος</i> . Vossius seems inclined to derive from <i>Spia</i> , the leaves of the fig-tree, and <i>αμφι</i> , around, because the soldiers of Bacchus returned from their Indian victory with their heads encircled by the leaves of the fig-tree. The editor of <i>Lenæp</i> thinks the Gr. <i>Σπιαμφος</i> (a word employed by later Gr. authors to express the Latin <i>triumphus</i>) to be so written for <i>Spiaμφος</i> , that again for <i>Spiaμφος</i> , from <i>Spia</i> , and to have denoted—A multitude of men tumultuously assembled. Tooke, perhaps from A. S. <i>dryman</i> , to make a joyful noise. See to TRUMP . <i>Triumph</i> is applied to—
TRIUMPH, v.	
TRIUMPHAL, adj.	
TRIUMPHAL, n.	
TRIUMPHANT,	
TRIUMPHANTLY,	
TRIUMPHER,	
TRIUMPHINGLY.	

A ceremony, a pomp, a token, in celebration or commemoration of victory or conquest; to—the victory itself; to—the feeling of exultation or gladness; to—a pomp or show in resemblance or imitation of a *triumph*. And see **TRUMP at Cards**.

Beforen his *triumphe* walketh she
With gilte chaines on hire necke honging,
Crowned she was, as after hire degree,
And ful of pierrie charged hire clothing.

Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14369.

After whiche victory thus hadde, the sayd Constantyne went

vnto Rome, where he was receyued of the Senate with moost **TRIUMPH**. *trumphe.* *Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxix. p. 47.*

Wherof kyng Edward beyn enfourmyd, made towarde them, and at a place callyd Halydone Hyll, gaue to the sayde Scottys batayll, and of them had *tryumphaunte* victorye.

Id. Ib. p. 442. Anno 1331.

A cruell and fit man, when fate contriu'de
Romes ruine: hee on Libyan coasts arriu'de
Wandred through empty cottages vpon
Triumphed Jugurth's spoil'd dominion,
And Punicke ashes trod.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book ii.

Or did I bragge and boast *triumphauntly*,
As who should saye the field were mine that daye?

Gascoigne. The Lookes of a Louer Forsaken.

And all the way before them, as they went,
Triton his trompet shrill before them blew,
For goodly *triumph* and great iollyment,
That made the rockes to roare as they were rent.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 11.

But Blandamour whenas he did espie
His chaunge of cheere that anguish did bewray,
He woxe full blithe, as he had gone thereby,
And gan thereat to *triumph* without victorie.

Id. Ib. book iv. can. 1.

Whose glorie did appeare
Like a *triumphall* arch, and thereupon
The spoiles of princes hang'd which were in battel won.

Id. Ib. book vi. can. 8.

Their swords and speres were broke, and hauberques rent,
And their proud girlonds of *triumphant* bayes
Troden in dust with fury insolent,
To show the victor's might and merciless intent.

Id. Ib. book iii. can. 11.

The good soul armed, not with the unmeet and cumbersome harness of flesh and blood, but with the sure (though invisible) armour of God, dares come forth to meet him [Death] and in the name of the Lord of Hosts, both bids him battle, and foils him in the combat; and now having laid him on the ground, can *triumphingly* say, O Death, where is thy sting?

Hall. Of Contentation, sec. 17.

Who scorning worldly loss
Herself in person went to seek that sacred cross,
Whereon our Saviour dy'd; which found, as it was sought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 8.

Prone on the field the bleeding warrior lies,
While thus, *triumphing*, stern Achilles cries.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xxii.

I, first of Romans, shall in *triumph* come
From conquer'd Greece, and bring her trophies home:
With foreign spoils adorn my native place;
And with Idume's palms my Mantua grace.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iii.

Let vulgar souls *triumphal* arches raise,
Or speaking marbles, to record their praise.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey. Conclusion.

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
(The seat of empire, and the conquer'd Earth;)
Which now on seven high hills *triumphant* reigns,
And in that compass all the world contains.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

So fought each host with thirst of glory fir'd,
And crowds on crowds *triumphantly* expir'd.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book iv.

But it [the splendour of Rubens] resembles eloquence, which bears down every thing before it, and often *triumphs* over superior wisdom and learning.

Reynolds. Works, vol. ii. p. 263. Journey to Flanders and Holland.

When Columbus, upon his return from his first voyage, was introduced with a sort of *triumphal* honours to the sovereigns of

TRIUMPH. Castile and Arragon; the principal productions of the countries which he had discovered were carried in solemn procession before him. *Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. vii. p. 394.*

TRIUMPH. Among all the nations of antiquity, successful generals were received on their return home with pompous processions and gorgeous solemnities, but the ancient Latins, and after them the Romans, made such national rejoicings the subject of definite law, and regulated them by a prescribed ritual. We have but few and incidental notices of the triumphs granted to conquerors by the early Asiatics, the Egyptians, and the Greeks; but we have abundant information respecting these honours in Rome, the conditions on which they were granted, and the rites with which they were celebrated. From the history of Jephthah and Saul, it appears that the wives and maidens of Israel hailed the return of a victorious leader with music, dance, and song; but there is no appearance of any religious ceremony being used on such an occasion. Among the Egyptians the triumph was entirely religious; it consisted in the offering of certain sacrifices in a principal temple. The most interesting part of the ceremonial was an allusion to the superior value of the arts of peace; the officiating priest presented a sickle to the victorious prince, with which he cut the heads from a bundle of corn-stalks. The Greeks seem to have had no fixed rules respecting triumphs; indeed the distinguished success of a general too frequently exposed him to the suspicions of those jealous republicans.

The Roman triumphs were of two kinds, the greater, usually called *The Triumph*, and the lesser, which was named an Ovation. Both could only be granted by the senate, and a victorious commander usually waited outside the walls of the city, until that august body had decided in what manner he should be received. The greater triumph could only be obtained by a dictator, consul, or prætor, who had waged a just war against an independent nation, with an army under his own command (*suis auspiciis*), and had slain at least five thousand of the hostile army. Hence Cæsar's triumph at the close of the Pharsalian war was a violation of constitutional law, as well as a needless outrage on the feelings of the principal citizens. The general who was allowed the greater triumph entered the city in a chariot, and proceeded to the Capitol in pompous array, where a white bull was sacrificed to Jupiter. The principal personages taken captive during the war were exhibited bound in the procession, and were generally mocked and insulted by their cruel captors. Such treatment was felt to be worse than death: it is recorded that several went mad while thus led through the streets; other monarchs, aware of the fate that awaited them in Rome, committed suicide when they had no other chance of escaping from captivity.

A triumph was regarded as the greatest honour to which man could attain; indeed it was supposed that its intoxicating influence might lead him to forget his humanity, and a slave was therefore placed in the same chariot with the victor, to remind him that he was still but a man.

Additional importance was given to the triumph when the victor was able to present the *spolia opima*. These could only be obtained by his having slain the commander of the enemy in single combat, and stripped him of his arms. Such spoils were only obtained three times by Roman commanders. The *spolia opima* were dedicated to Jupiter, surnamed Feretrius, from the

feretrum, or bier, on which they were borne in the procession. Some writers have asserted that the Romans derived their custom of triumph from the example of Bacchus after his return from the conquest of India, but there can be no doubt that the custom existed long before the name of Bacchus was known in Latium; it is however probable, that many of the later additions made to the pomp of the spectacle were derived from the fables respecting that deity. Among these may be reckoned the embroidered robes worn by the triumphant general, his crown of laurel, and the acclamations of *Io Triumphe*, with which he was saluted by the soldiers and citizens. The attendance of all the city magistrates and senators in their robes of office seems to have formed a part of the ceremony from the earliest times.

On some occasions monuments were erected to perpetuate the memory of such an event. These were either columns or arches. One of the earliest columns erected in Rome still exists; it commemorates the first great naval victory which the Romans, under the command of Duilius, gained over the Carthaginians, and is singularly decorated with representations of the *rostra* or beaks of the Carthaginian ships.

The earliest triumphal arches were of very simple construction, and frequently served as gates to the town, as well as memorials of victory. Indeed it has been plausibly conjectured, that they were originally designed to be gates, and to intimate that the conqueror had given such additional security to his city as to allow of a new passage being opened through its walls. In later ages the arches and columns were decorated with statues and sculptures in high relief. The pillar of Trajan and the arch of Titus which still remain have thus become important authorities for ascertaining many details respecting the military costume, weapons and standards of the Romans, which have not been communicated by ancient writers.

The lesser triumph, or ovation, differed from the greater, chiefly in the following particulars: the general, instead of riding in a chariot, entered the city on foot; he wore a plain purple robe, and a crown of myrtle; the senators did not meet him in their official capacity, he was only attended by such as happened to be his private friends; the acclamation of the soldiers was O! O! whence some think that the name of Ovation was given to this stunted ceremonial; but according to others, the term was derived from the sheep (*ovis*) which was sacrificed, instead of the white bull used in the greater triumph.

TRIUMVIR, } Lat. *triumvir*. One man of three
TRIUMVIRATE, } (*men*), *sc.* who were appointed to, or who assumed, power in the state.

With these the Piercies them confederate,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent;
And instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book iv.

The image likewise of Apollo (which after that Antonius the *triumvir* had wrongfully taken from the Ephesians, Augustus Cæsar restored againe unto them, being warned so to doe by a vision appearing unto him in his sleepe) was of Myro his making.

Holland. Plinie. Natural History, book xxxiv. ch. xviii.

To forbid men to complain, when they suffer, would be an instance of tyranny but one degree below that which the *triumvirs* gave, during the slaughter and terrour of the proscriptions, when by edict they commanded all men to be merry upon pain of death. *Bolingbroke. Works, vol. i. p. 112. Remarks on the History of England. Letter 1.*

TRIUMPH.
TRIUMVIR.

TRI-
UMVIR.
—
TRI-
URIS.

TRIUMVIR, } A triumvir is simply one of three
TRIUMVIRATE. } commissioners. It was a maxim of
Roman polity to divide the responsibilities of administra-
tion by entrusting executive offices to a committee instead
of a single functionary, and as three was a convenient
number, we find triumvirs frequently appointed, and for
a great variety of purposes. Thus there were *Triumviri*
Capitales, who presided over prisons, and the punishment
of criminals; *Triumviri Mensarii*, who distributed relief
to the poor; *Triumviri Conquistores*, who took charge
of enlistment; *Triumviri Coloniae deducendis*, who
led out colonies, and many others of minor importance.
But the terms triumvir and triumvirate are most fre-
quently applied to the committees for ordering the re-
public, which, on two occasions, were invested with
supreme authority. The first triumvirate consisted of
Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus; they shared the supreme
power amongst them, and, though they did not alter the
forms of the constitution, they virtually annihilated the
republic. The death of Crassus put an end to this ar-
rangement; no other person could be found able to
compete with the survivors, and restrain their ambition by
threatening to side against the first who broke the terms
of agreement. Cæsar and Pompey consequently con-
tended for the supreme power, and the former, having
conquered, ruled alone. After the death of Julius Cæsar,
a second triumvirate was formed by Augustus, Antony,
and Lepidus: its career was equally brief and sangui-
nary; the friends of the old republican constitution were
proscribed, and inhumanly butchered; the old forms
of the republic were set aside, consuls, prætors and
ædiles being appointed by the triumvirs, and these
appointments were made to extend over several ensuing
years, in order to avert any pretence for popular assem-
blies or elections. After the supremacy of the trium-
virate had been established at the battle of Philippi,
the mutual jealousies of its members rendered its con-
tinuance impossible. Lepidus was deposed by Augustus,
or, as he was then called, Octavius Cæsar, with very
little ceremony; Antony defended himself by arms, but
was easily overcome, and his death left Augustus sole
master of the Roman empire. It may be observed that
the first triumvirate was simply a private agreement
between the three powerful persons who composed it,
but the second was legally recognized as a form of go-
vernment by the Roman Senate and People.

TRIUNE, } Formed of the Lat. *tres*, three, and
TRINITY. } *unus*, one.

The Arian and Socinian are charg'd to dispute against the tri-
nity: they affirm to believe the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ac-
cording to scripture and the apostolic creed; as for terms of
trinity, *trinity*, coessentiality, tripersonality and the like, they
reject them as scholastic notions, not to be found in scripture.

Milton. *Of True Religion*.

Where will they be able to fix their greedy eyes with compa-
rably that pleasure and delight, as upon the mysterious *tri-une*
divinity, which is the eternal Author of all being, the root of all
good, and the rule and source of all perfection?

Scott. *Christian Life*, part i. ch. i. fol. 4.

Can there be harm in adoring power in God the Father, wisdom
in God the Son, goodness in God the Holy Ghost; power,
wisdom, and goodness combined in the *tri-une* Deity, equally the
objects of love and reverence to man, whether acting conjunctly
or separately in his creation, his redemption, or his sanctification?

Knox. *Works*, vol. vii. p. 189. *Christian Philosophy*, Note.

TRIURIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Miers,
from *τρεις*, three, and *ὄψα*, a tail, in consequence of
the leaflets of the perianth, which are three in number,

being furnished each with a long horn-like process near
the apex. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Trian-*
dria, and probably to the natural family of *Burman-*
niaceæ. Generic character: flowers dioecious; perianth
of three-obovate leaflets, each of which is furnished with
a long horn-like process beneath its apex; anthers in
the male flowers three, sessile, with separated cells, in-
serted in the base of a large fleshy central androphore;
pistils in the female flower very numerous, aggregate,
superior; styles simple, subulate; fruit unknown.

Of this genus there is only a single known species, *T.*
hyalina, a small hyaline plant, furnished with a few brac-
tiformed leaves; it is a native of humid places on Serra
dos Orgãos, in the province of Rio Janeiro in Brazil.
Mr. Miers has no positive evidence whether the genus
is *Monocotyledonous* or *Dicotyledonous*; but is induced,
by various considerations, to refer it to the former class.
He also points out its resemblance to different *Mono-*
cotyledonous families, and suggests, as it cannot be dis-
tinctly referred to any of them, it may probably be taken
as the type of a distinct order, holding a place between
Burmanniaceæ and *Fluviales*.

TRIXIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by P. Browne,
from *τρεις*, three, in allusion to the triangular three-celled
fruit. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqua-*
lis, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*.
Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous,
ray-formed; involucre in one or two series; scales of
inner series five or ten, erect, outer ones or bracteas
fewer, and somewhat spreading, sometimes subimbric-
ated or calyculate, all quite entire; receptacle pilose,
fimbriiferous or glabrous; flowers all hermaphrodite;
corollas bilabiate, rather pilose; outer lip tridentate,
ligulate, rather longer in the outer flowers; inner lip
bipartite, with revolute lobes, generally coadunate when
young; anthers with an entire tail each; branches of
style subcylindrical, truncate; achenia subterete, at-
tenuated at apex or shortly beaked, papillosely scabrous,
but smoothish at apex; bristles of pappus capillary in
two series, scabrous.

There are above thirty species known to botanists;
they are either shrubs or herbs, with alternate, undi-
vided, quite entire, or toothed leaves, and usually corym-
bose heads of yellow or white flowers.

TRIZEUXIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called from
the Greek *τρεις*, three, and *ζεύξις*, connection, on account
of the three lateral sepals being joined. It belongs to
the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural
family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: pe-
rianth globose; lateral sepals connate, placed under the
labellum; the upper sepals connate at the base, and
conforming to the petals; labellum behind, connate with
the column at the base, entire, concave, acute; column
parallel with the labellum, terete, clavate; stigma lon-
gitudinal; anther one-celled, fleshy; pollen masses two,
discrete at the base, solid, with an oblong, large caudi-
cula, and a small oval gland.

There is only a single species known of the present
genus, *T. falcata*, a native of the West Indies; it is a
small stemless epiphyte, with falcate, distich leaves,
panicked scapes, and aggregated minute flowers.

TROCHEE, } Lat. *trochæus*; Gr. *τροχαιος*, from
TROCHICK, } *τροχ-ειν*, to run, *quia chori, ubi*
TROCHICKS. } *usitatus est, agilius moventur in*
morem currentium.

Also called *choree*.

A foot consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRI-
URIS.
—
TRO-
CHEE.

TRO-
CHEE.
—
TROCHI-
LUS.

Will not experience confute us, if we should say the state of China, which never heard of anapestics, *trochies*, and tribracs, were gross, barbarous, and uncivil?

Daniel. *Defence of Rhyme*.

One poem consisteth only of hexameters; and another was entirely of iambics; a third of *trochaics*; as is visible, by the fragments yet remaining of his works.

Dryden. *Dedication to Juvenal*.

As the *trochaic* measure was still occasionally admitted, even in the improved and serious Greek Tragedy, and, in particular, occurs very frequently in the tragedies of Euripides, it is natural; to suppose, that a still more frequent use of it would be one of the characteristics of the satyric drama, which seems to be only a sort of revival, in an improved and regular form, of the old *trochaic* tragedy with its chorus of dancing satyrs.

Twining. *Aristotle. Art of Poetry*, vol. i. n. 34.

TRO'CHEST, or } It. *trocisco*; Fr. *trochisque*.
TROCHISEE', } A little *rundle* or cake whereinto
TRO'CHISK. } divers medicinale things be reduced, the better to be kept, and the readier to be used. Cotgrave. From the Gr. *τροχισκος*, a wheel; circle; So applied from its round form.

Condemne them (I say) of vanity, curiosity, and absurdity, who confound and mixe together minerals, herbs, theriacall *trochists*, made of the parts of venomous serpents for the composition of their treacles.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 576. *Of Symposiaques*, book iv.

God finds out a way to improve their evils to advantage, and teaches them of these vipers to make sovereign treacles, and safe and powerful *trochisees*.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 584. *The Balm of Gilead*, sec. 4.

There should be *trochisk* likewise made of snakes: whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue.

Bacon. *Natural History*, sec. 965.

TROCHETIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle, in honour of M. Du Trochet, the celebrated vegetable physiologist. It belongs to the class *Monadelphica*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Byttneriaceae-Dombeyaceae*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, spreading, naked; petals five; stamens twenty to twenty-five, monadelphous at the base, five to seven of which are sterile; ovarium roundish, scaly;

style filiform; capsule five-celled, five-valved; seeds small, roundish, wingless.

TRO-
CHETIA.

Two species of this genus are known, both natives of the island of Bourbon: they are trees with entire leaves, which are rusty or scaly beneath, and axillary, solitary, one or three-flowered peduncles, and drooping white or red, rather large flowers.

TROCHETIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Leech-like Apodous Annelids*.

Generic character. Mouth two-lipped, the upper large and obtuse; neither jaws nor teeth; no eyes; body oblong; cylindrical in front, broad and flattened behind; at the posterior extremity a contractile disc; a broad circular and slightly elevated band surrounds the body at its middle third; vent above and near the disc.

This genus, first described by Dutrochet, very much resembles the Leeches, *Hirudo*, Lin.; but it is distinguished from them by the absence of teeth, and by the circular band around the body, in which it resembles the earthworm. It lives in moist places, hunts after worms, which it swallows whole; is an air-breather, and if put into water, it is destroyed: but a single species is known, *T. Subviridis*, Dutr.; about two and a half inches in length. Blainville has chosen to change its name to *Geobdella*.

TRO'CHILICK, } From the Gr. *τροχος*, *rota*, a
TRO'CHILICKS, n. } wheel; from *τρεχειν*, to run, or turn round.

See the Quotation from Wilkins.

Thus farre had I proceeded in names, when it was hie time to stay, for I am aduertised that there is one, which by arte *trochilick*, will drawe all English surnames of the best families out of the pitte of poetrie, as Bouchier from Busyris the tyrant of Egypt.

Camden. *Remaines*, p. 156.

But for the better conceiving of this invention, it is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments.

Wilkins. *Dædalus*, ch. xiv.

T R O C H I L U S.

TROCHILUS, from the Greek *τρεχω*, *I run*, Lin.; *Humming Bird*, Lath. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, thin, varying in different species from straight to much curved; upper mandible depressed at its base, which is broad as the forehead, its ridge distinct towards the base, and its tip sharp; lower mandible almost completely hidden within the upper; tongue long, extensile, partially tubular and bifid; nostrils basal, marginal very small, covered with a broad vaulted membrane, and open in front; wings long and sharp; the first quill longest, and the others regularly graduated towards the body; tail, composed of twelve quills, (excepting in one species, which has but six,) strong, rounded, graduated, sharply wedge-shaped or forked; legs very short, the tarsus shorter than the middle toe, and often feathered; toes three in front, the inner two slightly connected at their base, and one behind armed with slender curved claws.

This most beautiful and minute section of birds has been generally divided by the French naturalists, from

Brisson to Lesson, into two distinct genera, in consequence of some having the beak straight and others having it curved; the only distinction which, the latter writer admits, can be observed either in their organization or habits. Linnæus has, however, included all under one single kind, and has been, in this respect, followed by Temminck, and also by Prince Maximilian, who, in reference to this presumed distinguishing point, observes: "they have a long, slender, more or less curved beak, the curve of which is presented in every transition, from the most perfectly straight to the most completely arched form;" so that even in merely dividing them into two sections of the same genus, it is almost impossible to fix their precise limits.

The tongue of the Humming Birds has considerable resemblance to that of the Woodpeckers, *Pici*, in its great extensibility, the branches of the bone supporting it winding round, as in the latter genus, upon the sides of the back of the skull, and ascending upon its surface, and which, being acted on by muscles, are depressed, and, straightening, project the tongue itself to a considerable distance from between the mandibles. Hence

TROCHILUS. Prince Maximilian observes, the epithet Flowerpecker would be much more apposite than that of Fly-bird, as it is called by the French. The tongue itself is of a very peculiar form, and has been very variously described. Tiedemann says it is very long and tubular, and fitted for sucking the honey of flowers. Carus says, "the long, tube-shaped tongue of Humming Birds, employed in sucking the juices of flowers, is a perfect repetition of the sucking-tube of bees and butterflies." Lesson describes it as "consisting of two musculo-fibrous cylinders, connected throughout the greater part of their course, and separated towards the tip of the tongue; so that the two tubes, slightly enlarging at this part, separate from each other, and each presents a little blade, concave within and convex without." The description given by Prince Maximilian is, however, most correct. "If the tongue be carefully examined, it will be found to consist of two adjacent muscular cylinders, of which the skin on the anterior half of the muscles projects both on the edges and at the tip, and here turns over like a tube; but nearer the tip is entirely open, and spreads out into a thin, smooth, flexible tip, somewhat fringed at the edges. In consequence of this tubular, rolled together, skinny process of the front of the tongue, many observers have been led to consider the whole tongue as a completely pervious tube; a mistake which has been followed up to the present time by all ornithologists and comparative anatomists;" as, for instance, Tiedemann, Carus, &c. "The two skinny tips of the tongue-processes or cylinders of the Humming Birds are," he adds, "well adapted, when introduced into the tubes of flowers, to feel there the most minute insects, to seize and carry them back to their beak;" and, as Lesson's plate of their tongue indicates, "this part has far greater resemblance to a cleft nipping organ than to a sucking apparatus." Swainson says, that "in all the Humming Birds he has examined, the two filaments of the tongue were perfectly flat."

The honied juices contained in the nectaries of flowers was long supposed to be the sole food of Humming Birds; but the discovery of very minute flies in their alimentary canal has led to a denial of that statement. Wilson says: "For myself, I can speak decisively on this subject. I have seen the Humming Birds for half an hour at a time darting at those little groups of insects that dance in the air on a fine summer evening, retiring to an adjoining twig to rest, and renewing the attack with a dexterity that sets all our other fly-catchers at defiance. I have opened from time to time great numbers of these birds; have examined the contents of the stomach with suitable glasses, and in three cases out of four have found these to consist of fragments of insects; in many subjects entire insects of the coleopterous class, but very small, were found unbroken." Lesson holds that those smaller species, with straight bills (his Fly-birds), feed principally on such honey, and that only occasionally do they eat a few minute insects; whilst the larger species, and some of the curved-beak section, or true Humming Birds, undoubtedly prey on little spiders and gnats. Prince Maximilian says, that in the stomachs of these little birds he has usually found the remains of small beetles, with which he has also found them completely filled. And Bullock, in his *Mexico*, says he has often watched them abstracting flies which had become entangled in the spiders' webs outstretched between the roof of the house he inhabited and the surrounding trees.

The Humming Birds are almost constantly on the

wing. During summer, says Molina, they are seen humming around flowers just like butterflies, and but rarely settle. Fermin remarks of the first of the four species of this genus described by him: "When it flies, it hums like bees, or like the large flies called humble-bees. Its wings are in such active, prompt, and continual motion, that they are scarcely discernible. It never rests in the same spot; is always in motion, and does nothing else than go from flower to flower, usually without resting, and incessantly vaulting around them." Bullock had an opportunity of observing them when confined in cages, and says, "they remain, as it were, suspended in the air, in a space sufficient for the motion of their wings, and the kind of humming they make depends entirely on the surprising velocity with which they execute the imperceptible movements by means of which they are sustained for many consecutive hours." They feed on the wing, plunging their long tongue into the bottom of the flowers, and bringing it back loaded with honey or with insect food. More rarely they settle on the petals of the flowers, and perform the same actions. Prince Maximilian observes that, "coupled with the varying brilliancy of their beautiful plumage, they possess the most elegant form, and the most perfectly developed organs of flight, wherefore, in entire correspondence with their beautiful appearance, they dart like arrows, with the greatest rapidity, so that the eye can scarcely follow them, from flower to flower, humming like bees around the most beautiful and fragrant, and very rarely coming to the ground, except when compelled by the extreme heat of summer. If wearied by a long flight, they rest upon some slender twig in the shade of a dark foliage, and here their nest is usually found." Their great powers of flight, whence they have been included by the French naturalists amongst their *Voiliers*, or Sailing Birds, which scarcely require rest throughout the whole day, and of which the Swallows and Swifts are the most perfect, lead to the presumption that their organs of flight correspond, which is seen to be the case in the powerful breast-muscles acting upon their long and pointed wings which consist of strong, close-set quill-feathers: of these the first is the longest, and the following eight regularly graduated, with flattened, curved, and very solid stems; the five secondaries are short, of equal length, truncated at their tips, and seemingly for the purpose only of filling up the space between the wing and the shoulder. Their resemblance to Swallows and Swifts is further to be traced in the shape of their tails, which is shorter as it is rectilinear, and only in some few is provided with longer quills, giving it a lengthened and forked form. "Upon this arrangement of the rectrices, or tail-feathers, (by means of which the bird is directed in the air,) and upon the form of the wings, result," says Lesson, "that extent of motion, that power and duration which the Fly-birds exhibit to so great a degree in their flight. Thus the quick and uninterrupted strokes with which they smite and cleave the air cannot be better compared than to the humming noise of a spinning-wheel in motion, or of a cat testifying its pleasure under the caresses of a friendly hand. This *frou-frou*, as the Cayenne creoles call it, is well expressed by Marcgrave by the syllables *hour, hour, hour*, quickly articulated."

Humming Birds seem not to have any song; they only utter occasionally a little indistinct cry, which Buffon has rendered by the syllables *screp, screp*; but more faithfully expressed by Vieillot as *tère, tère*, uttered with more or less power, and most commonly in a shrill

TROCHILUS. tone. Lesson says this cry is uttered to give notice of their movements in passing from one spot to another, but that most commonly they are quite silent; and that he has passed hours in the Brazilian forests listening, but without hearing the slightest noise from their throats. Many species fly low, especially where the shrubs of *Justicia* form the greater part of the under-wood of many of the Brazilian forests, or where low flowering bushes are found; while others prefer the lofty flowering crowns of forest trees, in which respect they resemble the large and brilliant butterflies of warm climates. Waterton mentions one species which flies only morning and evening, and feeds on ticks, which it catches upon the water. Azara says that Humming Birds never settle on the ground, which is denied by Prince Maximilian, who has often seen them drinking on the sandy shores of a clear stream or wood brook. According to Lesson, they leave the shady forests, and spread over the neighbouring shrubs, but return in mid-day, to escape the heat of the sun. The conflicting statements of Stedman and Azara, the former of whom says that the Humming Birds collect in such numbers on the tamarind trees that they may be mistaken for swarms of wasps, whilst the latter states that they are solitary, are adjusted by the observation of Prince Maximilian, that he has often destroyed many of the same species in a few minutes on the *Gothea semperflorens*, a tree covered with flowers, although they are usually solitary—that is, that in pairing time the male and female fly apart, though not at any great distance. Lesson also says that he has very frequently seen in the Brazils the Fly-birds grouped in dozens upon the large coral trees when full of flower. And Spix and Von Martius, in their Travels in Brazil, speak of “swarms of Humming Birds;” an expression which, Prince Maximilian says, cannot properly be used.

Buffon has given a beautiful description of the nests of these birds, from the account furnished him by Duterre. It is not larger than half an apricot, and of corresponding form; consists of fine cotton, or silky wool found on flowers, strongly woven together, and resembling a soft thick skin; and the exterior is defended with bits of the bark of the gum tree. It is attached either to a couple of leaves, or to a single sprig of an orange or citron tree, or upon the leaves of ananas, aloes, &c., or to a straw which hangs to the roof of a cottage. Lesson confirms this statement of the perfect hemispherical form of the nest, the interior of which is lined with a dense thick layer of the *ouate d'Asclepias*, or soft cotton, and the exterior neatly covered with lichens. Prince Maximilian says that the nest is beautifully formed of whitish or reddish vegetable wool, but not from the *Verbascum thapsus*, as often stated; for, so far as he is aware, that plant is not found in Brazil. Each nest contains two very minute, lengthy eggs, Buffon says, not larger than peas, and that the parent birds sit in turn for twelve days, and on the thirteenth day the young are hatched. They are then entirely naked and helpless, and, Buffon says, not bigger than flies. At the end of eighteen or twenty days they are able to leave the nest.

It has been said that Humming Birds are reared with difficulty in confinement, which reason is assigned by Prince Maximilian for their not being captured in Brazil. The statements of Wilson, however, would infer the contrary; he mentions two which were reared by a gentleman, and kept for some months in a cage,

being fed on honey dissolved in water, which attracting gnats and flies, they also became their food, the birds snapping at them whilst on the wing, and swallowing them with eagerness. Another pair was so familiar as to fly about the room, perch on a lady's shoulder to be fed, and when the sun shone strongly into the chamber, dashed after the motes as Flycatchers do after flies. Wilson himself kept one upwards of three months, feeding it on loaf sugar and water, which the bird preferred to honey, and giving it daily fresh flowers over which this fluid had been thrown. During this time it was active and full of spirits, hovering from flower to flower, and expressing its delight on seeing fresh flowers by its motions and chirping. At last, however, it escaped from the gauze enclosure in which it had been placed, and injured itself so much that it soon died. Molina mentions that, as winter approaches, this little bird suspends itself by its beak to a branch, and in this position falls into a sort of lethargy, which continues during the whole winter. This statement appears to be doubted by Lesson. But the following notice by the observant Wilson renders it very likely to be true: he says, “A very beautiful male was brought to me this season (1809), which I put into a wire cage and placed in a retired shaded part of the room. After fluttering about for some time, the weather being uncommonly cool, it clung by the wires and hung in a seemingly torpid state for a whole forenoon. No motion whatever of the lungs could be perceived on the closest inspection, though at other times this is remarkably observable. The eyes were shut, and when touched by the finger it gave no signs of life or motion. I carried it out to the open air, and placed it directly in the rays of the sun, in a sheltered situation. In a few seconds respiration became very apparent; the bird breathed faster and faster, opened its eyes and began to look about with as much seeming vivacity as ever. After it had completely recovered I restored it to liberty, and it flew off to the withered top of a pear tree, where it sat for some time dressing its disordered plumage, and then shot off like a meteor.” The pretty story of the Humming Bird in a pet tearing a flower to pieces, the honied sweets of which he finds have been previously rifled, is unhappily a mere fable, for Prince Maximilian states that he has seen a thousand times these birds darting their beak into the tubes of flowers to no purpose, yet without exhibiting any anger or vexation; whilst if they find insects they can be seen very distinctly swallowing them. Neither is the assertion made by Lesson more correct, viz., that the Bird Spider is a dangerous enemy to the Humming Birds, spreading its web in the neighbourhood of their nests, and craftily watching the hatching of the young, when it drives away the parent birds and destroys their young; for Prince Maximilian says that this spider chooses for its lurking-place holes in the ground, in rocks or trees, to which the Humming Birds rarely stray. On the contrary, he has seen instances of these birds flying into the open window of a house, and in summer building their nests, to which they fly in and out, if undisturbed.

With two exceptions, and those of the straight-billed section, the Humming Birds are found only within the tropics. Brazil, Guiana, the northern part of Paraguay, and the Antilles, possess them in great numbers. They have been also found on the orange-flowers of Castillas, at a height of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, by Scheide and Deppe. And Berters observed

TROCHILUS.

TROCHI- three species in the Island of Juan Fernandez: but
LUS. with the exception already mentioned, they have never
been observed without the tropics; and even these two
during winter are compelled by the temperature to re-
turn within these limits. In India and the Asiatic con-
tinent they are represented by the *Cæreba*; in Africa
by *Cinnyris* and *Nectarinia*; in Australia and the
Southern Pacific by *Meliphaga*, *Myzomela*, &c.

The term *Trochilus* (by which the Greeks were sup-
posed to have known the Willow Wren, *Sylvia Trochi-*
lus, but which, as Geoffroy seems satisfactorily to have
proved, designated the *Sag-Sag* of the Arabs, *Chara-*
drius Aegyptius of Hasselquist) was applied by Lin-
næus to this genus, of which those species having
straight beaks Brisson had previously named *Mellisuga*
or Honeysuckers, by which term some of the Sunbirds
(now called *Cinnyres*) of the East Indies, and some
of the Philetons of New Holland, were formerly known;
whilst those in which the beak is curved he formed into
a distinct genus, *Polytmus*. Both sections are known
to the English as *Humming Birds*, from the humming
noise they produce whilst hovering over flowers. The
French call those with straight beaks, *Oiseaux-Mouches*,
“the extremely minute size of some of them,” says
Lesson, “deserving the name they have received; for
they are compared to large flies with still greater rea-
son, as they fly about incessantly buzzing, or at least
agitating their wings with such extreme rapidity that a
pretty loud noise is produced, which to careless ob-
servers recalls the habits of the Sphinges.” To the
curved-beaked species they give the name *Colibris*, de-
rived, according to Buffon, from the Caribbee language,
but Lesson thinks more probably a Creole corruption
of the old French *Col brillant*, in reference to the
sparkling brilliancy of the neck-feathers. The Spanish
and Portuguese Creoles call both sections indiscrimi-
nately *Picaflors*, or Flower-beaks. The Spaniards also
name the straight-beaked species *Tominos*, in reference
to their small size and weight; a *tomina* being only
twelve grains. And to the same section the French
colonists of Cayenne and the Antilles give the appella-
tions *Murmures*, *Bourdons*, *Frou-frous*, in reference to
their habits, and corresponding to the English expres-
sion *Humming Birds*. Lesson disapproves of the com-
mon French name *Oiseaux-Mouches*, and prefers coining
the new term *Ornismya*, which is merely the same in
Greek, but continues the name *Colibris* to those with
curved bills. But far more beautiful and poetic are the
aboriginal Indian terms applied to these beautiful and
pigmy creatures, and which may be translated as *Rays*
of the Sun, *Hair of the Morning Star*, and *Humming*
Birds.

The first notice of Humming Birds is found in the
Singularités de la France Antarctique (Brazil), by
Thevet and De Léry, the companions of Villegaignon,
who, in 1555, endeavoured to establish a French colony
in that country. But little was known of them till the
beginning of the XVIIth Century, when more satisfac-
tory accounts were given by Nieremberg, Hernandez,
Piso, Marcgrave, and others, which were subsequently
enlarged by Sloane Catesby, Father Labat, &c., who
gave figures and tolerably perfect descriptions of some
species.

The most striking characters of the Humming Birds
have been described in glowing, but not exaggerated
language, by Buffon—“Of all living beings,” says
he, “they have the greatest elegance of form and

brilliancy of colours. Precious stones and metals po-
lished by art are not comparable to this bijou of na-
ture, who has placed them among birds at the lowest
degree in the scale of size, *maximè miranda in mi-*
nimis; her chef-d'œuvre is the little Fly-bird, upon
which she has heaped all those gifts which, amongst
other birds, she has only distributed. Swiftmess, ra-
pidity, agility, elegance and brilliancy of clothing all
belong to this little favourite. The emerald, the ruby,
the topaz, blaze on its plumage, which it soils not with
the dust of the earth, and throughout its ærial life it
scarcely for a moment touches the sward. It is always
in the air flying from flower to flower: it has their fresh-
ness as well as brilliancy, lives on their nectar and
dwells only in those climes where they are constantly
renewed.” Lesson also observes, “the splendour and
rich elegance of their plumage is unequalled in magni-
ficence. Many other birds are indeed remarkable for
the colours with which they are embellished, and for the
happy mixture of their tints; but most commonly these
colours, whatever their liveliness, are dull, whilst the
plumage of the Fly-birds enjoys the extraordinary bril-
liancy of metals and of the most precious stones.” But
the brief and pithy observation, *In summa, splendet ut sol*,
applied by Marcgrave to one species, is more compre-
hensive than the longest eulogium which could be passed
upon them.

But whence arises this brilliancy of colour? It might
be supposed that it originated from the elaboration of
the blood; but it is now more commonly held to depend
on the polarization of light, a notion first advanced by
Audebert. “All the scaly feathers, indeed,” says Les-
son, “which simulate velvet, emeralds, or rubies, and
noticed on the head and throat of the *Epimachi*, the
Birds of Paradise and the Fly-birds, correspond in the
uniformity which pervades their formation, all are com-
posed of cylindrical rough barbules edged with other
regular analogous barbules, which again support others
still more minute, and all these barbules hollowed cen-
trally with a deep groove, so that when the light, as
Audebert first noticed, falls vertically on these feathers,
the luminous rays in traversing them are absorbed and
produce a black. But it is no longer so when the light
is thrown back by these same feathers, each of which is
a reflector, for then is produced, by the molecular ar-
rangement of the barbules, the appearance of emeralds,
rubies, &c., sparkling very variously under the incidence
of the rays by which they are struck.”

The genus *Trochilus* of Linnæus and Temminck has
been formed into the family *Trochilidæ* by Swainson,
who divides it into five genera, *Lampornis*, *Trochilus*,
Cynanthus, *Phæthornis*, and *Campylopterus*. Prince
Maximilian retains the Linnæan genus, but divides it
into eight sections. 1. Those with the head and neck
plumage simple and smooth and the tail equal, as *T.*
Mango, Lin. 2. Those with a neck-ruff and the tail
equal, as *T. Petasophorus*, Tem. 3. Those in which
the tail is more or less deeply forked, as *T. Glaucopsis*,
Gmel. 4. Those in which the tail is forked and its ex-
ternal quill on each side barless, except at their tips,
which have a little fanlike vane, as *T. Platurus*, Vieill.
5. Those in which the feathers of the head and neck are
somewhat elongated, and with a sharp, wedge-shaped
tail, as *T. Bilophus*, Tem. 6. Those with smooth
plumage and a graduated tail, as *T. Auritus*, Lin. 7.
Those with the beak slightly curved, the plumage
smooth, and the tail wedge-shaped and pointed, as *T.*

TROCHI-
LUS.

Superciliosus, Lin. 8. Those in which the beak is strongly curved, the plumage smooth, and the tail equal, as *T. Ferrugineus*, Pr. Max. Lesson, who in his *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux-Mouches*, set out with dividing the Linnæan genus into his *Ornismya* and *Trochilus*, although he says that the difference consists almost entirely in the straightness and curvature of the beak, subsequently observes, in his *Histoire Naturelle des Colibris*, that in the genus *Trochilus* we can reasonably recognize but three races, the *Fly-birds*, the *Ramphodons*, and the true *Humming Birds*; which division will be amply sufficient for the purpose of collecting into as many sections the several individual species, in which exist some nearer resemblances to each other than to the whole number forming the genus, but through which the transition is so gradual that it is scarcely possible to offer any decided character which should warrant the formation of distinct genera.

Straight-beaked Humming Birds—Ornismya, Less.

Beak longer than the head, nearly straight or slightly curved.

The first thirteen species of this section form Swainson's genus *Cynanthus*, distinguished by the cylindrical form of their bill, which is more or less curved, and by their forked tail; of which the following are examples:—

T. Gigas, Vieill.; *Oiseau-Mouche Patagon*, Less.; *Giant Humming Bird*. Nearly eight inches in length, and the largest known species; beak an inch and a quarter long, of an uniform black-brown colour; top of the head, beak, and middle wing-coverts brownish, with green glossings; the small frontal feathers slightly edged with rufous; under parts light rufous mingled with brown, and even with greenish-brown on the flanks; rump and under tail-coverts rufous-brown and whitish; wings rather longer than the tail, their quills curved, broad, brown, and slightly iridescent with violet on their inner edge; tail much forked, brown slightly tinged with green, and golden above, and pale brownish beneath, the outer two have only their tips glossed with greenish-brown; legs brownish-black and clothed with little feathers [nearly to the roots of the toes. The female greyish mingled with rufous above and rufous-white beneath; alar quills terminating in a white triangular spot. This species, in the form of its wings and tail, has great resemblance to the Swallow, but is distinguished readily by the length of its beak. Of the slightly metallic colour of the plumage of this bird Lesson observes, "the Fly-birds destined to live between the tropic and in the zones where the sun incessantly pours forth torrents of light, have received splendid clothing to correspond with the gorgeousness of other animal and vegetable productions; whilst of others living in more-tempestuous climes, and more subject to the sudden changes of an uncertain atmosphere, some have no need of such rich plumage as is the case with this bird." The Giant Humming Bird inhabits the forests of the interior of Chili, advances into the Araucana country and the wild pampas of Puelches, to the south of Old Chili, and to the foot of the Andes.

T. Colubris, Lin.; *le Rubis*, Buff.; *Humming Bird*, Catesb.; *Ruby-throated Humming Bird*, Audub. Three and a half inches in length; beak black; upper part of the head, neck, back, sides beneath the wings, and middle two tail-quills, rich golden green; throat and front of the neck covered with scaly feathers, glowing

like a ruby, and, when moved, varying from a deep black to a fiery crimson and burning orange; belly and flanks dusky white, mingled with green; wings and tail deep brownish-purple; legs and feet deep black. The female has not the ruby badge, and her whole under-parts are white, as well as the tip of the tail. The first year's birds of both sexes have the tail tipped with white, and nearly the whole lower parts white; but in September, the ruby feathers on the throat of the male begin to appear, and it does not attain its proper plumage till after the third year. This species is a native of South Carolina. It makes its appearance in Pennsylvania about the 25th of April, and about a fortnight after begins to build its nest, usually on the upper side of a horizontal branch, and occasionally fixes it on the side of an old moss-grown trunk. The nest is about one inch in diameter, and another in depth. Wilson describes it as having an "outward coat, formed of small pieces of a species of bluish-grey lichen, that vegetates on old trees and fences, thickly glued on with the saliva of the bird, giving firmness and consistency to the whole, as well as keeping out moisture. Within this are thick matted layers of the fine wings of certain flying seeds, closely laid together; and lastly, the downy substance from the great mullern, and from the stalks of the common fern, lines the whole. The base of the nest is continued round the stem of the branch, to which it closely adheres; and when viewed from below, appears a mere mossy knot or accidental protuberance." The female lays two eggs, pure white, and of equal thickness at both ends. The time occupied by incubation Wilson is unable to state; but he does not doubt that frequently, and perhaps usually, two broods are raised in the same season. It is on this species that the remarks already quoted by Wilson were made.

To this sub-section belong also the following species:—

T. Macrourus et Forficatus, Gmel.; *Oiseau-Mouche Hirondelle*, Less.; *Fork-tailed Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Radosus, Tem.; *Oiseau-Mouche Sappho*, Less.; *Bar-tailed Humming Bird*, Shaw.

T. Furcatus, Gmel.; *Oiseau-Mouche à queue fourchue*, Buff. and Less.; *Lesser Fork-tailed Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Maugæus, Vieill.; *Oiseau-Mouche Maugé*, Less.

T. Glaucopis, Gmel.; *Oiseau-Mouche Glaucopis*, Less.; *Blue-fronted Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Vesper; *Oiseau-Mouche Vesper*, Less.

T. Cyanopogon; *Oiseau-Mouche barbe bleue*, Less.

T. Amethystinus, Lin.; *Oiseau-Mouche Amethystine*, Buff.; *Amethystine Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Sapphirinus, Vieill.; *Oiseau-Mouche Wagler*, Less.; *Sapphire Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Swainsonii; *Oiseau-Mouche Swainson*, Less.

T. Fuscus, Vieill.; *Oiseau-Mouche demi-deuil*, Less.; *Black Humming Bird*, Swains.

Of the following six species is formed Swainson's *Phaethornis*, in which the bill is considerably compressed, and generally curved at the base; the tail graduated or wedge-shaped; and the colours of the plumage less brilliant: sometimes the head is tufted. The following are examples.

T. Polytmus, Lin.; *Oiseau-Mouche à longue queue noire*, Buff.; *Black-capped Humming Bird*, Lath. Total length about ten inches, of which the tail is seven; beak yellow; head covered with loose feathers, forming

TROCHI-
LUS.

TROCHI-
LUS.

a kind of bright black tuft, which falls upon the nape; upper parts, sides of the neck, throat, belly and wing-coverts, golden emerald green, more pure on the throat and belly; wings purplish-brown; caudal quills brown, with green glossings above, and deep brown beneath; the outer quill on each side is of great length, very narrow, slightly curved and rounded at its tip; under tail-coverts brown, mingled with greyish. It is native of Jamaica.

T. Cornutus, Pr. Max.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche aux huppées d'or*, Less.; *Horned Humming Bird*. Four inches and a half in length; beak and eyes black; top of the head beautifully iridescent, with blue, green, and violet; upon each side above the eye stretches backward a flattened tuft, consisting of six little feathers, varying with copper red and golden green; upper parts golden green; alar quills and greater coverts dusky greyish-brown, with a violet gloss; chin and throat black, but in some lights dusky blue; sides of the neck and all the under parts milk-white, except the sides of the chest and beneath the wings, which are somewhat golden green; middle two tail-quills dusky copper-green, the rest white, except the outermost three, on either side of which the outer vanes are pale ashy-grey; legs dusky brown. The female has no tufts; her head is golden green, like the back; sides of the head, chin, and throat pale rufous greyish-brown; chest greyish-brown, spotted with copper-green; middle two tail-quills bluish copper-green, tipped with black, and sometimes having white shafts, the others having their half nearest the root black, and the other half white; the shortest merely tipped with white. This very beautiful species is found on the borders of the province of Bahia and Minas Geraës, in the extensive Campo Geral of Valo, where it flits about the flowers in the hollows and warm valleys overspread with wood and bushes.

To these may be added,—

T. Auritus, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à oreilles*, Buff.; *Violet-eared Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Langsdorffii, Tem.

T. Cora; *Orthorhynchus Cora*, Less.

T. Enicurus, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à queue singulière*, Less. It is remarkable as being the only bird which has the tail consisting only of six quills; two of these are very short, and scarcely visible, whilst the other four are narrow, slender, slightly turned outwards, and rounded at their extremities; graduated and far apart at their tips, so as to give a forked form. They are also of a black-brown colour, whilst the two short ones are golden green, like the upper part of the body. By some ornithologists it is said to be a native of Trinity Island, and by others of Brazil. Prince Maximilian, however, does not mention it among the species which he found.

The following species forms one of Lesson's sections of his Fly-birds, and is very well marked by the racquet-bat-like shape of the outer caudal quills, which are deficient in vanes sooner than those adjacent, and the webless stump having projected beyond the other pointed quills, is again furnished with a disc-like terminal vane, producing a resemblance similar to that of some Birds of Paradise. The designation *Platurus* employed by Lesson is not, however, very appropriate, although used as specific by Latham and Vieillot.

T. Platurus, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à raquettes*, Buff.; *Racquet-tailed Humming Bird*, Lath. The length about three inches and two-thirds, of which the tail is an inch and three-quarters; beak black; upper

parts golden green; auriculars, cheeks, throat, and lower part of the neck, covered with brilliant emerald-green scaly feathers; chest with green and white scaly feathers; front of the belly black, with golden points; hinder part of the latter white; vent tawny reddish-yellow; wings blackish-brown, with violet glossings; caudal quills blackish-brown, with a reddish-white streak along the middle of their white shafts; the rounded extremities of the outer quills are glossed with violet; legs pale fleshy brown. It is a native of Brazil, but not common. Lesson says it is found in Guiana, which is contradicted by Prince Maximilian.

Swainson's genus *Lampornis* is distinguished by the straight or very slightly bent beak, generally pale, considerably depressed for its whole length, and more especially at the base; neither the head nor neck have any lengthy feathers; wings reaching to the end of the tail, which is short and even. It includes a great number of species.

T. Mango, Lin.; *le Plastron Noir*, Buff.; *Mango Humming Bird*, Lath. About four inches and three-quarters in length, of which the tail is an inch and a quarter; beak blackish; all the upper parts golden and copper green, tinged with brownish upon the forehead; throat, under part of the neck, middle of the breast and belly, of a black satiny colour, gradually fading on the sides into glossy blue, and thence into the green of the upper parts; rump dusky grey; wings, excepting the lesser green coverts, blackish-brown, glossed with violet; middle two caudal quills copper green, with a brownish gloss; the other quills beautiful violet-red, with blue tips and edges; legs blackish. This is one of the most common of the Brazilian species, and also one of the most beautiful. It is also found in Jamaica, and was described by Sloane as the *Largest or Blackest Humming Bird*. This species affords one of the examples of the difficulty of forming new genera, where the transition from one species to another is so gradual; for whilst Swainson considers it a *Lampornis*, Lesson places it among the proper *Trochili*. And so again the latter writer places *T. Recurvirostris* among the *Lampornes*, whilst Swainson makes it the type of his genus *Campylopterus*. The other species of this sub-section of Lesson's are,—

T. Mellivorus, Lin.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à Collier ou la Jacobine*, Buff.; *White-bellied Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Mesoleucus, Valent.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Médiastin*, Less.

T. Rubineus, Lin.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à gorge rouge du Brésil*, Buff.; *Ruby-throated Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Sephaniodes; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à couronne violette*, Less.

T. Longirostris, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Corinne*, Less.; *Stripe-cheeked Humming Bird*, Shaw.

T. Rivoli, Swains.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Rivoli*, Less.

T. Clemenciæ; *l'Oiseau-Mouche de Clémence*, Less.

T. Squamosus, Tem.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche*, Less.

T. Leucotis, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Arsenne*, Less.

T. Amazili; *Orthorhynchus Amazili*, Less.

T. Moschetus, Lin.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche rubis-topaze*, Less.; *Ruby-crested Humming Bird*, Edw.

T. Bicolor, Gmel.; *le Saphir-Emeraude*, Buff.; *Sapphire and Emerald Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Sapphirinus, Gmel.; *le Saphir*, Buff.; *Sapphire Humming Bird*, Lath.

TROCHI-
LUS.

TROCHI-
LUS.*T. Cæruleus*, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Audebert*, Less.*T. Rufus*, Gmel.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Sasin*, Less.; *Ruff-necked Humming Bird*, Lath.*T. Anna*, Less.*T. Cyanus*, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Verazur*, Less.*T. Erythronotus*, Less.*T. Niger*, Gmel.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à ventre-gris*, Vieill.; *Black Humming Bird*, Lath.*T. Tephrocephalus*, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à tête grise*, Less.*T. Viridis*, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à queue verte ou blanc*, Less.*T. Albicollis*, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à gorge blanche*, Less.*T. Viridissimus*, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche tout vert*, Less.*T. Albiventris*, Less.*T. Leucogaster*, Gmel.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à cou et ventre blanc*, Less.*T. Brevirostris*, Less.*T. Prasinus*, Less.; *T. Viridissimus*, Lin.; *Greenest Humming Bird*, Lath.*T. Multicolor*, Lath.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Arlequin*, Less.; *Harlequin Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Recurvirostris, Swains.; *l'Oiseau Mouche à bec recourbé*, Less.; *Recurved-billed Humming Bird*, Swains. This species has the beak black, flattened throughout its whole length, especially at the tip, which is rounded and obtuse, and curved upwards. Swainson observes, "the remarkable form of this beautiful species has no analogue amongst terrestrial birds, and recalls in miniature, by its very remarkable imitation, the beak of the Avoset." (See Swains., p. 105.) Lesson has great doubt of the authenticity of this form of the beak, and rather supposes it may have been accidentally so twisted whilst recent. The upper parts are golden green; the throat and neck, to the chest, covered with emerald-green scaly feathers; chest and belly marked with a longitudinal black stripe; thighs white; alar quills purple-brown; tail shorter than the wings, the middle two quills greenish-blue, the others coppery-brown, subsiding beneath into topaz. Is a native of Peru.

Lesson's subsection *Lophornis* is distinguished by the head being crested, or the neck feathers disposed in bunches, so as to form on each side of the neck additional ornaments; and by the tail being short, rectilinear, rounded, or a little forked. Such are the following:

T. Cristatus, Gmel.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Huppé*, Less.; *Crested Green Humming Bird*, Lath. About three inches in length; beak black; the male has the top of the head covered with a triangular crest of close imbricated scaly feathers, which in front cover the greater part of the upper mandible, and lengthen as they arise nearer the nape; its colour is pure, very bright emerald green, with steel glossings; the upper parts are deep golden green; the throat and front of the neck smoky grey, becoming very much deeper on the chest, belly, flanks, and under tail-coverts, and sometimes the chest is surrounded with a golden green band; the junction of the body with the thighs has a white tuft; the wings are delicate, narrow, but reaching some lines beyond the tail, and of a deep purple-brown; the caudal quills broad, rounded at their tips, and of a deep bronzed blue-black above and beneath, running into golden

green on the middle two quills; legs black. The female has not any crest; all her upper parts are deep golden green, and the under of a silky, smoky grey, less deep on the throat and chest, but more intense on the flanks; the middle two caudal quills are golden green above, but the others dingy brown, and the outer three on either side tipped with white. This species is principally found in the Antilles; it frequents gardens, and is fond of being near houses, the windows of which it often approaches, and fixes its nest to a projecting part of the roof, or to the branch of an orange tree, jessamine, or honeysuckle. It becomes very bold after its young are hatched, and will not hesitate entering a room in search of food for them; and if fresh flowers be then provided, it will by degrees become so familiar as to introduce its young, and pass the night there.

T. Serrirostris, Vieill.; *T. Petasophorus*, Pr. Max.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Petasophore*, Tem.; *Sawbeaked Humming Bird*. Nearly five inches in length, of which the tail is rather more than one and a half, and the beak above three quarters of an inch; the latter is black, gently arched throughout its whole length, and the upper mandible has its edges armed with small sharp indentations; all the upper parts are golden green, and in certain lights the top of the head brownish; neck and chest bright green, more dusky on the middle than at the edges of the feathers; belly more like the upper parts; rump and under tail-coverts pure white; alar quills dusky-greyish brown; tail golden green, the middle two tipped with dark blue, and those next to them barred with blue near the tip; under surface of the tail bluish-green. This bird is remarkable for a tuft of broad, rounded, rigid feathers of a very bright violet colour, which in certain lights is fiery, blue, and golden, and which, attached beneath the ear, spreads out upon the cheeks and backwards towards the hind neck so completely that the two tufts often touch; legs black. This species is a native of the interior of Brazil, and is continually hovering around the acacias and mimosas.

The other species mentioned by Lesson are—

T. Lalandii, Tem.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche de Lalande, ou le Plumet Bleu*, Less.

T. Ornatus, Gmel.; *le Huppe Col*, Vieill.; *Tufted Necked Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Magnificus, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche hausse-col blanc*, Less.

T. Chalybeus, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Vieillot*, Less.

The genus *Campylopterus* of Swainson has the bill curved; the shafts of the alar quills flattened, dilated, and curved, so as to have a sabre-like form; the tail is short and equal.

T. Ensipennis: *Campylopterus Ensipennis*, Swains.; *Blue Sickle-winged Humming Bird*. About five inches in length, and stoutly formed; beak strong and black; upper and under parts deep golden-green, except a bright violet-blue patch upon the throat and front of the neck; wings violet-brown, extending rather beyond the tail, of which the feathers are wide, the middle two golden-green, the next two bluish-black, and the outermost three black at their base and the remainder white. Is a native of South America.

With this group, among which Swainson includes *T. Recurvirostra*, as already mentioned, are included—

T. Latipennis, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche à larges tuyaux*, Buff.; *Broad-shafted Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Cirrhochloris, Vieill.; *l'Oiseau-Mouche Modeste*, Less.

TROCHI-
LUS.

TROCHI-
LUS.*Tooth-beaked Humming Birds—Ramphodon, Less.*

Beak straight and lengthy; upper mandible terminating in a curved, pointed, hook-like tip; point of the lower mandible sharp and straight; the lower received within the upper mandible, and the edges of both armed with strong well-defined teeth near their tip.

T. Nævius, St. Croix; *le Ramphodon Tacheté*, Less.; *Tooth-beaked Humming Bird*. Five inches and a half in length, of which the tail is more than one inch and a half, and the beak half an inch long; upper mandible black, lower white with a blackish tip; top of the head brownish-green; back the same, tinged with reddish-copper, and the edges of all the feathers encircled with brown, producing a scaly appearance; above each eye a pale rufous streak; cheeks and front of the neck covered with long feathers of a bright golden maroon, divided by a longitudinal band of small scaly black feathers, extending from beneath the lower mandible upon the front of the neck; chest, fore part of the belly, and flanks, varied with broad longitudinal white and blackish streaks, which become reddish upon the hinder part of the belly; under tail-coverts broad, rufous, with a central black streak; the primary alar quills are wide, nearly as long as the tail, and purplish-brown, the secondaries are tipped with white; the tail is broad and full, its quills have rounded tips, and the middle ones are longer than the others; the middle four are on their upper surface bright deep bronze copper-green, subsiding into golden purple on the base of the outermost quills, of which the tops are bright shining brownish-rufous; the under surface of the tail has the same colours but is less golden; legs slender, whitish, the toes very delicate, and the claws longish and curved. Is found in the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro.

True Humming Birds—Trochilus, Less.; Swains.

Beak long, very straight or but slightly curved, cylindrical or rather broader than its depth; point of the upper mandible curved, and that of the lower very sharp; the upper wider than the lower mandible, which it receives within it, and its edges turned inward; the small feathers covering the nasal pits seemingly continued on the sides of the beak in a scarcely discernible chink; head large; neck short; body stout; wings falcular, but much broader and straighter than in the Fly-birds and reaching the end of the tail or beyond it, except when the middle two quills of the latter stretch out into long thread-like extremities; tarsi very short and weak; the front three toes of nearly equal length, their claws very sharp and much curved; tarsi feathered to the heel, and sometimes even to the toes.

T. Pella, Lin.; *le Colibri Topaze*, Buff.; *Topaz Humming Bird*, Lath. Five inches and a half in length, exclusive of the elongations of the two middle quills, which are three inches longer; beak an inch in length, black; the male has the plumage of the head silky, of a velvety black, with dingy and violet glossings, which descends on the neck and encircles a scaly patch of emerald green in the shade, and of golden yellow when the light falls on it; wing-coverts and under parts metallic fiery red, gradually dissolving into the golden copper and emerald colouring of the rump and upper tail-coverts; vent brownish; leg feathers pure white; alar quills purplish-brown, but the shoulders greenish-copper colour, and the secondaries bright chestnut; the tai

has the middle two quills elongated into two delicate violet-black narrow threads, a little expanded at their tips, drooping and crossing each other, their remaining parts being golden green; the adjoining two chestnut at their base, and brown on their terminal half, and the outer two on each side flax coloured. The female is distinguished by the absence of the caudal threads, and by the tail being pointed and conical, its middle two quills being still longest; all the upper parts are pure emerald green, sometimes tinged with reddish and coppery upon the occiput and neck; the throat-patch is ill defined, and consists of four or five longitudinal rows of scaly feathers, copper-red when glanced on by the light, but otherwise reddish-brown; under parts bright golden green dulled with greyish; vent greyish; under coverts golden greenish-blue; wings within and at their edges chestnut-red, and the quill-feathers purple-brown, middle two caudal quills golden green, the adjacent two on either side bright violet-blue, and the outer two bright cinnamon, sometimes spotted with brown on the base and edges. Is one of the most common species, and found throughout the whole of Guiana, in the neighbourhood of rivers and streams, perched upon the lower branches of trees and skimming upon the surface of the water like Swallows.

T. Rufigaster, Vieill.; *le Colibri à ventre roux*, Less.; *Red-bellied Humming Bird*. Total length scarcely three inches, of which the tail is more, and the beak rather less than an inch long; the upper mandible slender, the lower at its basal half yellow, and thence to its tip black; upper parts greenish-copper-red, passing into bright cinnamon red on the rump; throat whitish; neck, chest, belly and flanks, golden-red; upon each ear a rufous spot edged with black, and sometimes a dingy black spot on the throat; wings narrow and purplish-brown; tail consisting of slender graduated quills, the middle two longer than the others, but not forming threads; colour of the caudal quills brown, edged with rufous; upper tail-coverts rufous, under brown; toes not feathered. Is a native of Brazil, and flies quickly in a straight direction, with its tail outstretched, and uttering a slight hissing noise. It is not shy, and often approaches mankind when pursuing insects. It fixes its nest upon the leaf of a tree, building it of the reddish vegetable wool found on ferns and other plants; it has but little depth, and is surrounded externally with little threads and straws. To these may be added—

T. Superciliosus, Lin.; *le Colibri à brins blancs*, Buff.; *Supercilious Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Squalidus, Natter.; *Polytmus Brasiliensis*, Briss.; *le Colibri à Vestiture terne*, Less.

T. Auratus, Lin.; *le Colibri Grenat*, Less.; *Garnet-throated Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Viridis, Vieill.; *le Colibri Cyanure*, Less.

T. Graminius, Gmel.; *le Colibri de Mexique*, Buff.; *Blackbreasted Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Aurulentus, Vieill.; *le Colibri Hausse-col doré*, Less.

T. Holosericeus, Lin.; *le Colibri vert et noir*, Buff.; *Blackbellied Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Hirsutus, Lin.; *Polytmus Brasiliensis*, Briss.; *le Colibri Hirsute*, Less.; *Rufousbellied Humming Bird*, Lath.

T. Leucurus, Lin.; *le Collier rouge*, Buff.; *White-tailed Humming Bird*, Lath.

TROCHI-
LUS.

TROCHI-
LUS. *T. Simplex*, Less.
T. Prevostii, Less.
TROCHO-
DEN-
DRON. See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Buffon, *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux*; Vieillot in *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, vol. xxiii.; Lesson, *Histoire Natu-*

relle des Oiseaux-Mouches et des Colibris; Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*; Prince Max. zu Wied, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*; Latham's *General History of Birds*; Swainson's *Natural History and Classification of Birds*; Wilson's *American Ornithology*. TROCHI-
LUS.
TROD.

TROCHISCANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Koch, from the Greek τροχισκος, a small wheel, and ανθος, a flower, in allusion to the shape of the flower. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae-Seselineæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; petals unguiculate, spatulate, each furnished with a triangular inflexed point; fruit compressed a little at the sides; mericarps with five sharp rather winged equal ribs, the two lateral ones marginal; vittæ three or four in each furrow, and eight in the commissure; carpophore bipartite; seed rather semiterete.

This genus is separated from *Ligusticum*, and is nearly allied to *Athamanta*; it consists of a single known species, *T. nodiflorus*, which is a glabrous, perennial herb, having one radical biternate leaf, with large unequally serrated leaflets; the stem is much branched, and naked at top; the involucre wanting, or of one leaf, and the involucels of from two to five leaves. The flowers are white, and those on the disk of the umbel are sterile.

TROCHISCIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Kutzing, from the Greek τροχια, a circle, and σκια, a shade. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Algæ*, and the natural family of *Algæ-Desmidiaceæ-Liberæ*. Generic character: corpuscles not inclosed, vesiculate, usually globose, solitary, or joined by two threes or fours. There are several species of this genus known.

TROCHOCARPA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek τροχος, a wheel, and καρπος, a fruit, on account of the putamen of the fruit being wheel-shaped and ten-lobed. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Ipacrideæ-Staphylliæ*. Generic character: calyx bibracteate; corolla funnel-shaped, with a spreading bearded limb; ovarium ten-celled; drupe baccate, containing a wheel-shaped ten-lobed putamen, which is at length divisible into many parts.

This genus, which is closely allied to *Acrotriche*, contains only one known species, *T. Laurina*, a native of New South Wales; it is a glabrous tree, with hard wood, and scattered, petiolate nerved, broad, laurel-like leaves; the flowers are small and white, and are disposed in axillary and terminal, solitary, or aggregate slender spikes; hypogynous disk cup-shaped, and five-lobed; drupe size of a pea. The genus approaches *Decaspora* both in character and habit.

TROCHODENDRON, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Siebold and Zuccarini, from the Greek τροχος, a wheel, and δένδρον, a tree. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Magnoliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx and corolla none; stamens indefinite in many series, deciduous; anthers dehiscing at the sides longitudinally; ovarium five to eight-celled, containing numerous ovula; ovula in two series, pendulous; styles five or six, continuous with the back of the cells, persistent, recurved at their apices; stigmas running down the inner sides of the cells; capsule globose, corticate, five to eight-celled,

five to eight-valved from the apex downwards; seeds numerous, pendulous, linear, attenuated at both ends, angular; embryo with rather fleshy cotyledons, and a thick, conical, superior radicle.

Only a single species of this genus is known; it is an aromatic tree or shrub, a native of the south of Japan. The leaves are approximate, and remain three years; they are ovate-rhomboid, serrated, coriaceous, and glabrous on long petioles. The flowers are disposed in simple, terminal racemes, and each pedicel is propped by a linear bract at the base.

TROCHOSERIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Poeppig and Endlicher from τροχος, a wheel, and σερίς, succory. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, homocarpous; involucre campanulate, with imbricate scales, the outer scales squarrose; receptacle flat, epaleate, alveolate; corollas ligulate; achenia uniform, rostrate, glabrous, elliptic, plano-obcompressed, multicostate, the ribs suberously costate, with a long slender beak, and a lateral areola inside; pappus uniform, pilose in many series.

A small, many-stemmed, villously canescent herb, a native of Chili. The leaves are radical, oblong, pinnatifid, hairy; the stems are quite simple and one-headed, the heads are large and yellow. The genus is identical with *Macrorhynchus* of Lessing.

TROCHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Turbinaceous Trachelipodous Phytophagous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell conical, with an elevated spire, sometimes shortened; its periphery more or less angular, often delicate and sharp; aperture transversely depressed; its edges disconnected above; columella arched, more or less projecting at the base; an opercule. Animal gasteropodous; spiral; head furnished with two tentacles, having subpeduncular eyes at their base; tongue armed with hooklets; respiratory cavity not furnished with a syphon.

The animal of this genus is very similar to the *Murices*, but distinguished by the absence of a syphon at the front of its respiratory cavity for the introduction of water, and by the edges of its cloak being furnished with lobes. Although the aperture is more or less square, the opercule is always completely circular, slightly convex where attached, and concave in the opposite direction. They are marine animals, living at a short distance from the coast, in clefts of rocks, or wherever marine plants, corallines, &c. are found. They are distributed throughout all seas. Gmelin enumerated eighty species, and though abstracting some for the formation of his genera *Solarium* and *Rotella*, Lamarck still describes seventy-eight. *Trochus Imperialis*, Gmel., may be taken as the type.

TROD, } See TREAD.
TROAD, } A. S. trode, past participle of tread.
TRODE. } See an Example from May in v. TRI-
UMPH.

The way, path, (trode or trodden.)

TROD
—
TROGON.

One day as he did raunge the fields abroad,
Whilst his faire Pastorella was elsewhere,
He chaunst to come, far from all peoples troad,
Unto a place, whose plesaunce did appere
To passe all others on the earth which were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 10.

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless hast,
Yet is his misse not mickle.

Id. The Shepheard's Calendar. July.

Their empty channels may be troad on dry,
(Though pay'd with pearles) then pretious in no eye.
Stirling. Doomes-Day. The Third Howre.

TROGON, Lin.; *Couroucou*, Lath. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Zygodactylæ*, order *Scansores*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak much shorter than the head, large, vaulted, convex, much wider than its depth, curved at the tip, and toothed on the edges; its base furnished with long bristles, which hide the open nostrils there situated; wings of moderate size, the first three quills graduated, the fourth and fifth longest; legs short and weak; tarsus much shorter than the outer toe, and partially feathered.

"Splendour and brilliancy of plumage," says Temminck, "are indeed the only gifts in which the *Couroucous* participate; elegance of form, nobleness of gait, quickness of flight, docility and sweetness of manner, they have not." "Their very short neck, together with the vast mass of feathers, hiding their very short feet, and a very broad pendant tail, deprive them of every kind of grace, and give the parts covered with rufous plumage the appearance of a mass of dead leaves." Their abundant plumage is very slightly connected by its delicate quills to an exceeding thin skin, so that the slightest touch detaches considerable portions of it. Their irides are dusky and scarcely visible, and the edges of the eyelids always coloured. The greater number of the genus have a large space on the occipital region entirely bare. The mass of the feathers appears much greater than they really are, being covered with thick down, and their tips only richly coloured. Their tail is narrow, long, and graduated. They are found in both the old and new world; all those of the latter being distinguished by many delicate denticulations along the margins of both mandibles, whilst the former have but one. The sexes are distinguished by difference of colour; but together they make their nest in a hole of an antiquated tree, the decayed fragments of which, without any other addition, serve for the purpose; and here the female deposits three or four large obtuse eggs. When first hatched, the young are entirely naked, and only after some days become covered sparingly with down, but during the first year they acquire their brilliant plumage, which slightly resembles that of the female. During the day-time they sit perched on a branch of thick underwood, and are scarcely visible, and even when observed do not take to flight, but allow of being approached without fear and are easily taken. D'Azzara says they usually perch on branches of moderate height, and do not descend, but quietly sit and snap up such insects as come within their reach. They feed also on some soft succulent fruits, and only leave their cool and shady retreat at early morn and evening. Their breeding time occurs frequently during the year, and at these periods the male leaves his solitude and

VOL. XXVIII.

utters a doleful cry, somewhat resembling its name *couroucou*. The Brazilian name of this genus is, according to Prince Maximilian, *Çurukua* or *Çurukui*, spelt with a Ç, and not with a C, as written by Marcgrave: hence the former writer calls them *Surukudá*, by which name they are commonly known in Paraguay; but in some districts they are called *Pompéo* and in others *Pavao*.

a. *Edges of the Beak not denticulated.*

T. Gigas, Tem.; *le Grand Couracou à ventre blanc de Java, ou le Couroucou Géant*, Levaill.; *Gigantic Couroucou*. This is the largest of the genus, measuring eighteen inches in length, and twice the size of the largest American species; beak yellow; head, back of the neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, very bright yellowish-green, with golden glossings; throat, and front of the neck to the chest, of the same colour all the under parts and the under tail-coverts white; upper great wing-coverts, and the feathers nearest the back delicately traversed with black, green, and white; alar quills black-brown, with white edges above and greyish beneath; middle six caudal quills of equal length, the others graduated, bright yellowish-green above, and greyish, frosted with white beneath; tarsi not feathered; toes and claws brown. Is a native of Java.

T. Fasciatus, Lath.; *le Couroucou Kondea*, Tem.; *Banded Couroucou*. About eleven and a half inches in length; beak and ocular circle blue; top and back of the head, front of the neck and chest deep black, inclosed in a little white band, forming a collar; the nape and all the under parts very bright vermilion; the back of the neck and all the upper parts, also the middle two caudal quills, bright tobacco-brown; the wings black, but all the secondaries and coverts have far distant, delicate white bands; the middle two caudal quills tipped with black, the two following on either side are entirely black, and the three outer black and white; legs black, and covered with delicate, spreading feathers, having decomposed webs. It is a native of Sumatra, where it is known as the *Burongkasumba*; and is very rarely found in Ceylon, where it is called by the natives *Rantwan Kondea*; but its habits are unknown.

T. Diardii, Tem.; *Diard's Couroucou*. Twelve inches in length; beak very bright blue. Temminck observes that this species so nearly resembles the last, that he for a long time hesitated to admit it as distinct. It is, however, distinguished from the *Banded Couroucou*, in being always of larger size, and having a stronger beak; it never has the white band or collar below the black chest; its back is browner, the white zigzags on the wings are more closely arranged, the occipital band is rosy instead of bright red, and the terminal half of the lateral caudal quills is marbled with black on a white ground, the belly is more red, and from the absence of the band on the chest, the red and black are more sharply defined. It is a native of Sumatra and also of Borneo.

T. Ardens, Tem.; *le Couroucou Rousseau*, ib.; *Brilliant Couroucou*. From eleven to twelve inches in length; beak tipped with orange, its base blue; head very deep brown, slightly tinged with olive; nape, back, and scapulars dead leaf coloured; upper tail-coverts and rump brown, tinged with orange; chin and throat

TROGON. black, chest and belly pale brown; other under parts dead leaf coloured; wing-coverts regularly marked with very delicate reddish and black bands; the outer webs of the secondaries similarly marked, but their inner webs and the primary quills black, the latter having their outer edges white; middle two caudal quills reddish-rusty, and tipped with black, the next two black, and the outer three blackish at their base and white at their terminal half; legs ashy. Is a native of Mindanao.

T. Narina, Vieill.; *le Couroucou à ventre rouge d'Afrique ou le Couroucou Narina*, Levaill.; *Narina Couroucou*. Nine inches in length; beak yellow, its tip black; upper parts, throat, and front of the neck golden green; under parts deep rose-red; great wing-coverts grey, zigzagged with blackish; lateral caudal quills white without and black within; legs brown. In the female the forehead, throat, and front of the neck are brownish-rufous, and the upper part of the chest ashy-brown; the alar quills are blackish with white stems. The young birds have the throat, neck, and chest ashy-rufous, and the under parts greyish rose-coloured. Is a native of Africa.

T. Reinwardtii, Tem.; *Reinwardt's Couroucou*. From eleven to twelve inches in length; beak coral red, and its base rather narrower than in *T. Ardens*; top of the head, cheeks, and sides of the neck green, with an olive tinge, as is also a broad band on the chest; back and rump bright glossy green; wing-coverts rayed with green and yellow; throat, belly, and under tail-coverts bright yellow, and upon each flank a large orange spot; all the caudal quills bright glossy bluish-green, the three lateral tipped with white, and their outer webs also white; legs orange; tarsi feathered. Is a native of Java and of the Moluccas.

T. Rutilus, Vieill.; *T. Cinnamonicus*, Tem.; *le Couroucou roux à ventre jaune de Ceylan, ou le Couroucou Cannelle*, Levaill.; *Cinnamon Couroucou*. Beak black; head and neck deep green; upper parts brownish-rufous; under parts deep rose-coloured; alar quills marked with blackish-green and white; quills black with white stems; middle caudal quills tipped with black, the lateral quills black, spotted on their outside with white; legs blackish. The young birds have the upper parts pale rufous and the under white. Is a native of Ceylon.

T. Rufus, Gmel.; *le Couroucou roux à ventre jaune des Molucques ou le Couroucou Aurore*, Levaill.; *Aurora Couroucou*. Eight inches in length; beak brown; face, head, back, and front of the neck to the chest, shoulders, rump, and upper tail-coverts rust red; under parts and under tail-coverts jonquil yellow; alar coverts regularly zigzagged transversely with black and white; middle six caudal quills of equal length, and bright rust coloured, the following three on each side much graduated, zigzagged with black and white transversely; legs brown. Is a native of the Moluccas, and distinct from *T. Violaceus*, of which Buffon considered it only a variety.

T. Duvaucelii, Tem.; *Duvaucel's Couroucou*. Rather more than eight and a half inches in length; beak pale blue, as also the bare space at the commissure of the beak, which extends towards the eyes; head, and upper part of the neck velvet-black; lower part of the neck, all the under parts, the rump, and tail-coverts, very brilliant red; upper part of the back and scapulars rust

red; wings black, zigzagged with white; middle two caudal quills brown, tipped with black, the next two completely black, and the outer three black and white; the leg bracelets of feathers very wide, rose-coloured, and edged with brown. Is a native of Sumatra.

T. Dreskios, Tem.; *le Couroucou Montagnard*, ib.; *Mountain Couroucou*. Beak black, its tip blue; top of the head, nape, and cheeks olive green; shoulders, back, and middle two caudal quills bright chestnut, tinged with orange on the rump; front of the neck, hind part of the belly, and under wing-coverts yellow; chest, belly, and flanks bright orange; thighs black; wings black, and their coverts marked transversely with white; middle two caudal quills broadly tipped with black, the next two completely black, as are also the outer three, except at their tips, which are white; legs blackish. In the female the colours are less brilliant. Is a native of Java, and perhaps also of Sumatra.

b. *With the edges of the beak more or less numerous and deeply denticulated.*

T. Pavoninus, Spix; *le Couroucou Pavonin*, Tem.; *Peacock Couroucou*. Sixteen inches in length; beak reddish; the head and throat golden bronze; neck, chest, shoulders, back, wing and tail-coverts, and the middle two tail-quills (rather longer than the rest) very brilliant golden green; and rendered still more bright by the velvety character of the plumage, and the decomposed edges of its webs; the great wing-coverts spread in bright plates, and those of the tail, in which the middle two are lengthened into filaments with fringed edges, add much to the richness of the plumage, which is relieved by the carmine belly and under wing-coverts; caudal quills black, the outer two tipped with white; tarsal feathers black; legs brown. Is a native of the interior of the Brazils, and the two long tail feathers used by the Peruvians as head ornaments.

T. Curucui, Lin.; *le Couroucou à ventre rouge, Buff.*; *Red-bellied Couroucou*. Ten and a quarter inches in length; beak yellowish-green; ocular circlelets orange; irides dusky; face black; head, throat, neck, upper part of the breast, back and middle caudal quills golden green, the latter tipped with black, lateral tail-quills transversely banded with black and white; lower part of the breast, belly, and rump bright shining red; thighs blackish-grey; legs grey. Is a native of Brazil.

T. Violaceus, Gmel.; *le Couroucou à ventre jaune, Buff.*; *Yellow-bellied Couroucou*. Nearly thirteen inches in length; beak greenish-white; eyelids naked, bluish-white; irides greyish-brown; face blackish; head, neck, and breast beautiful steel blue, varying with green; back, scapulars, shoulders, and lesser wing-coverts copper-green; belly, vent, and rump, orange-yellow; anterior edge of the wing, greater wing-coverts and quills black, the anterior of the latter white at their root, and at their anterior edge; legs greyish-black. Is a native of Brazil and Cayenne, living in the woods even to the sea-coast; its note is a monotonous, short, often repeated whistle, which sinks from above downwards, and has some resemblance to the voice of the Hen Turkey. If its cry be imitated, it will approach and sit in the neighbourhood of the caller. Its flight is soft like that of the Owl, but not rapid like the Cuckoo. The *T. Leverianus*, *Viridis* and *Strigilatus* are the same species.

TROGON.

TROGON. *T. Aurantiacus*, Spix; *le Couroucou Souci*, Tem.;

Orange Couroucou. But little smaller than *T. Pavoninus*; beak cinereous; top of the head, ocular circlets, and thighs black; back of the head, nape, and band on the neck greenish-blue; shoulders and back golden green, with a copper tinge; upper tail-coverts emerald; under parts deep orange; wing-coverts ashy, dotted with white, quills black, edged with white anteriorly, the secondaries white at their base, caudal quills steel green above at their tip, and beneath black, the middle ones entirely green with black tips, the outer three graduated, spotted in the middle with white, and at their base black; the next two black on their inner vane; legs black, frosted with white. Native of Brazil.

T. Roseigaster, Vieill.; *le Couroucou à Caleçon rouge*, Buff.; *le Couroucou Damoiseau*, Levaill.; *Rose-bellied Couroucou*. Thirteen inches in length; beak yellow; upper parts bright sea-green, but in certain lights seemingly powdered with pearl; throat, front of the neck and chest beautiful pearly green; vent and under tail-coverts pale rose-colour, fading into white; wing-coverts delicately traversed with greenish-black and white; quills black, spotted with white; middle caudal quills greenish blue, the lateral ones graduated white externally, and at their tips the outermost has a spot of greenish-black; legs yellow. Native of St. Domingo.

T. Variegatus, Spix; *Variegated Couroucou*. Nearly nine inches in length; beak whitish; head and neck steel violet begirt with green; forehead, ocular circlets and throat blackish; back copper green tinged with golden; chest and under parts purple vermilion; alar coverts greyish, as it were spotted with black and white and dusty; caudal quills bluish-green, the outer ones banded with black and white; thighs and legs black. Native of Brazil.

T. Temnurus, Tem.; *Docked Tail Couroucou*. Ten inches in length; is remarkable for the docked proportions of its caudal quills, which assume a crescentic form, the barbs becoming shorter towards the sides; base of the upper and all the lower mandible vermilion; the other part black; top of the head and cheeks deep steel blue; nape, back, scapulars, lesser wing-coverts, and bases of the secondary quills very bright deep metallic green; secondaries, towards their tips, spotted with white, and tipped with a black band, having a greenish tinge; the primaries are also similarly glossed, and have their outer webs marked with square white and black spots; front of the neck, chest, part of the belly, and flanks greyish, the other under parts and under tail-coverts beautifully tinged with red; middle six caudal quills very deep blue, with metallic green glossings, the outer three on each side of the same colour for three-fourths of their length, then marked with two or three white spots and tipped with white. Is a native of Cuba and Havannah.

T. Collaris, Viell.; *le Couroucou Rosalba*, Levaill.; *Collared Couroucou*. Beak brown; upper parts emerald green; throat green; upon the neck a white collar; under parts red; outer three caudal quills barred with black and white; legs brown. The young have the upper parts inclining to rufous, and the under ashy-red. Temminck says that *T. Castaneus*, Spix, is the female of this species. It is very rare in Cayenne, and only found in the interior; it is also a native of Brazil.

T. Atricollis, Vieill.; *le Couroucou Oranga*, Levaill.; *Black-necked Couroucou*. Ten inches in length; beak

whitish; face, chin, and throat black; head and all the upper parts golden green; breast, lower part of the neck, and lower part of the back varying dusky blue; breast, belly, vent, and rump pale yellow; wing-coverts blackish, marbled with white; lateral tail feathers beautifully marked transversely with black and white; legs brownish-grey. Is a native of Bahia.

T. Sulphureus, Spix; *Sulphur-bellied Couroucou*. Thirteen inches in length; beak whitish; head, neck, back, and rump glossy green; forehead, throat, and thighs black; chest and belly sulphureous; wing-coverts black, zigzagged with white; middle caudal quills steel-green tipped with black, the lateral ones having their outer web copper yellow with black tips, and the outermost black, banded with black and white at the edge and towards the tip, which is white; legs black. Native of Brazil.

See Buffon, *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux*; Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*; Vieillot, *Galerie des Oiseaux*; Le Vaillant, *Sur les Couroucous*; Pr. Max. zu Wied, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*; Spix, *Novæ Species Avium Brasiliensium*.

TROGOSSITA, in Zoology, a genus of Corticolous Tetramerous Coleopterous Insects.

Generic character. Antennæ short, bead-form, and swelling towards their tip, the last three joints being larger; mandibles strong, projecting, and dentated; body lengthy and depressed; thorax truncated anteriorly and narrowed behind, so as to be distinct from the wing-cases.

Although the contraction of the hind part of the thorax approximates this genus to *Passalus*, yet is it distinguished by the number of its tarsal joints, and by the form of its antennæ; the latter also separates it from *Lucanus* in which the antennæ are bent and flattened at the extremity. The *Lucani* have also the jaws long, almost membranous, clothed, and with a single tooth in the centre, whilst the *Trogossitæ* have their jaws short, almost coriaceous, ciliated, and toothed at the base; and have also an upper lip, which the *Lucani* have not. The larva of the *T. Mauritanica*, the type of the genus, is whitish, its body consisting of twelve pretty distinct rings, and covered with short stiff hairs, the latter ring armed with a pair of very hard corneous hooks; the head black, hard, and scaly, and furnished with a pair of curved, very sharp, hard mandibles; it has six short scaly feet attached to the first three rings of the body, upon which are some dusky spots. It is about two-thirds of an inch in length, and scarcely a line in width. It is very abundant in the South of France, where it does great damage to the corn, whence Latreille has derived its generic name; and is most destructive towards the end of winter, when it has attained its full growth. At the beginning of spring it leaves the heaps of corn, and hides itself in holes and clefts of the granary walls, and even buries itself in the earth to pass through its metamorphosis; whence it comes out perfect in the course of the spring or summer. Whether it pierces the grain to deposit its eggs is not known. Two species are described.

TROGULUS, in Zoology, a genus of Exantennated Tracheal Arachnidans.

Generic character. Head concealed by a projecting hood, and confounded with the thorax; mandibles two, short, geniculate, and double-jointed, their extremities pincer-shaped; palpi filiform; eyes two, nearly sessile,

TROGON
—
TROGULUS.

TROGULUS. dorsal, and slightly separated; body ovate; legs four pairs, the second and fourth largest; the others nearly equal; tarsi two-jointed.

TROLLIUS. The animal to which this name was assigned by Latreille is the *Acarus Nepæformis*, first described by Scopoli, and to which the generic title *Phalangium* was given by Linnæus. It belongs to the family *Phalangides*, of Lamarck, and is remarkable for a peculiar kind of hood formed by the front of the body, into which the different parts of the mouth are received; its surface is finely granular; each side of its thorax forms a projecting edge, and a ridge runs along the middle of the abdomen. But one species is known, the *Phalangium Tricarinatum*, Lin., which is found in the South of France and in Spain.

TROLL, or } Ger. *trollen* or *trillen*; D. *drollen*
TROUL, } or *drillen*, *vertere*, *volvere*; A. S.
TROLL, n. } *thirl-ian*, to trill, thrill, or drill.

To turn or move round; like a wheel or a ball; to run quickly round; to move, to drive, to utter or speak volubly;

A *troll*, used in fishing for pike, over which a line of great length rolls.

To *troll*, met.; to allure, (as with a baited *trolling* line.)

I'll have you chronicled, and chronicled, and cut and chronicled and all to be prais'd, and sung in sonnets, and bath'd in new brave ballads, that all tongues shall *troule* you in *Sæcula Sæculorum*, my kind can-carriers.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Philaster*, act v.

To what end should any man be sad in this world? give a man that when he goes to hanging cries *troul* the black boul to me; and a woman that will sing a catch in her travail.

Id. *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, act ii.

He knows well the Pharisee's constitution's too austere to be caught with an ordinary bait, and therefore puts off his title of Beelzebub, prince of lies, as seeing that they are not now for his game; but *trowls* and baits him with a nobler prey, and comes in the person of a Cato or Aristarchus, a severe disciplinarian, a grave censor, or as his most Satanical name imports, *διαβολος*, an accuser, and then the Pharisee bites presently.

Hammond. *Works*, vol. iv. fol. 614. *Sermon* 8.

Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue *traule*.

F. Beaumont. *The Ex-ale-tation of Ale*.

Ah! how unlike to Gerard-street,
 Where beaux and belles in parties meet;
 Where gilded chairs and coaches throng,
 And jostle as they *trowl* along.

Swift. *Dan Smedley's Petition*.

Cheerful at morn, he wakes from short repose,
 Breathes the keen air, and carols as he goes;
 With patient angle *trol's* the finny deep,
 Or drives his vent'rous ploughshare to the steep.

Goldsmith. *The Traveller*.

TROLLIUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Conrad Gesner, from an old German word *trol* or *trolen*, signifying something round, in allusion to the form of the flowers, whence also the English name *Globe Flower*. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Polygynia*, and the natural family of *Ranunculaceæ-Helleboreæ*. Generic character: calyx of five, ten, or fifteen deciduous, petaloid, coloured sepals; petals five to twenty, small, linear, flattened, unilabiate; stamens and ovaria numerous; carpels numerous, sessile, columnar, many-seeded.

A well-known genus, consisting of nine known species, natives of Europe, Asiatic Russia, Nepal, and North America. They are smooth, perennial, slightly acrid herbs, with deeply divided or cut leaves; the

flowers are large and elegant, yellow or orange-coloured, referable to *Ranunculus* in shape. The *T. Europæus* is considered a festival flower in many countries of the north; the species are all highly ornamental, and are therefore well fitted for decorating flower-borders.

TRO'LLOP, } Fr. *troller*, "to *trowle*, to range;"
TROLLOPEE. } *trollerie*, a trowling, a disordered ranging. Cotgrave. And hence *trollop*.

One who goes, strolls about, from place to place, carelessly, loosely dressed. *Trollopee*, a loose dress.

For does it not argue rather the lascivious promptness of his own fancy, who from the harmless mention of a sleek stone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian *trollops*?

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 120. *An Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

AUT. A fellow (sir) that I have knowne to goe about with *troll-my-dames*.

Shakspeare. *Winter's Tale*, act iv. sc. 2, fol. 290.

Let him, in part, be made your pattern,
 Whose muse, now queen, and now a slattern,
 Trick'd out in Rosciad rules the roast,
 Turns *trapes* and *trollop* in the ghost.

Lloyd. *The Cocker of Cripplegate's Letter*.

At once in bright procession spied,
 The female world was at my side,
 Mingled, like many-colour'd patterns,
 Nymphs, mesdames, *trollops*, belles, and slatterns.

Brooke. *Temple of Hymen*.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout. I mean the fat lady in the lute-string *trollopee*. Between you and I, she is but a cutler's wife.

Goldsmith. *Essay* 15.

TROMBIDIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Exantennated Tracheal Arachnidans*.

Generic character. Mouth furnished with a pair of short, flat mandibles, terminating in a hooked nail; two palpi projecting, pointed, curved inwards, and furnished with a movable appendage beneath their tip; four pediculated eyes, two on each pedicle; body oval, nearly square, slightly depressed, and as it were divided by a contraction into two parts; legs eight.

This genus was first separated from the *Acari* by Fabricius, and placed by Lamarck in his family *Acarides*. They are distinguished from *Erythræus* by having the body transversely contracted, as it were, into two parts, of which the anterior is more solid and elevated, and the posterior softer and narrower, whilst in *Erythræus* there is no division of the body, and the single pair of eyes are sessile, instead of which there are two pairs, one of which is placed on each pedicle. They are the smallest of the family, of a brilliant red colour, very active, and constantly wandering about. The type of the genus is *Acarus Tinctorius*, Lin.; *Tromb. Tinct.*, Fabr., which is from Guinea. A second species, *T. Holosericeum*, is common in gardens and meadows in spring time in Europe.

TROMMSDORFFIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Martius to J. B. Trommsdorff, who has written on the uses of many plants, as well as analysing their chemical parts. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Amaranthaceæ*. Generic character: calyx coloured, of two concave leaves; corolla of five petals, girded by wool; stameneous cup composed of five filaments, bearing so many one-celled, elliptic anthers, intersected by as many very short lobules; scale scarcely any; stigma sessile, capitate, or somewhat two-lobed; utricle or fruit valveless, one-seeded.

This genus has been separated from *Alternanthera*

TROL
LIUS.

TROMMS-
DORFFIA

TROMMS-DORFFIA and *Achyranthes*, and is composed of herbs or under shrubs, clothed with spreading, simple, or stellate villi, silky down, or tomentum; the leaves are opposite; the flowers are minute, terminal, or lateral, crowded into heads. Four species are known.

TROOP.

TROMOTRICHE, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Haworth, from the Greek *τρεμος*, *tremor*, and *τριξ*, *τριχος*, a hair, on account of the cilia of the corolla shaking, or in motion from the least breath of air. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadaceæ-Stapelieæ*. Generic character: corolla smooth, five-cleft, ciliated with tremulous, spatulate hairs; stameneous corolla double, outer one of five horizontal, cuneate-rhomboid, serrated segments or ligulæ, which are joined at their bases, the inner one composed of five unequally bifid segments, the inner branch recurved, and longer and slenderer than the other, and gradually thickened at the apex, where it resembles a stigma.

A genus separated from *Stapelia*, consisting of five known species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, in the sandy deserts.

The species have the habit of *Stapelia*, but the branches are naked and very glaucous, and erectly decumbent; the teeth distant, thick, horizontal, or a little recurved; the corollas are very showy, of many hues, but the scent is disagreeable.

TROOP, *n.* } Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa*; Sp. *tro-*
TROOP, *v.* } *pa*; which Vossius, Menage, and
TROO'PER, } Skinner transpose from the Lat.
TROO'PING, *n.* } *turba*. In low Lat. *troppus* is
grex. See Du Cange and Voss. *de Vit.* l. ii. c. xviii.
But the words exist in the Northern languages; A. S. *trep-as*; D. *troppe*; Ger. *tropp*, *trup*; which Wachter derives from the Ger. *trieb-en*, *agere*, *agitare*, ut *agmen* ab *agendo*, quia a duce suo *agitur*. R. of Brunne writes it *trip*. A *trip* of goats, sheep, &c. will be a *drove*, a number *driven* together (see Jamieson), brought together. And a *troop*,—

A number led or brought together, led or conducted in a collected number; in a company. To *troop*—

To move, to march in company; in a body; to move, to march.

Mepouht kyng Philip inough was discomfite
When he & alle his *trip* for nouht fled so tite.

R. Brunne, p. 203.

The said king by his writs, caused proclamation to be made throughout the whole kingdom, that he had caused his uncle the duke of Gloucester, and the earls of Arundel and Warwick, to be taken and arrested, not for any assemblings or *troopings* by them formerly made within the kingdom of England, but for very many extortions, oppressions, and other things by them afterwards done, and perpetrated, against his royalty, and kingly majesty.

State Trials. 1 Henry IV., Anno 1399. Richard II.

Moreouer, when he will make his progresse from one countrey to another, hee hath foure *troupes* of horsemen, one being appointed to goe a dayes iourney before, and another to come a dayes iourney after him; the third to march on his right hand, and the fourth on his left, in the maner of a crosse, he himselfe being in the midst, and so euery particular *troupe* haue their daily iourneys limited vnto them, to the ende they may provide sufficient victuals without defect.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. ii. p. 62. Odoricus.

They being *trooped* together in their order, and a general salutation being made, there was presently a generall silence.

Id. *Ib.*, vol. iii. p. 441. Noua Albion.

The whych thyng when Cesar hard of, deuiding hys horsemen

likewyse into thre *troupes*, he comaunded the to procede agaynst theyr enemies.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 221.

O, gently come into my feeble brest,
Come gently; but not with that mightie rage,
Wherewith the martiall *troupes* thou doest inuest,
And hartes of great heroes doest enrage,
That nought their kindled corage may aswage.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 11.

Then back she stands; and then desires, as fain
Again to look, to see if he were near.
At length a glitt'ring *troop* far off she spies;
Perceives the throng, and hears the shouts and cries.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book ii.

But for that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the grissly legions that *troop*
Under the sooty flag of Acheron.

Milton. Comus, v. 602.

So, when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the infernal jail,
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.

Id. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

So have I known a bold *trooper* fight in the confusion of a battle, and being warm with heat and rage, received, from the swords of his enemy, wounds open like a grave; but he felt them not.

Taylor, vol. i. Sermon 19.

Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,
The little *trooping* birds unwisely scares.

Thomson. Spring.

Before the merry *troop* the minstrels play'd;
All in their master's liveries were array'd,
And clad in green, and on their temples wore
The chaplets white and red their ladies bore.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Two of these [seals' skins] being fastened together, a man sits a-stride them, having one before and the other behind him; and so sits firmer than in a *trooper's* saddle.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part iii. ch. iv. p. 38.

Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale,
Where, diligent to catch the first faint gleam
Of smiling day, they gossip'd side by side,
Come *trooping*, at the house-wife's well-known call,
The feather'd tribes domestic.

Cowper. The Task, book v.

TROPÆOLUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from the Greek *τροπαιον*, a trophy, on account of the leaves having the form of a buckler, and the flower of an empty helmet. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Tropæoleæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, the upper lobe drawn out into a spur; petals five, unequal, the three lower ones smaller or wanting; stamens eight, free; carpels three, somewhat erose, kidney-shaped, indehiscent, furrowed, roundish, fixed to the central column; seed large, filling the cell.

A well-known genus, consisting of about twenty distinct species, all very elegant plants, bearing showy flowers, and peltate, entire, or lobed leaves. *T. majus* is the Common *Nasturtium* or Indian Cress, the flowers of which are frequently eaten in salads, as well as the leaves, on account of their having a flavour like that of the Garden Cress. The green seeds pickled are used for sauce under the false name of Capers. One of the daughters of Linnæus observed the flowers to emit spontaneously, at certain intervals, sparks like electric ones, visible only in the evening. The roots of *T. tuberosum* are edible when boiled. *T. tricolorum*, *T. brachyceras*, and *T. aduncum*, are cultivated with care by gardeners for their beauty and elegance, and the latter is cultivated at Gibraltar in the open air, under the name of Canary-bird-flower

TROOP.

TROPÆ-
OLUM.

TROPE.

TROPE,

TRO'PICK,

TRO'PICAL,

TRO'PICALLY,

TROPO'LOGY,

TROPOLO'GICAL,

TROPOLO'GICALLY,

TROPOLOGI'ZE.

Fr. *trope*, *tropique*, *tropolo-*
gique; It. *tropo*, *tropico*, *tropo-*
logico; Sp. *tropico*, *tropologia*;
 Lat. *tropus*; Gr. *τροπος*, *τρο-*
πιος, *τροπολογία*, from *τρεπ-*
ειν, to turn.

A *trope*, a turn, a change, a
 metaphor.

Tropology; speech or writing in tropes, changes, (e. g.
 of literal meaning) in metaphor.

A *tropick*; whence the sun appears to turn or return.

This signe of Cancer is cleped the *tropike* of sommer, of *tropos*,
 that is to saine, ayenward.

Chaucer. *The Conclucions of the Astrolabie*, p. 456.

To that we say y^t if it wer but a bare woord spoken, it might be
 taken for an allegory or s^oe other *trope* or common figure of comon
 speaking.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1340. *A Treatise vpon the Pas-*
sion of Chryste.

To answer this doubt, reason perswadeth, the hottest place in
 the world to bee vnder and about the two *tropickes*; for there more
 then in any other place doe both the causes of heate concur,
 that is, the perpendicular falling of the sunne beames, at right
 angles, and a greater continuance of the sunne aboue the horizon,
 the pole there being eleuated three or foure and twentie degrees.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. iii. p. 53. *The Temperature of*
Regions.

They deuide the Scripture in to foure senses, the literal, *tropo-*
logical, allegoricall, and anagogical.

Tyndall. *Works*, fol. 166. *The Obedience of a Christian Man*.

Tropological and anagogical are termes of their own fayning
 and altogether unnecessary.

Id. *Ib.*

If this sence of those words does avoid a *trope*, it brings in a
 distinct proposition; if it be spoken properly, it is more distant
 from giving authority to their new doctrine.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 217. *Of the Real Presence*,
 sec. 7.

But we by the real spiritual presence of Christ do understand
 Christ to be present, as the Spirit of God is present in the hearts
 of the faithful, by blessing and grace, and this is all which
 we mean besides the *tropical* and figurative presence.

Id. *Ib.* sec. 1.

Liberty from sin, or Christian liberty, in this sence is nothing
 but a *tropical* expression, a metaphor and similitude, and there-
 fore is not that real priuiledge by which we were materially ad-
 vantag'd upon the publication of the gospel of Christ.

Id. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. i. fol. 428.

But Bellarmine adds, that if you will not allow him to say so,
 then he grants it in plain terms, that Christ's body is chewed, is
 attrite or broken with the teeth, and that not *tropically* but pro-
 perly, which is the crass doctrine which Christ reprov'd in the
 men of Capernaum.

Id. *Polemical Discourse*, fol. 191. *Of the Real Presence*, sec. 3.

But if by a transition from rhetorick to logick, he shall contend,
 it hath no such part or humour; he committeth an open fallacy,
 and such as was probably committed concerning Spanish mares;
 whose swiftness *tropically* expressed from their generation by the
 wind, might after be grasly taken, and a real truth conceived in
 that cōception.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. c. iii. p. 243.

If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence, then let
 the pagans shew what substantial essence it hath, or that it really
 subsists according to this *tropology*.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 520.

In many cases the first literal sence is the hardest, and some-
 times impossible, and sometimes inconvenient; and when it is
 any of these, although we are not to recede from the literal sence;
 yet we are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or
 figurative.

Taylor, vol. iii. *Sermon xi.* fol. 229.

This was the general opinion concerning the Greekish fables,
 that some of them were physically, and some *tropologically* alle-
 gorical.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 512.

If it be granted that by Athena or Minerva, be *tropologically*
 meant prudence, &c.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 519.

For since on every sea, on every coast,
 Your men have been distress'd, your navy toss'd,
 Seven times the sun has either *tropic* view'd,
 The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.

Dryden. *Virgil. Aeneid*, book i.

Many reasons may be assign'd for this, beside the accidental
 ones from the make of the particular countries, *tropical* winds or
 the like.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 33. Anno 1688.

Such a kind of exercise I take many of those allegorical com-
 ments (those especially of the *tropological* kind) to have been.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. v. p. 312. *Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*.

The law about the Sabbath, for instance, may be supposed
 (over and above the literal meaning) prophetically to signify
 Christ's rest in the grave; *tropologically* to denote the rest of the
 soul, and its cessation from sin; and anagogically to prefigure
 the eternal rest of the saints.

Id. *Ib.* vol. vi. p. 15. *Preface to Scripture Vindicated*.

But divines, by their arbitrary power over their Scriptures,
 make it to signify the Messiah allegorically, and *tropologically* or
 anagogically the inward light of grace, or the outward splendour
 of celestial glory.

Lord Bolingbroke. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 443. *Essay 4. On Autho-*
rity in Matters of Religion.

Figures of words, are commonly called *tropes*, and consist in a
 word's being employed to signify something that is different from
 its original and primitive; so that if you alter the word, you de-
 stroy the figure.

Blair. *Lecture 44*, p. 347.

His appearance was more formidable than that of the other, for
 he wore a large cap made of the tail-feathers of the *tropic* bird,
 and his body was covered with stripes of different coloured cloth,
 yellow, red, and brown.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book i. ch. xx. p. 253.

For not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the
 words, they are fain to omit their superconsequencies, coherencies,
 figures, or *tropologies*.

Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book i. ch. iii.

TROPHIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by P.
 Browne, in his history of Jamaica, from *τρεφω*, to
nourish, on account of its being used in the feed-
 ing of cattle. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order
Tetrandria, and the natural family of *Thymeleæ*. Ge-
 neric character: male flower, with a four parted peri-
 anth, and four stamens: female flower, having the
 ovarium closely combined with the calyx; style bipar-
 tite; stigmas two; berry striated, one-celled, one-
 seeded.

Several species of this genus are known; all tropical
 shrubs, with alternate branches and leaves, and solitary,
 axillary, rarely terminal spikes of flowers; the male
 spikes longer and more dense than the female ones.
 The berries of *T. Americana* are pleasant and acid.

TRO'PHY, } Fr. *trophée*; It. *trofeo*; Sp. *trofeo*;
 TROPHIED. } Lat. *tropæum*; Gr. *τροπαιον*, from
τροπη, a turning, (sc. in flight) from *τρεπ-ειν*, to turn.

A sign or signal (sc.) that the enemy has turned
 the back, has fled; a monument of victory. See the
 Quotation from Potter.

And every reame went he for to see,
 He was so strong that no man might him let;
 At bothe the worldes endes, saith *trophee*,
 In stede of boundes he a piller set.

Chaucer. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 14121.

Then since within this wide great universe
 Nothing doth firme and permanent appeare,
 But all things tost and turned by transverse;
 What then should let, but I aloft should reare
 My *trophee*, and from all the triumph beare?

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, can. 7.

TROPE.

TROPHY

TROPHY.

From whose stone *trophied* head, it on to Wendross went,
Which tow'rd the sea again, resounded it to Dent.

Drayton. *Poly-obion*, song 30.

TROPI-
DURUS.

The manner of adorning *trophies* was hanging up all sorts of
arms taken from the enemy, according to Euripides:

All sorts of arms, that from the foe he took,
He hung about the *trophy* which he rais'd.

Potter. *Antiquities*, book iii. ch. xii.

Seek the known name our Fasti us'd to wear,
The noble mark of many a glorious year;
The name that wont the *trophy'd* arch to grace,
And e'en the temples of the gods found place.

Rowe. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book viii.

He who bears up with an undaunted spirit against them, while
so many are dejected by them, erects on his very many misfor-
tunes a *trophy* to his honour.

Lord Bolingbroke. *Reflections. Upon Exile*.

For know, I trod the *trophy'd* paths of power;

Felt every joy that fair ambition brings;

And left the lonely roof of yonder bower,

To stand beneath the canopies of kings.

Shenstone. *Elegy 7*.

TROPIDIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Lin-
ley, from *τροπις*, a keel. It belongs to the class *Gy-
nandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of
Orchideæ. Generic character: perianth connivent; la-
teral sepals the largest, produced obliquely at the base,
and forming a spur; labellum free, sessile, ventricose,
compressed, constricted at the apex, cucullate, with
reflexed lateral sides; column terete; anther dorsal,
mutic; pollen masses four, cohering into two two-lobed
masses, with a short caudicula.

Only one species is known of this genus; it is a tro-
pical epiphyte.

TROPIDOCARPUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called
by Hooker, from the Greek *τροπις*, a keel, and *καρπος*,
a fruit, on account of the valves of the silique being
keeled. It belongs to the class *Tetradynamia*, order
Siliquosa, and the natural family of *Cruciferae*.
Generic character: calyx of four sepals, sepals equal at
the base; petals four, unguiculate, undivided; stamens
toothless; stigma two-lobed; silique two-valved, nar-
row, compressed from the sides, with keeled valves, and
a very narrow, usually incomplete dissepiment; seeds
numerous, pendulous in one series, oblong compressed,
immarginate, smooth, with free, filiform funicles; coty-
ledons short, narrow, contrary to the dissepiment, radicle
ascendent and accumbent.

This genus is nearly allied to *Erysimum* and *Sisym-
brium*, and consists of annual herbs, natives of the
North-West coast of America; the leaves are pinna-
tifid; the racemes are leafy, and the flowers are small
and yellow.

TROPIDURUS, from the Greek, *τροπις*, a keel, and
ουρα, a tail, Pr. Max. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals
belonging to the family *Iguanida*, order *Sauria*, class
Reptilia.

Generic character. Head protected with large scuta;
front edge of the ear beset with spiny scales; throat
scaly, but without any pendent sac; back and belly
scaly; tail surrounded with spiny, keel-shaped scales;
no femoral pores.

Cuvier's division of the Linnæan genus *Stellio* into
three, *Cordylus*, *Stellio*, and *Uromastix*, is considered
by Pr. Maximilian to be fully justified, but in neither of
the three can the animal now to be described, be placed,
for although confused as it has been with the Levant

Stellion, it is distinguished from it by the absence of the
throat sac, and by the scuta which cover the top of the
head. He has therefore preferred placing it in a dis-
tinct genus.

T. *Torquatus*, Pr. Max.; *Agama Operculata*, Licht.;
Taraguira, Marcgr. About eight and a half inches
long, of which the tail is nearly two-thirds; head rather
broad, ovate above, and somewhat flattened and covered
with irregular large scales; lower jaw a little narrower
than the upper, their edges and the muzzle covered
with large scales; gape extending back to the eyes,
which are rather small and lively, with large lids; in
each jaw a row of numerous small conical teeth, rather
broadest in the upper, and having before and behind a
little spurious tooth; nostrils round, with elevated
edges, and high up on the muzzle, into these run the
continuation of the sharp, keel-shaped, superciliary
ridges, above which are slight depressions; tympanal
membrane deep, but distinct on the middle of the side
of the occiput, the aperture leading to which is bounded
in front with five or six lengthy, pointed scales, forming
a sort of auricle; general form of the body compressed
with strong limbs, and the tail thick at its base, but
tapering towards the tip; upper part of the body,
legs, and tail covered with scales, lozenge-shaped, cari-
nated and pointed, those of the under parts not cari-
nated, but pointed, and their edge elevated, larger than
on the back and sides, and largest on the chest and
limbs, but these are smaller than on the tail, where they
are greatest, and surround it like rings, except at the
under side of its base, where the scales are smooth:
numerous longitudinal ridges are formed on the body
by the keels of the scales: feet five-toed, in front the
second and third from the outside are longest, and the
innermost shortest, behind the second outer toe is
longest of all, next to it the first, and the others to the
inside shorter; all the toes armed with rather short,
sharp, curved, and somewhat compressed claws. After
a certain age the colour of the animal is brownish-grey,
in which sometimes grey, sometimes brown predomi-
nates, but the top of the head is always brownish; the
back sometimes marked with more or less pale roundish
spots, between which are some more dusky; upon the
sides are some yellowish pearly spots; under parts
yellowish or rufous-white, with a coppery tinge; above
each eyelid three dusky perpendicular streaks, and be-
hind the ear some whitish spots; a black stripe passes
on each side of the neck, vertically to the chest, in front
of the shoulder; the limbs have their greyish-brown,
copper ground colour, transversely marked with yellow-
ish or pale rufous, and often with rows of spots; on the
inside of the thighs sometimes there are two longitudi-
nal stripes, and in front of the vent a yellowish or black-
brown spot, another of which is occasionally found on
the middle of the belly, and the middle of the throat.
The older animals vary much, but the young have more
regular colourings, and their back is striped as well as
spotted. This Lizard is one of the most common in
the eastern part of Brazil, and lives in dry, sandy, or
stony districts, where it is called by the general name
Lagarta, or Lizard. It is, according to Prince Maxi-
milian, the *Quetz-Paleo* of Seba, a barbarism, however,
which he says he never heard used in Brazil.

See Pr. Max. zu Wied, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte
von Brasilien*.

TROPPEAU, a town of Moravia, in the dominions of

TROPI-
DURUS.

TROPPEAU

TROPPAU. Austria, standing on the Oppa, 40 miles North-East of Olmutz. It has three churches, a college, and four convents, with a commandery of the Order of St. John. It is in lat. 49° 42' N. long. 17° 54' E.

—
TROUBA-
DOUR.

TROSSER. See TROWZER.

TROT, v. } Fr. *trotter*, *trot*; It. *trotolare*, *trotto*;
TROT, n. } Sp. *trotar*, *trote*; Ger. *trotten*; the D.
TRO'TTER. } *trotten*; also written *torden*, (Kilian)
and *torden*, is *terden*, *tred-en*; to tread.

So that the *trot* of a horse (technically described by Berenger) is the *tread*; A. S. *tred-an*. See Somner. Skinner resorts to the Latin *torquere*. See also Wachter, in *vv. Trotten*, and *Trot*, and Menage, who wander afar for that which Somner could see at hand.

To tread, to trample; to tread about, move about, run with a quick, short, or high motion of the foot.

An old *trot* (*sc. trate*); one who moves about, backwards and forwards; busily, officiously; one who has moved or trodden about much. *Illa gradum studio celerabat anili*. She hyit furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*. G. Douglas, and see the Quotation from Surrey.

Al be it so, that no man finden shal
Non in this world, that *trotteth* hol in al,
Ne man, ne beste, swiche as men can devise.
Chaucer. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9411.

Neither yet durst I complaine, although he *trotted* full sore.
Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c., vol. i. p. 112. *The Tartars*.

When she had said, redouble gan her nurse
Her steppes, forth on an aged woman's *trot*.
Surrey. *Æneis*, book iv.

Put case an aged *trot* be somewhat tough?
If coyne shee bring the care will be the lesse.
If shee have store of much and goodes ynough
Thou needste not force so much of handsomnesse.
Turberville. *The Answer for taking a Wyfe*.

And he also [was] verie wearie of his *trotting* and wandering on
foot amongst bogs, woods, and desert places.
Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 455. *The Chronicles of Ireland*.
Anno 1583.

————— There's no living thus,
Nor am I able to endure it longer,
With all the helps and heats that can be given me,
I am at my *trot* already.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Custom of the Country*, act iv.

Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that *trotted* neighing by.
Chapman. *Homer. Iliads*, book iv.

One hires a Friezeland *trotter*, halfe yard deepe,
To drag his tumbrell through the staring Cheape.
Hall. *Satire* 4, book iv.

Sne now the *trotting* calf address'd,
To save from death a child distress'd.
Gay. *Fable* 1, part i.

It is good, on some occasions, to think beforehand as little as we can; to enjoy as much of the present as will not endanger our futurity, and to provide ourselves with the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest *trot*.

Dryden. *Virgil. Pastorals. Epistle to Lord Clifford*.

When a horse *trots*, his legs are in this position, two in the air, and two upon the ground, at the same time crosswise; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two.

Berenger. *The History and Art of Horsemanship*, vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 33.

All writers, both ancient and modern, have constantly asserted the *trot* to be the foundation of every lesson you can teach a horse.
Id. Ib.

TROTH, } Otherwise written *truth*; the third
TRO'THLESS. } person singular of the verb to *trow*,
T. v.

That which any one *troweth*; plighteth to be *true*; or *trusty*, or faithful; *truth*; veracity; faith, fidelity, fealty.

Togeder han thise three hir *trouthes* plight
To live and dien eche of hem for other,
As though he were his owen boren brother.

Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12637.

AMINT. I hate mine as much,
This 'tis to break a *troth*; I should be glad
If all this tide of grief would make me mad.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid's Tragedy*, act iii.

As when a troupe of iolly saylers row
Some new found land and countrie to descrie,
Through dang'rous seas and vnderstars vnknow,
Thrall to the faithlesse waues, and *trothlesse* skie,
If once the wished shore begin to show,
They all salute it with a joyfull crie.

Fairefax. *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, book iii. stanza 4.

Sir Knights (quoth he), if you intend to ride,
And follow each report fond people say,
You follow but a rash and *trothlesse* guide,
That leades vaine men amisse, and makes them stray.
Id. Ib. book xiv. stanza 30.

————— [My wife] deserves a name
As ranke as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*.
Shakspeare. *The Winter's Tale*, act i. sc. 2. fol. 280.

————— This your son-in-law,
And sonne vnto the king, who heavens directing
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.
Id. Ib., act i. sc. 3. fol. 303.

BAR. It is certaine, Corporall, that he is marryed to Nell
Quickly, and certainly she did you wrong, for you were *troth-plight*
to her.
Id. Henry V. act ii. sc. 1. fol. 73.

But first I swore him on his knightly *troth*,
(And here demand performance of his oath,)
To grant the boon that next I should desire;
He gave his faith, and I expect my hire.
Dryden. *The Wife of Bath's Tale*.

TROT.
—
TROUBA-
DOUR.

TROUBADOUR.

TROUBADOUR. The Troubadours were a race of poets belonging to a race, language, and literature, which at one time seemed on the point of obtaining intellectual supremacy in Christendom; the race has been absorbed by less worthy conquerors, the language has sunk into oblivion, and nothing remains of the literature but a few fragments disinterred from those

cemeteries of learning, the old monastic libraries. When the successive tides of barbaric invasion swept over Gaul and Italy, the fertile delta inclosed between the Maritime Alps and the mouth of the Rhone frequently escaped from devastation: in its sunny climate and genial soil, some germs of civilization which had survived the general ruin began early to show signs of life and

TROUBA-
DOUR.

vigour; at the beginning of the VIth Century the inhabitants of *The Province*, as this favourite district was called by the Romans, retained the language, customs, and ideas of the ancient empire, which had become too firmly rooted to be extirpated by the Franks, when they had acquired the mastery of Gaul. The allodial system of property was not introduced into Provence, the lower classes continued free, and the towns retained their municipal rights, of which Toulouse, according to its historian La Roque, was never deprived. Commercial and manufacturing industry rendered the Provençals wealthy; their nobles engaged in trade, and the counting-house formed a part of the palace. Such pursuits, so dissimilar from the warlike and plundering propensities of the Franks, widened the distance between the two races, and they regarded each other with mutual contempt.

This schism extended beyond Provence; the vast tract of country lying south of the Loire was never firmly occupied by the Franks; its chiefs indeed were nominally subject to the successors of Charlemagne, but its inhabitants piqued themselves on the purity of their Roman blood, which they had kept free from all intermixture with that of barbarians, and were called appropriately *Romani*. Hence many of the French kings, on assuming the crown, took the oath of inauguration as *Imperatores Franciæ et Romanæ terræ*.

There was a diversity of language as well as a distinction of race; the Franks spoke the *Lingua Romana Rustica*, which derived its latter epithet from the introduction of barbarous phrases and harsh sounds, belonging to their native Teutonic; the *Romani* used the purer *Theodostica*, which was an offset from Latin, and differed from the classic language chiefly in rejecting grammatical inflections and in allowing changes of letters to produce harmony of sound. The *lingua Theodostica* was also called the *Romanz*.

Soon after the Normans had settled permanently in the northern districts of France, the rude *Lingua Rustica* began to be converted into the Franco-Norman "*langue d'oui*," a tongue so flexible, lively, and artificial, that several German and Italian writers adopted it in preference to their own. At the same time a new race of poets, called the *trouveurs* or "finders," introduced the chivalrous romance, which spread itself with inconceivable rapidity, and speedily became the common property of Europe. The earliest specimen of this new composition with which we are acquainted is the *Floral Romance*, from which we shall extract the opening passage, being probably one of the oldest examples of the *langue d'oui*, and well calculated to give some idea of its pleasing vivacity.

Quand floriste la violette
La Rose et la flor de glai
Que chante li popegai,
Lors mi poignent amoretes
Qui me tiennont gay,
Mas pieca ne chantai,
Or chanterai
Et serai
Chanson joliette
Pour l'amour de ma miette
On grand pieca me donnai.

A less striking, but scarcely a less important revolution took place in southern France. Berengar, count of Barcelona, married the heiress of Provence, and in the course of his reign annexed to his territories the

principalities of Cerdagne and Roussillon, together with the whole western extremity of France, included under the comprehensive appellation of Aquitaine. One of his descendants, Raymond Berengar, increased his dominions by the acquisition of Valencia, Arragon, and the Balearic Islands, embracing under his sovereignty the whole country from the Loire to the frontiers of Castille, with the single exception of Brittany. The Berengars assumed the title of kings of Arles, made Provence their residence, and even regarded it as the centre of their realm. From this time forth the name *Romani* was superseded by that of Provençals, and the *lingua Theodostica* was moulded into the *langue d'oc*, no feeble competitor of the *langue d'oui*. The *langue d'oc* was divided into five principal dialects, the Provençal, properly so called, which is now extinct, but is rescued from oblivion by the beautiful relics of its literature; the Gascon, which still exists as a patois in Gascony; the French, similarly preserved in Poitou and Guienne; the Italian, long prevalent in Genoa, but which has been insensibly absorbed in the *lingua Toscana*; and the *Limousin*, which has had a very considerable share in the formation of modern Spanish.

The warlike Franks had as little respect for the peaceful pursuits of literature as for commerce; their *trouveurs* were itinerant minstrels, who subsisted on the alms which they obtained for telling stories, or from the moderate remuneration they received as dancing-masters. A few of them rose to the more respectable rank of *romanciers*, who, like the sennachies of an earlier age, sung in rambling verse the exploits of the nobles in whose service they were retained. The Troubadours of the south, on the other hand, were for the most part men of rank, residing on their own domains. Whenever they appeared at a tournament they were received as the equals of all in the courtly circle, and the guerdons of their songs were rich carpets, noble steeds, or the favours of the noble dames whose beauty they celebrated. Such was the enthusiasm created in favour of their poetry that, from their rise in 1070, to their downfall in 1382, no less than one hundred and forty are recorded as worthy competitors for fame, besides a countless multitude whose weaker pretensions have been lost in oblivion. It was probably this very copiousness of production which prevented any single Troubadour from exerting himself to produce some great and commanding work of genius, for it cannot be denied that there is a sickly uniformity in their productions which soon wearies out the most enthusiastic student.

William, count of Toulouse, and William, lord of Bauxare, are usually named as the earliest Troubadours, but it was not until the accession of the Berengars that Provençal poetry began to acquire celebrity, and the period of the XIIIth Century may be named as the age of its highest glory, when some of the most eminent monarchs of Europe were ranked amongst its votaries. Richard Cœur de Lion, who during his father's life-time had resided at Poitiers, as count of Poitou, early became acquainted with the beautiful dialect of the *langue d'oc*, and collected several of the most eminent Troubadours at his court. He was himself a professor of the *Gay Saber*, as their art was called, and is said to have composed some pieces of Provençal poetry to solace his captivity in an Austrian dungeon. His favourite minstrel was Blondel de Nesle, who, though born in northern France, composed his songs

TROUBA- in the soft dialect of the south. Indeed it was by re-
DOUR. citing part of a sonnet in this idiom, to which the cap-
tive king responded, that Blondel discovered the castle

BLONDEL.

Domna vestras beutas,
Elas bellas faisas,
Els beis eils amaras,
Els gens corsben taillatas,
Dom lieu impressivas,
De vestra amor que me lia.

Your beauty, lady fair,
None view without delight,
But yet, so cold an air
No passion can excite.
But this I patient see
While all are shunned like me.

Among the most eminent Troubadours were reckoned Frederic Emperor of Germany; Daniel, Borneil and Fayditt, whom Petrarch recognized as his masters; Vidal, whose didactic pieces are equally remarkable for moral and poetic excellence, and Bertrand de Born, whose bitter satires were among the chief causes of the wars between Henry II. and his children, and afterwards of the strife between Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus. To these we must reluctantly add Folquet, archbishop of Toulouse, who took a leading share in the crusade against the Albigenses, and the consequent ruin of his country and destruction of his brethren.

The invention of rhyme has been erroneously ascribed to the Troubadours, but there is no doubt that the Provençal poets have a just claim to the introduction of the elegant devices and ingenious variations by which its structure was diversified and ornamented. Daniel led the way by the invention of the sonnet, which, however graceful in the hands of a true poet, too often conceals poverty of meaning under a profusion of artifice and illusive jingle of sound. Borneil introduced the chanzo or canzone, which is fairly described as "a poem of several stanzas, preserving throughout the same order of rhyme, refrain, and punctuation." It was from the Provençal chanzo that the Italians derived their *Sestina* and *Distichi*, which, in the hands of Petrarch, attained such excellence as to throw the parent stock into the shade. Amand Daniel invented the Hendecasyllabic metre, which was chosen by Dante for his earlier compositions, and the octosyllabic measure was devised by Piers de Cabesting. Of minor importance were various kinds of ode, such as the Gobbolo, the Mottetto, the Motto, the Sue, the Frottolo, and the Madrigal, the two last of which were a mixture of moral axioms and pithy reflections. In addition to these we find a very large class of compositions, subject to no fixed rules either of versification or execution, in which the authors gave free course to all the excesses of hyperbole.

Provençal poetry is usually divided into the *Soulaz* or love-song, a corruption of the Latin *solatium*; and the *Lais*, or didactic composition, probably derived from *ludus*. Under the latter division are included the *Servientes*, bitter satires which the Troubadours hurled against the objects of their resentment, sparing neither kings, emperors, nor popes. Pierre d'Auvergne and Bertrand de Born were the most formidable of these satirists, and monarchs stood in awe of their sarcastic powers. A more melancholy interest belongs to Guillaume Reinhold. He directed his attack against the Albigensic crusaders who were marching to desolate

in which Richard was detained. We shall quote this TROUBA-
interesting relic of antiquity as a specimen of Trouba- DOUR.
dour poetry, and subjoin an anonymous translation.

RICHARD.

Li bel trop affansia,
Ja de vos non portray,
Que major honoray,
Lel en vestre deman,
Que sautra desbeisan,
Tot jan de vos valzia.

No nymph my heart can wound,
If favour she divide
And smile on all around,
Unwilling to decide;
I'd rather hatred bear,
Than love with others share.

Provence, and his was almost the last voice raised in defence of the expiring liberties of his country. A portion of his *serviente* will show to what an extent the Troubadours carried their powers of sarcastic bitterness. "A weak contemptible mob, arrayed in the ill-beseeming robes of priesthood, dares to rob nobility of its towers and donjons. I see malice raise its numberless heads; merit and honour trodden in the dust. I see a court of justice erected where one side alone is heard. I see the whole world convulsed by impious delinquency. The goat ventures against the wolf, the héron pursues the falcon, and the lamb guards the shepherd. I see the weak stand upright, the strong slip and fall. The plough precedes the ox, and Christmas the new year. Accursed be ye, holy fabricators of mischief."

When the ferment which had been awakened by the enthusiasm and adventure of the third crusade began to subside, the taste for poetry also abated, and the Troubadours languished for want of the exalted patronage which they had hitherto enjoyed. Raymond Berengar, the fifth count of Provence, himself a poet of no mean merit, while he lived, encouraged by munificent benefactions the fraternity to which he belonged; and Alphonso, the wise King of Castile, opened to the Troubadours that part of Southern Spain from which they had been previously excluded. But this generous policy did not survive these sovereigns. Deprived of the patronage and protection which were no longer granted by their native courts, and alarmed by the civil broils and religious dissensions which began to distract the South of France, the Troubadours gradually dispersed themselves over the whole face of Europe. Great numbers went into Italy, where they were gladly received by the princes of the House of Este. But the most efficient protection was afforded them by the imperial cities and republics, which, having extorted from their rulers grants of municipal rights, were eager to purchase by splendid largesses the services of the minstrels in the pompous festivals with which they regularly celebrated the anniversaries of their liberties. Genoa, in particular, the neighbour of their fatherland, was a favourite resort of the professors of the *Gay Saber*. For some years the Provençal became the literary language of Italy, and we find a long range of Troubadours of Venetian and Genoese extraction, who, in obedience to the prevailing fashion, furnished a considerable part of the pseudo-Provençal chanzos.

Several Troubadours came to England in the train of Eleanor of Provence, upon her nuptials with Henry III., others to Northern France, invited by Louis VIII., and a yet greater number accompanied the Provençal Princess, Beatrice, wife of Charles of Anjou, in the

TROUBA-
DOUR.

expedition against Naples. The school of poetry which they founded survived the fearful tragedy of the Sicilian Vespers, and, under the protection of Peter of Arragon, extended itself to Sicily, where it soon acquired considerable strength and eminence. It was probably this colony which gave rise to the much disputed assertion of Petrarch, that the Sicilians first of all Italy cultivated eloquence and the belles lettres. Sicily was the last home of the Troubadours; their songs continued to be heard in the island after bigotry had changed their lovely Provence into a desert, but the influence of the Sicilian minstrels was confined to the Neapolitan kingdom, and produced very little effect in the northern states. From the influx of the Troubadours and their intellectual influence, both the language and literature of Italy were in a great degree derived from Provençal sources, and Petrarch was proud to recognize the poets of Arles as his models. This infusion from beyond the Alps produced such deep effects that many Italian critics describe the *Lingua Toscana* as the daughter of the Provençal.

The *Tenzone* or love-question, originally borrowed from the Spanish Arabs, was so eagerly taken up by the Troubadours, that it may be said to have been naturalized in Provence. This singular diversion was an extension of the subtle casuistry and dialectic trifling which pervaded theology, philosophy, and every branch of learning during the Middle Ages, to the tender details of the heart. Love was brought into close contact with logic, and all possible manifestations of the affections were classed under their proper categories. Some point of amorous jurisprudence was started by a Troubadour, who, taking one side of the question, defended it in quaint verses, and with a truly laudable display of legal proficiency; he was answered by another in the same elaborate style, and the poetic pleadings were continued so long as the respective advocates could find arguments and rhymes. The matter was then referred to a tribunal called the Court of Love, consisting for the most part of ladies eminent for high rank and character, whose decisions were of course absolute and final. Some of the questions thus deliberated were the merest trifles, others were of very dubious propriety, and the manner in which they were discussed rendered them not less offensive to morality than to good taste. The first Court of Love was established at Romany in 1160, under the presidency of Ilfonselle, lady of Baux, and it continued, through a long period of anarchy, to be the only court whose decisions were at all respected.

The Floral Games were connected with the Courts of Love: they derived their name from a flower being bestowed as a prize on the advocate who displayed most ingenuity in defence of his thesis. Both institutions soon degenerated into mere forms, or something worse, and were therefore abandoned. Some attempts were made to revive them in later times; a Court of Love was opened at Romany under the patronage of the Popes, who then resided in Avignon, but Nostradamus, the historian of the Troubadours, declares that it was a gross perversion of the original institution, and very unceremoniously calls its lady judges "*les ducts des Cardinaux*." Richelieu was the last who attempted to revive these institutions in the *Assemblée Galante*, which he convoked at Ruel. It was there that he pro-

duced his famous thesis on Love, the latest specimen of the *tenzone*, and certainly one of the most extraordinary dissertations that ever originated from the institution. The cardinal's experiment was so signal a failure that it is not likely to be repeated.

The intellectual advancement of the Provençals led them to discover the absurdities with which the simple purity of the Christian religion had been sullied and defaced. They regarded the Eastern churches as their true parents, and perhaps while they rejected the errors of the Latins, they adopted some of the dangerous speculations of the Greeks. It is not indeed easy to discover what was actually the creed of the Albigenses, as the schismatics of Provence were called, but there is no doubt that they rejected the Pope's claim to despotic rule over their churches, and that they treated the monkish legends and the pretensions of the priesthood to miraculous power, with contempt and ridicule. The Troubadours directed several of their most bitter satires against the abuses of the church, and it must be confessed that they sometimes went farther, and directed the shafts of ridicule against religion itself. Still the Albigensian schism is itself a mark of the higher degree of civilization to which its professors had attained; they had discovered the value of free opinion, then and for many subsequent centuries utterly unknown to the rest of Europe, and they vindicated their sentiments with an ability which left their adversaries no other reply than the brute force of barbarous fanaticism. The very verses in which the renegade Troubadour, Archbishop Folquet, invokes papal vengeance on the head of his heretical brethren, contain abundant proof that he envied their talents and dreaded their abilities.

It was resolved at Rome to silence the troublesome poets and the perilous preachers, by establishing the Inquisition in their land. Naturally reluctant to subject their beloved country to such a scourge, the counts of Toulouse remonstrated and resisted; they were included in the barbarous doom pronounced against Provence, and the noble house of the Berengars came to an untimely and calamitous end. The cities, proud in the full enjoyment of opulence and municipal privileges, were still more averse to the reception of the papal inquisitors, and lent willing ears to the odes by which the latest Troubadours encouraged them to resistance; but the best songs are but a poor defence against sharp swords; the cities were stormed by the ruthless crusaders, plunder and murder devastated their streets, until nothing remained but the memory of former wealth and greatness. The kings of France seized upon the desolated land and perpetuated its misery by the severest feudal exactions; the church and the state acted in concert to destroy every remnant of political and religious independence, and the voice of the Troubadours was hushed in a land where any display of intellectual energy was sure to be punished as an overt act, either of treason or heresy. From that hour Provence, in its most general acceptation, became a melancholy and poverty-stricken land; and it is remarkable that few, if any, of the eminent men in modern French literature have been born south of the Loire. The close of the XIVth Century witnessed the extinction of a literature which, under more favourable auspices, might have competed with the proudest in modern Europe.

TROUBA-
DOUR.

TROU-
BLE.TROUBLE, *v.*TROUBLE, *n.*TROUBLEABLE, *n.*TROUBLER, *n.*

TROUBLESOME,

TROUBLESOMELY,

TROUBLESOMENESS,

TROUBLOUS,

TROUBLOUSLY,

TROUBLOUSNESS,

TROUBLING, *n.*

the Latin.

To vex, to afflict, to distress, to harass, to perplex, to molest; to be or cause to be anxious; to disquiet, to disorder, to agitate.

Now my soule is *troubled*, and what schal I seye? fadir, saue me fro this our.

Wiclif. *Ion*, ch. xii.

Nowe is my soule *troubled*, and what shall I saye? father delyuer me from this houre.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Than is accidie (or slouth) the anguish of a *trouble* herte.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tale*, p. 160.

The second spice of glotonie is, that the spirit of a man wexeth all *trouble* for dronkenesse, and bereveth a man the discretion of his wit.

Id. *Ib.* p. 164.

He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drink drovy or *troubled* water, than for to drinke water of the clere well.

Id. *Ib.* p. 163.

Alas, that evir our hertis should depart atoo!

For in your graciose dayis of hertis *troubles*

I had nevir knowlech, but of all gladness.

Id. *The Merchants Second Tale*, p. 646.

As much as through his greate might,

Be it of heate or of light,

The Sunne surmounteth the Moone,

That *troubler* is, and chaungeth soone.

Id. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 223.

And *troubleable* ire, that araiseth in hem the flode of *troublings*, tourmenteth on that other side.

Id. *Boecius De Consol.* book iv. p. 437.

Suster, I have right great pitie

Of your annoy, and of the *troublous* tene,

Wherein ye and your company have bene

So long alas.

Id. *The Flower and the Leaf*, p. 398.

And if myne hap were so well went,

That for the hole I might haue halfe,

Me thinketh I were a goddesse halfe.

From where Vsure wolde haue double,

My conscience is not so *trouble*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 156.

I am but a poore man, of a lowe degree, *troubled* and beaten vnder fote, not eloquent.

Udall. *Erasmus. Corinthians*, ch. xii. fol. 62.

Our people greatly reioyced of their great good happe to haue escaped so many hard euentis, *troubles* and miseries, as they did in that voyage, and had great cause therefore to praise the Almighty, who had so mercifully preserved and deliuered them.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 430. Christopher Burrough.

This night, after supper, by reasone of a certaine Hollander that was drunke, there arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance, that all the ship was in an uproar with weapons.

Id. vol. ii. p. 111. John Locke.

But Jesus [was] offended with this importunitie and *troublesomes*.

Udall. *Erasmus. Matthew*, ch. xii. fol. 56.

The *troublouse* cares in marriage, as are the necessarye provisyons for howse keepynge, the vertuous bryngynge vp of children, and the daylye helpynge of pouertie, shulde rather seme a christen crosse to godly wyse men, than easye idelnesse in monckerye.

Bale. *The Actes of English Notaries*, part i. fol. 69.

In stede of circumcision, cutte out of thy mynde superfluous and vnsemynge desyres. In stede of keepynge the sabbath, kepe thy minde quiet from *troublous* desyres.

Udall. *Erasmus. Romaines*, ch. xii. fol. 33.

Fr. *troubler*, from *turbulare*, which Menage forms from the Lat. *turbula*, a little crowd (*turba*). Wachter derives the Ger. *truben*, *tribulieren*; and the A. S. *trifel-an* (See TRAVAIL), from the Lat. *tribulare*. Tooke considers the A. S. *tribul-an* (otherwise written *trifel-an*), to be the root of

And what, that to be *troublously* vexed with the care of suche thinges is a poinct not only of mistrustfulness towards god, but also a poinct of folie?

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. xii. fol. 313.

My woman's strength

Is so orecharg'd with danger like to grow

About my marriage, that these under-things

Dare not abide in such a *troubled* sea.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Philaster*, act i.

How have ye *troubld* all mankind

With shews instead, meer shews of seeming pure,

And banisht from man's life his happiest life,

Simplicite and spotless innocence.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 315.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first.

Bacon. *Apophthegm* 102.

But were it not that Time their *troubler* is,

All that in this delightful garden grows

Should happy bee, and have immortal blis.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 6.

Whom broad awake she findes, in *troublous* fitt,

Fore-casting, how his foe he might annoy.

Id. *Ib.* book i. can. 4.

It fortun'd, forth faring on his way,

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,

Some *troublous* uprore or contentious fray,

Whereto he drew in hast it to agree.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 4.

And thus prepar'd

Secure to die, the fatal message heard:

Then smil'd serene; nor with a *troubled* look,

Or trembling hand, the funeral present took;

Ev'n kept her countenance, when the lid remov'd

Disclos'd the heart, unfortunately lov'd.

Dryden. *Sigismund and Guiscardo*.

Two *troublesome* mischiefs therefore wisdom frees us from, the company of anxious doubt in our actions, and the consequence of bitter repentance; for no man can doubt of what he is sure, nor repent of what he knows good.

Barrow. *Sermon*, vol. i. p. 175.

Men will not be so importunately dull, as not to understand what others say, without demanding an explication of their terms; nor so *troublesomely* critical, as to correct others in the use of the words they receive from them.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iii. ch. x. sec. 22, fol. 248.

The scene then chang'd, from this romantic land,

To a bleak waste by bound'ry unconfin'd,

Where three swart sisters of the weird band

Were mutt'ring curses to the *troublous* wind.

Cooper. *The Tomb of Shakspeare*.

We found walking here exceedingly *troublesome*, for the ground was covered with a kind of grass, the seeds of which were very sharp and bearded backwards.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 108.

TROVER, Fr. *trouver*; It. *trovare*; Ger. *treffen*; D. *treffen, tangere, attingere*; and consequently, *invenire*, to touch, to touch upon, to find.

Now, whether I should beforehand

Swear he robb'd me?—I understand.

Or bring my action of conversion

And *trover* for my goods?

Butler. *Hudibras*, part iii. can. 3.

This action of *trover* and conversion was in it's original an action of trespass upon the case, for recovery of damages against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use; from which finding and converting it is called an action of *trover* and conversion.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iii. ch. ix. p. 153.

TROVER, in law, a word derived from the French *trouver*, to find, is an action which lies, *i. e.* may be brought, in cases where one man gets possession of the goods

TROU-
BLE.

TROVER

TROVER. of another, by delivery, finding, or otherwise, and refuses to deliver them to the owner, or sells them or converts them to his own use, without the consent of the owner. For this wrong the owner recovers in trover the value of the goods. This action was originally an action of trespass on the case for recovery of damages against such person as had actually found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use; from which finding and converting it is called an action of trover and conversion. In consequence of the greater facility afforded by this form of proceeding over the action of detinue, it is permitted to be brought against any man who has in his possession, by any means whatever, the personal goods of another, and sells them or uses them without the consent of the owner, or refuses to deliver them when demanded.

The injury lies in the conversion; for any man may take the goods of another into possession, if he finds them; but no finder is allowed to acquire a property therein, unless the owner be for ever unknown. For this reason he must not convert them to his own use, which the law presumes him to do if he refuses to restore them to the owner: wherefore such refusal alone is, *primâ facie*, sufficient evidence of a conversion. The fact of the finding, or trover, is therefore now totally immaterial, for the plaintiff needs only to suggest, as words of form, that he lost such goods, and that the defendant found them, and if he proves that the goods are his property, and that the defendant had them in his possession, it is sufficient. But a conversion must be fully proved: and then in this action the plaintiff recovers damages equal to the value of the thing converted, but not the thing itself; the thing itself being alone recoverable in an action of detinue or replevin. (See DETINUE, REPLEVIN.)

As conversion is the most important feature in this form of action, it may be well to afford a few instances of what are held in law to amount to conversions. The conversion may be by a wrongful taking of a personal chattel, as if goods be wrongfully seized as a distress, though they be not removed from the place in which they were, for the possession in point of law is changed by their being seized as a distress. In the cases of a conversion by wrongful taking, it is not necessary to prove a demand and refusal. The wrongful taking of the goods of another who has the right of possession is of itself a conversion, and so is the compelling of a party to deliver up goods. Conversion, too, may be by some other illegal assumption of ownership in the personal chattel, or by illegally using or misusing it, as where a person entrusted with the goods of another puts them into the hands of another, contrary to orders, or where a carrier draws out part of the contents of a vessel and fills it with water, or if a carrier or wharfinger breaks open a box containing goods and sells them, and a vast variety of other instances. Conversion may also be by a wrongful detention of the personal chattel, as where a bailee or one to whom goods are delivered upon trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on his part, refuses to deliver goods to the real owner without the authority of the bailor or the party by whom the goods were delivered to him, and who has in fact no lien or claim on them. Of the evidence of conversion it will be sufficient in this place to observe, that the denial of goods to him who has a right to demand them, is of itself a conver-

sion, and that if an actual conversion cannot be proved, then proof is to be given of a demand made before the action brought, of the thing for which the action is commenced, and that the thing demanded was not delivered. In this case, though an actual conversion may not be proved, a demand, and refusing to deliver the things demanded, is a sufficient evidence to satisfy a jury. Where a defendant really comes to the possession by finding, denial alone is a conversion; but if the goods were in his hands by delivery, there denial is not a conversion, but only evidence of such conversion, and in both cases the defendant has a lawful possession, either by finding or delivery; and where the possession is lawful, the plaintiff must show a demand and a refusal.

A few instances of the things for which the action of trover will lie will suffice, as it is confined to the conversion of some personal chattel, and does not lie for injuries to land or other real property. It may be maintained for money given to a person to keep, though it be not in bags, because the action is not to recover the money, but damages. It lies also for deeds.

The action may be maintained by any party who at the time of the conversion had a property in the chattel either general or special. He must, however, have had the actual possession, or the right to immediate possession, at the time of such conversion. The person who has the absolute or general, and not the mere special property in the personal chattel, may support the action, although he has never had the actual possession; for it is a rule of law, as stated in the article TRESPASS, that the general property of personal chattels *primâ facie*, as to all civil purposes, draws to it the possession, or, in other words, that such property creates a constructive possession. Thus where a person has delivered goods to a carrier or other bailee, who has not the right to withhold the possession from the general owner, and so parted with the actual possession, yet he may maintain trover for a conversion by a stranger, for the owner has still the possession in law against a wrong-doer, and the carrier or other bailee is considered merely as his servant.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that in every case in which trespass will lie for taking goods of the plaintiff wrongfully, trover will also lie.

Bacon's and Rolle's *Abridgments*; Comyn's *Digest*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*; Espinasse's *Nisi Prius*; Chitty on *Pleading*.

TROUGH. See TRAY. A. S. *trog*, *troge*, alveus; D. *trock*; Ger. *trog*; Sw. *trog*; Is. *trewge*. All perhaps from A. S. *drag-an*; Ger. *tragen*; D. *trecken*, *trahere*, *vehere*, to draw or drag; D. *troch*, *tractus*; as well as *alveus*.

He goth and geteth him a kneding trough.

Chaucer. *The Miller's Tale*, v. 3620.

Alein answered; John, and wolt thou swa?

Than wol I be benethe by my croun,

And see how that the mele falles adoun

In til the trogh, that shal be my disport.

Id. *The Reves Tale*, v. 4039.

The vnthrifty sone taketh his fathers substance and spendeth it viciously, and at last was compelled to come to the hoggis troffe for hunger.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iv. fol. 56.

Here come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirtie canoas or troughes of the Indians.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 454.

He had also ropes, bridgets, chestes, and troughs of gold and silver.

Id. *Ib.* p. 634.

And in their precinct

(Proper and placefull) stood the troughs and pailles

In which he milkt.

Chapman. *Homer. Odyssey*, book ix.

TROVER.

TROUGH.

TROUGH. Danaus was the first that sailed with a ship, and so hee passed the seas from Ægypt to Greece: for before that time they used but *troughs* or flat planks, devised by king Erythra to crosse from one iland to another in the red sea.

Holland. *Plinie. Natural History*, book vii. ch. 56.

Some log perhaps upon the waters swam,
An useless drift, which, rudely cut within,
And hollow'd first, a floating *trough* became,
And cross some rivulet passage did begin.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

It now imports beneath what sign thy hoes
The deep *trough* sink and ridge alternate raise.

Grainger. The Sugar-Cane, book i. v. 258.

TROUNCE, *v.* Skinner derives from the Fr. *tronçon*, a truncheon; *q. d.* to beat with a truncheon, or club. It may be from the Fr. *troncer*, to cut; to cut with a lash; to lash; generally, to beat; to punish.

But the Lorde *trounsed* Sisara and all his charettes, and all hys hoste with the edge of ye swerde, before Barak.

Bible, Anno 1551. Judges, ch. iv.

No court allows those partial interlopers
Of Law and Equity, two single paupers,
T' encounter hand to hand at bars, and *trounce*
Each other gratis in a suit at once.

Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

I would it were my case, I'd give
More than I'll say, or you'll believe:
I would so *trounce* her, and her purse,
I'd make her kneel for better or worse.

Id. Hudibras, part iii. can. 3.

Dom. Nay, if you talk of peaching, I'll peach first, and see whose oath will be believ'd; I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty, and bribe my conscience.

Dryden. The Spanish Fryer, act iv.

TROUT, Fr. *truite*; It. *trota*; Sp. *trucha*; Lat. *tructa*, *trocta*; Gr. *τροκτης*, from *τρογ-ειν*, *vorare*, *comedere*, to devour, to eat.

With botelles of wyne trussed at their sadelles and pastyes of samonde, *troutes* and elys, wraped in towels.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 113, p. 325.

He is mine own, I have him,
I told thee what would tickle him like a *trout*,
And as I cast it so I caught him daintily,
And all he has I have 'stow'd at my devotion.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, act ii.

TROW, *v.* } *Trow*; A. S. *treow-ian*; Goth. *traw-an*. Lye. *True*, verus, fidus.
TRUE, }
TRU'AGE, and } *Truth*, veritas, fides. Junius; who
TRU'AGER, } merely tells us that Mer. Casaubon
TRUE'FAST, } derives from Gr. *αρεκης*, *verus*, *αρε-*
TRUE'LY, } *κεια*, *veritas*. Lye adds; from A. S.
TRUE'NESS, } *treowa*, *truwa*, *trywe*, fidus, verus;
TRU'ISM, } *treowtha*, *trywth*, veritas; all from
TROTH, or } the Goth. *trawwan*, confidere. Skinner
TRUTH, } also traces *true* and *truth*, to the
TRU'THFUL, } A. S. verb *truw-ian*, and pronounces
TRU'THLESS. } Casaubon, *impavidus*. Wachter

affirms the A. S. and Goth. with the D. *trow*, *trowen*; Ger. *trew*, fidus; *trewe*, fidelitas, fiducia; Sw. *tro*, from the verb *traw-en*, credere, confidere, to believe, to confide—to be all from the Gr. *σapp-ειν*, *confidere*. Ihre agrees with neither Casaubon nor Wachter; but proposes nothing himself. See Tooke, vol. ii. p. 401.

To *trow*; to think, to have thoughts, ideas; to believe—firmly; to be thoroughly persuaded, to be convinced of.

True, anciently written *trew*, (the regular past participle of *trow*, as *grew* of *grow*, *knew* of *know*,) means—

Trowed, thought, believed firmly; agreeable to, conformable to or consistent with *truth*, with our thoughts or belief; faithful; veracious; real.

Truth, formerly written *troweth*, *trowth*, *trouth*, and *TROW*. *troth*, is the third person singular of the verb to *trow*, and means—

Any thing which any one *troweth*; thinketh, firmly believeth, is thoroughly persuaded or convinced of; belief, faith, fidelity, verity, veracity; reality; and further, with more latitude, it is applied to—fidelity to laws, rules, promises, engagements; to—honour, honesty, integrity, virtue, loyalty, chastity, &c. &c. See to **TRUST**; and **TREE**. See **VERY**; and the Quotations from Locke.

Troth, to plight, also the Quotation from Hobbs in *v. BELIME*. See **BETROTH**.

P. Plouhman uses (to us) the extraordinary expression, "Many a false *truth*"—Arrews feathered with fair byheste, (that is, promise,) and many a *false truth* (*i. e.* deceitful thought, or meaning.) Ford uses *truth* as a verb: to vouch the *truth*: or as *true*.

And naþeles men yt *trowede*, and leuede not ys glose.
R. Gloucester, p. 110.

By þis tale me may iyse, þat men *trewest* we seþ,
And best me may to hem truste, þat of lest wordes' beþ.
Id. p. 37.

To breke ys *trewe* couenant, þe kȳng was loþ þerto,
And naþeles ys conseyl hym gef, þat he moste yt nede do.
Id. p. 250.

— We bere þe and þyne euermore *treuage*.
Id. p. 47.

Conan bowede a doun to hym, and þonkede hym faste,
And bi het to serue hym *trewlicke*, þe while ys lyf laste.
Id. p. 93.

Ac God þougte on hire for hire *trewnesse*.
Id. p. 31.

And bed hym, vor hȳs *treunesse*, þe vorewarde abbe in þogt,
þat bytuene hem was ymade þat he ne breke yt nogt.
Id. p. 391.

I *trowe* it was for vengeance, he died so sodenly.
R. Brunne, p. 57.

Henry of Aniowe takes conseile at frendes,
With Malde, þat is so *trowe*.
Id. p. 109.

Grete *treuage* þei toke of þis lond here.
Id. p. 7.

þe folk wild not suffre to be *treuwageres*,
Bot sent after Eilred bi certeyn messengeres.
Id. p. 45.

þouht he not of þe *trouth*, þat he to William plight,
For to make him his heȳre, if he þe lond haf myȳht.
Id. p. 61.

Esteward ich behulde. after þe sonne
And sawe a tour as ich *trowede*. *truthe* was þer ynne.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 2.

Thees lecherie leyden on. with lauhȳnge chire
And with prȳvey speche. and peyntede wordes
And armede hym with ydelnesse. and in hȳ berȳng
He bar a bowe in hus honde. and many brode arwes
Where fetherede with faire bȳ heste. and many a *fals treuthe*.
Id. Ib. p. 398.

But Jhesus *trowide* not himsilf to hem, for he knew alle men.
Wiclif. Jon, ch. ii.

But oon of the knyghtis openyde his side with a spere, and anon blood and watir wente out. and he that sigh baar witnessyng, and his witnessyng is *trewe*, and he woot that he seith *trewe* thingis that ghe bileue.
Id. Ib. ch. xix.

But one of the soudiers with a speare, thruste him into the syde, and forthe with came there oute bloude and water. And he that sawe it, bare recorde, and his record is *true*. And he knoweth that he sayth *true*, that ye might beleue also.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He that is *trewe* in the leeste thing: is also *trewe* in the more, and he that is wickid in a litil thing: is wickid also in the more.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. xvi.

TROW. *Treuli treuli*, I seye to thee for we speken that we witen, and we witnessen that that we han seyn; and ye taken not oure witnessing.
Wiclif. Jon, ch. iii.

To this thing I am born, and to this I am comun into the world to bere witnessyng to *treuthe*. ech that is of *treuthe* heerith my vois. pilat seith to him, what is *treuthe*? and whanne he hadde seide this thing efte he wente out to the iewis and seide to hem I fynde no cause in hym.
Id. Ib. ch. xviii.

For thys cause was I borne, and for thys cause came I into the worlde, that I shoulde beare wytnesse vnto the *truthe*. And al that are of y^e *treuth* heare my voyce. Pylate sayd vnto hym: what thyng is *truth*?
Bible, Anno 1551.

She *trowed* he was in som maladie,
For no crie hire maiden coud him calle
He n'olde answer, for nothing that might falle.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3418.

Who is so *trewe* and eke so ententif
To kepe him, sike and hole, as is his make?
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9164.

And than dame Prudence, withouten delay or taryng, sent anon hire messageres for hir kin and for hir olde frendes, which that were *trewe* and wise.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 119.

For the *trouthe* of thinges, and the profit, ben rather founden in fewe folk that ben wise and ful of reson, than by gret multitude of folk, ther every man cryeth and clattereth what him liketh.
Id. Ib. p. 108.

And I so loved him for his obeisance,
And for the *trouthe* I demed in his herte,
That if so were that any thing him smerte,
Al were it ever so lite, and I it wist,
Me thought I felt deth at myn herte twist.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10876.

O trustie turtle *truefastest* of all true. A. S. *treowe-fast*.
Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Commendation of our Lady.

So that I maie the chamber knowe,
In which my ladie, as I *trowe*,
Lieth in hir bed, and slepeth softe:
Then in myn herte a thefe fall ofte.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v.

And thervpon a lawe he sette,
That euery man of pure dette,
With sacrifice and with *truage*,
Honour shuld thilke image.
Id. Ib. book v. p. 135.

That kynge Minos fro yere to yere
Receyue shal as thou shalt here
Out of Athenis for *truage*
Of men, that were of mighty age
Parsons nyne.
Id. Ib. p. 163.

The vertue, whiche is in the stones,
A very signe is for the nones
Of that a kynge shall be honest,
And holde *trewely* his behest
Of thyng, whiche longeth to kinghed.
Id. Ib. book vii. p. 217.

But for finall concludion,
What strengest is of erthly thynges,
The wine, the women, or the kynges,
He saith, that *trouthe* aboue hem all
Is mightiest, howe euer it fall.
Id. Ib. p. 219.
For how so that the cause wende,
The *trouthe* is shameles at ende,
But what thyng that is *trouthles*,
It maie not well be shameles.
And shame hyndereth euery wight.
Id. Ib.

So that euery man turned the poynte of his spere agaynste the *trewe* and innocent man, and the Comons gaue theym all to drunkennesse and ydlenes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxii. p. 59.

Sir, I haue gyuen you my fayth and allegiance; I vnderstande ye purpose to go to Hanybout: sir, knowe for *trouthe*, the towne and the castell ar of suche strength, that they be nat easy to wyne.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lxxv. p. 88.

Cato (as his tyme required) had more *troth* for the matter, than eloquence for the style.

Ascham. The Scholemaster, book ii.

Renounce the place where shee
doth make sojourn and stay:
Force not hir trayning *truthlesse* eies,
but turne thy face away.

Turbervile. The Louer to Cupid for Mercie, &c

Was this a sentence (*trow* you) of so great force to prove that scripture is the only rule of all the actions of men?

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Poltie, book ii. sec. 5. fol. 63.

True and false are attributes of speech, not of things: and where speech is not, there is neither *truth* nor falsehood.

Hobbs. Of Man, ch. iv.

IREN. For religion I have little to say, my self being not professed therein; and it selfe being but one, so as there is but one way therein: for that which is *true* onely is: and the rest is not at all.

Spenser. Works, vol. viii. p. 501. On Ireland.

Truennesse of being, and outward visibility, are no praise to her; yea, these are aggravations to her falshood.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 60. The Reconciler.

I am desired to declare freely what I think concerning the *truennesse* and visibilitie of the present Roman church, as it is by your Lordship explicated.

Id. Ib. fol. 87.

The very essence of *Truth* is plainness and brightness: the darkness and crookedness is our own. The Wisdom of God created Understanding, fit and proportionable to *Truth*, the object and end of it, as the Eye to the thing visible. If our understanding have a film of ignorance over it or be blear with gazing on other false glisterings; what is that to *Truth*?

Milton. Of Reformation in England, book i.

LIV. Well, I have liv'd in ignorance; the ancients
Who chatted of the golden age, feign'd trifles.
Had they dream't this, they would have *truth'd* it heaven.

Ford. The Fancies, act ii. sc. 2.

ANT. Cast all your eyes
On this, what shall I call her? *truthless* woman.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Lawes of Candy, act v.

— In that fayre face
The false resemblance of Deceit, I wist,
Did closely lurke; yet so *true-seeming* grace
It carried, that I scarce in darksome place
Could it discern.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 5.

As Charles his daughter, you the lilly wear;
As Henry's queen, the blushing rose you bear;
By France's conquest, and by England's oath,
You are the *true-made* dowager of both.

Drayton. Owen Tudor to Queen Catharine.

CEL. Now what's the meaning of this *trow*?

Dryden. Secret Love, act iv.

Those propositions are *true*, which express things as they are: or, *truth* is the conformity of those words or signs, by which things are exprest, to the things themselves.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 1. p. 8.

All *Truth*, of what kind soever it be, is real.

Clarke. Sermon 41.

The title of this chapter is a *truism*.

Swift. Remarks upon a Book, ch. vii.

Though *truth* and falsehood belong, in propriety of speech, only to propositions; yet ideas are oftentimes termed *true* or false (as what words are there, that are not used with great latitude, and with some deviation from their strict and proper significations?)

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xxxi. sec. 1.

Our ideas, being nothing but bare appearances or perceptions in our minds, cannot properly and simply in themselves be said to be *true* or false, no more than a single name of any thing can be said to be *true* or false.

Id. Ib.

Truth or falshood lying always in some affirmation, or negation, mental or verbal, our ideas are not capable any of them of being false, till the mind passes some judgment on them; that is, affirms or denies something of them.

Id. Ib. sec. 3.

Truth, whether in or out of fashion, is the measure of knowledge, and the business of the understanding; whatsoever is besides that, however authorised by consent, or recommended by rarity, is nothing but ignorance, or something worse.

Id. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 24.

TROW.

TROW. I might have said more explicitly : That I account that to be *truth*, which the constitution of human nature determines man to believe, and that to be falsehood which the constitution of human nature determines man to disbelieve.

Beattie. On Truth, part i. ch. i. Note.

Truth supposes mankind : for whom and by whom alone the word is formed, and to whom only it is applicable. If no man, no *truth*. *Tooke. Diversions of Purley, part ii. ch. v.*

TROWEL, Fr. *truelle*; D. *trouweel, truweel*, from the Lat. *trulla*, a diminutive of *trud*, a laddle. Menage, Skinner, and Lye. Against these authorities the D. *troll-en*, to turn or move around or about, may still be suggested.

But, alas, most mean are their monuments, made of plaister, wrought with a *trowell*.

Fuller. The Worthies of England, vol. i. p. 327. Durham.

No, they could not have the honour of a generall dismission, but each man leaves his *trowel* and station, more like a foole then hee undertooke it : so commonly actions begun in glory, shut up in shame.

Hall. Works, vol. i. p. 26. Cent. Of Babel.

Decker and others, who were, at the very moment, pledging their future labours for the magnificent loan of "five shillings," or writing "penny books" in spunging houses, are high in mirth, at the expense of the "bricklayer," and ring the changes on the "hod and *trowel*," the "lime and mortar poet," very successfully, and, apparently, very much to their own satisfaction.

Gifford. Memoirs of Ben Jonson.

TROWSE, } Fr. *troussis*, a tuck or tucking up
TRO'WZERS, } in a garment. *Trousser*; to *truss*,
TRO'WZED. } tuck, pack, gird or girt in, pluck or
twitch up. Cotgrave. See **TRUSS**.

A dress or clothing for the lower limbs; perhaps so called from their being tied, girt or laced tight, buttoned fast; to distinguish them from a former or other dress. See the Commentators on Shakspeare.

— The poor *trowz'd* Irish there
Whose mantles stood for mail, whose skins for corslets were,
And for their weapons had but Irish skains and darts.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 22.

DOLPH. O then belike she was old and gentle, and you rode like a herne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers*. *Shakspeare. Henry V. act iii. sc. 7. fol. 82.*

By laced stockings and *trouzers* the swellings in his legs and thighs went off.

Wiseman. Chirurgical Treatises, book i. ch. xviii. p. 142.

I directed his servants to make a *trouze* of a fine dimity lined with soft flannel, with Eyelet holes, to lace on the outside, with a Waistband fitted to the upper part of it. *Id. Ib.*

Orellana and his companions, under cover of the night, having prepared their weapons, and thrown off their *trouzers* and the more cumbrous part of their dress, came all together on the quarter-deck, and drew towards the door of the great cabin.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. iii. p. 40.

Judging that we should soon come into cold weather, I ordered slops to be served to such as were in want; and gave to each man the fearnought jacket and *trowzers* allowed them by the Admiralty.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book iii. ch. ii. p. 18.

Gold was his sword, and warlike *trousers*, laced
With thongs of gold, his manly legs embraced.

Mickle. Lusiad, book ii. v. 741.

TROX, in Zoology, a genus of *Pentamerous Lamellicorn Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic characiter. Antennæ short, ten jointed, of which the first is well clothed, and the last three form a lamellated club; labrum short and projecting; mandibles horn-shaped, and simple; jaws bifid, the outer lobe pointed; palpi terminating each in a very large and nearly oval joint; head retracted within the thorax, of

which the lateral edges are extended and depressed; wing-cases convex, and entirely covering the abdomen; legs inserted at equal distances, the anterior thighs broad and covering the head when contracted. **TROX.**
TRUAND.

This genus was included among the *Scarabæi* till removed by Fabricius, and is distinguished from them by their distinct upper lip, by their large well clothed first antennal joint, and by their bifid jaws, with an external lobe pointed and horn-shaped. They live on the ground, in muddy or partially dry places, and feed on the tendinous parts of dead animals, the muscles of which have long since decayed. If touched, they fold the antennæ and legs against the body, become motionless and simulate death. Sometimes they make a shrill noise by rubbing the base of the abdomen against the inner walls of the thorax. They are found both in Europe and Africa. The type of the genus is *Scarabæus Sabulosus*, Lin.; *T. Sab.*, Fabr.

TROYES, France, in the department of the Aube, a large manufacturing city, a bishopric, and chief place of a prefecture, containing 25,690 inhabitants. It is a city of great antiquity, lying in the centre of the department, and in a rich and fertile plain on the left bank of the Seine. The streets are narrow and old fashioned in the more ancient part of the town, and many of the houses are of wood blackened by time, giving it a sombre character. It has a few public buildings worthy of remark. The public library contains 60,000 volumes, and more than 4000 MSS., some of which are very curious. The Gothic cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, is a lofty edifice; the boldness of the arches in the roof of the nave is much admired, and the painted windows are fine and well preserved. The churches of St. Nicholas and the Magdalen exhibit nothing striking, but that of St. Urbain is one of the noblest specimens of the Gothic style of the XIIIth Century which is in existence. Troyes has a large hôtel-de-ville, and a handsome theatre; it boasts also some fine specimens of French sculpture and painting, with the noble nursery and botanic gardens of Vouldy, rich in exotics and fruit trees. The principal manufactures consist of cotton goods, cloths, cards, woollen stuffs, leather, wax candles, and paper. Troyes is 98 miles from Paris East-South-East.

TRU'AND, or } Fr. *truand, truand*, a beggar; a
TRU'ANT, } knave; *truandise, truander*. In
TRUANDI'SE, } Spanish, *truahan*, a buffoon, jester,
TRU'ANTLY. } a flattering fool; D. *trouwant*, a
vagabond, a deceiver. Skinner suggests the A. S. *thurh*, thorough, and *wendan*, to wend or go; to wend or wander through. May it not be from Fr. *trouvant, trouver*, to find, to invent, to contrive, to devise; and hence, invent tricks, excuses, pretences. A *truant*—

One who invents excuses, (for industry;) who neglects or omits under false pretences; and generally, an idler, a loiterer, a lazy loitering fellow.

In Fr. and in Old English—One who begs (under false pretences, pretences of his own finding or invention.)

Saint Poule that loved all holy church,
He bade the apostles for to wurch,
And winnen hir livelode in that wise,
And hem defended *truandise*,
And said, werketh with your honden.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 220

Than may he go a begging yerne,
Til he some other craft can lerne,
Through which without *truanding*,
He may in trouth have his living.

Id. Ib.

TRUAND.
—
TRUCE.

There ben *truantes* in suche a wise,
That lacken hert.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 97

But thei me shopen that I sholde
Eschewe of slepe the *truandise*,
So that I hope in suche a wise
To loue for to ben excused,
That I no sompnolence haue vsed. *Id. Ib.* p. 116.

All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all ouely these
ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumblers, plaiers, or dröslates, iuglers,
and suche other, of whom there is inow and to many.

Goldene Boke. Letter 12.

There boyes the *truant* play and leave their booke:
Here stands an angler with a bayted hooke.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. son. 2.

We should not dare to throw away our prayers so like fools, or
come to God and say a prayer with our mind standing at dis-
tance, trifling like untaught boys at their books, with a *truantly*
spirit.

Taylor. *Sermon* 5. vol. ii.

But when the swarms are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives, and idly stray,
Restrain the wanton fugitives, and take
A timely care to bring the *truants* back.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book iv.

But, when thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or crouch'd upon the plain;
Or listlessly to crop the tender grass;
Or late to lag behind, with *truant* pace;
Revenge the crime, and take the traitor's head,
Ere in the faultless flock the dire contagion spread.

Id. Ib. book iii.

TRUCE, } Fr. *treves*; Sp. *treg-ua*, from the
TRU'CELESS. } Ger. *trew*, faith; because it is a *faith*
given for a time to the enemy. Skinner. See *treuga*
in Wachter. *Truce* or *trewes* is the regular past tense
of the A. S. verb *trywsian*, to pledge one's faith, to
plight one's troth (Tooke); *sc.* to forbear from acts of
hostility.

A plight or pledge—to cease or forbear, or suspend
hostility; and hence applied to—A suspension, cessa-
tion, interruption, intermission, forbearance.

He suor he wolde awreke be of this vil trespas.
He beleuede is noble dede of the holi lond, alas!
And *trewis* nom of Saladin, vor this luther cas.

R. Gloucester, p. 488.

He therefore sent hym in ambassade to the sayde Rollo, to
requyre a *trew* or *trewse* for .iii. monethes.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 179.

The prince sawe that he shuld haue batell, and that the cardy-
nall was gone, without any peace or *trewse* *makyng*.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 162. p. 197.

By this example appereth, in what estimatiō and reuerence
leages and *truces*, made by princis, ought to be hadde, to the
breache wherof none excuse is sufficyente.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. vi. fol. 173.

And therfore is this tranquillite of the sea for that litle tyme, as
a *truce* taking in the winter, called the halcions dayes.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, fol. 3. *The Pistle Dedicatorye*.

In all his intervals of happy *truce*,
Knowledge and arts, which his high mind endow'd,
Were still his objects, and what they produce
Was the brave issue of his solitude.

Cotton. *Philoxipes and Policrite*, can. 1.

Rutulians, hold, and Latin troops, retire;
The fight is mine, and me the gods require.
'Tis just that I should vindicate alone
The broken *truce*, or for the breach atone.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book xii.

What, what are all the wars of seas and wind,
Or wreck of matter, to this war of mind?
Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* guest,
Rending the sphere of our distracted breast!

Brooke. *Redemption*.

VOL. XXVIII.

TRUCHMAN, } Fr. *trucheman*, *drogueman*; It.
TRUCHMENT. } *torcimanno*, *dragomanno*; Sp. *tru-*
chaman, *dragoman*, from the Arab. *turjīmān*, an in-
terpreter. See Menage. Junius seems inclined to call
him, a *truce-man*, *induciarum vir*. *Truchman*, *trudge-*
man, or *druggerman* is, in fact, a corruption of the
Arabic word *terjūmān*, "interpreter," used in the East,
and particularly at Constantinople, as the title of the
official interpreters employed by the court and the mi-
nisters of foreign powers sent to carry on negotiations
with the Porte. This word has been converted into
dragomano and *dragoman* or *drogueman* by the Italians
and French.

They toke aduysse amonge them howe to knowe the trouth
therof, and determyned to sende to the crysten men to knowe their
myndes, and so toke a *truchman* that coulde speke Italyan, and
commaunded hym to go to the crysten host, and to demaūde of
them in what tyle and instance they are come to make vs warre.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 171. p. 503.

The next mornynge they rode forth to skrymysshe with their
enemies, and Agadingor formest, mounted on his good horse, and
his *trucheman* with him.

Id. Ib. p. 507.

Brother, these noblemen to you nowe haue me sent,
As for their *Trounchman* to expound the effect of their intent;
They bid me tell you then, they like your worthy choyce,
And that they cannot choose therin but triumph and reioyce.

Gascoigne. *A Deuise of Maske for Viscount Mountacute*.

Mithridates the king reigned over two and twentie nations of
diverse languages, and in so many tongues gave lawes and minis-
tered justice unto them, without *truchman*.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. xxiv.

He requested therefore the team of a certain time, in which
space he might learn the Persian language, to the end that from
thenceforward he might be able to declare and deliver his own
mind unto the king by himselfe, and not by a *truch-man* or inter-
preter.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 345.

Anaxagoras holdeth, that all animals are endued with active
reason, but want the passive understanding, which is called the
interpreter or *truchment* of the mind.

Id. Ib. fol. 692.

TRUCK, } Fr. *troquer*, *troq*; It. *truccare*;
TRUCK, } Sp. *troc*, to barter or exchange,
TRU'CCAGE, } from *trug*, fraud, *trieg-en*, to deceive.
TRU'CKER, } See Menage. It may be from *trieg-*
TRU'CKLE, v. } *en*, in its literal meaning—to drag or
TRU'CKLE. } draw. D. *trecken*. A *truck*, is a *dray*,
i. e. a carriage dragged; and to *truck* may be, to drag
or carry goods or wares in barter or exchange, to a mart
or market, and hence—

To chop or change, to exchange, to barter.

To *truckle*; to yield to terms in exchanging or barter-
ing; to yield, to concede.

A *truckle-bed*—a bed with wheels that may be drawn
from place to place. See Skinner.

And no commutation or *truche* to be made by any of the petie
marchants, without the assent aboue said.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 228. *Instructions of Cabota*.

The souldier came in with fiue or sixe pounds weight of siluer
which he had *trucked* and traffiqued with Indians.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 326. M. Rene Laudonniere.

Where it shall chance the same to rise, or to be found, bought,
trucked, permuted, or given.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 228. *Instructions of Cabota*.

A knight lately made of the governing trade,
Whose name he'll not have to be known;
Has been *trucking* with fame, to purchase a name,
For 'tis said he had none of his own.

Brome. *The New Knight Errant*.

If such divine ministeries as these, wherein the angel of the
church represents the person of Christ Jesus, must lie prostitute
to sordid fees, and not pass to and fro between our Saviour that of
free grace redeem'd us, and the submissive penitent without the

TRUCK. *truccage* of perishing coin, and the butcherly execution of tormentors, rooks and rakeshames sold to lucre, then have the Babylonish **TRUDGE** merchants or souls just excuse.
Milton. Works, vol. i. book ii. fol. 21. Of Reformation in England.

First that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
 Whiles his yong maister lieth ore his hed.

Hall. Satire 6. book ii.

They rowed up about 100 leagues before they came to any settlement, and then found some Spaniards, who lived there to *truck* with the Indians for gold.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 41. Anno 1681.

Now tell me, Stoick,
 If all these with a wish might be made thine,
 Would'st thou not *truck* thy ragged virtue for 'em?

Dryden. Secret Love, act v.

So that of all the courses which man in such a case can take, this of capitulating, and (as it were) making terms with the devil, is the most senseless and dangerous: no man having yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 310.

But the greatest point of all wherein the bishop of Winton shewed his zeal to the pope and popery, appeared in his furious prosecution to blood, of all such as would not, or could not, *truckle* to it.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs, ch. xxxv. p. 483. Mary, 1555.

He that is beaten may be said
 To lie in Honour's *truckle-bed*.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 3.

But first with knocking loud, and bawling,
 He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling.

Id. Ib. part ii. can. 2.

Liv'd with men infamous and vile,
Truck'd his salvation for a smile,
 To catch their humour caught their plan,
 And laugh'd at God to laugh with man.

Churchill. The Duellist, book iii.

It is the necessary, though very slow and gradual, consequence of a certain propensity in human nature, which has in view no such extensive utility; the propensity to *truck*, barter, and exchange one thing for another.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. ii. p. 17.

I cannot *truckle* to a fool of state,
 Nor take a favour from the man I hate.

Churchill. Epistle to Will. Hogarth.

I venture to say, it did so happen, that persons had a single office divided between them, who had never spoke to each other in their lives; until they found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the same *truckle-bed*.

Burke. Works, vol. ii. p. 20. Speech on American Taxation.

TRUCULENT, } Fr. *truculent*; truculent, cruel,
TRUCULENCY. } threatful of countenance, terribly looking; Lat. *truculentus*, from *trux*; Gr. *τροχ-ειν*, Cotgrave, *atterere, affligere*, to bruise to pieces, and hence—Savage, barbarous, terrific.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
 Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
 Beheld.

Sandys. Christ's Passion, (1640,) p. 14.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours.

Harvey. On the Plague.

For their Head and Leader they had Claudius Sanctus, one bereft of an eye, in his countenance hideous and *truculent*, in his faculties still more defective and impotent.

Gordon. Tacitus. History, book iv. p. 333.

He loves not tyranny:—the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not.

Waterhouse. On Fortescu, (1663,) p. 184.

TRUDGE, It. *truccare*, to *trudge*, to skud, to pack away. Florio. And Skinner derives from this Ital. or from to *trot*; perhaps more immediately from *tread*, in Goth. *trud-an*, to move or keep upon the *tread* or *trot*; to keep on, get on, keep (the feet) in motion.

And let them *trudge* hence apace, tyll they come to theyr maister of myschief.

Bale. Apology, fol. 6.

Thus tale once tolde none other speech preuaylde,
 But packe and *trudge*, al leysure was to long.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

And now, my Lord, declare your noble mynde,
 Was this a Pylot, or a Pilate iudge?
 Or rather was he not of Judas kynde;
 Which left vs thus and close away could *trudge*?

Id. Voyage into Hollande, p. 538. Anno 1572.

They enquire how many beeves or oxen of his died? of what quantity of wine sowred under his hand? and no sooner are they full of these news, but into the city they *trudge* and make haste again.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 114. Of Curiosity.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and beaten track, which none but weak and servile minds are satisfied to *trudge* along continually in.

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 24.

Not one of them was observed to stop and look towards us, but they *trudged* along, to all appearance without the least emotion, either of curiosity or surprize.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. ii. p. 92.

TRUE. See **TROW.**

TRUFFLE, Fr. *truffe, truffe*; It. *tartufo*; Sp. *turma di tierra*; Lat. *terræ tubera*.

Happy the grotto'd hermit with his pulse,
 Who wants no *truffles*, rich ragouts—nor Hulse.

Dr. Warton. Fashion.

TRUJANO, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by La Llave and Lexarza to Trujano, a Mexican botanist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, but to what natural family is unknown. Generic character: perianth double; anthers sessile, alternating with as many glands; fruit lenticular.

Only a single species of Trujano is known, *T. pinnata*; it is a middle-sized branched tree, a native of Mexico; the leaves are alternate, and impari-pinnate; leaflets opposite, entire, petiolulate, pubescent beneath; the spikes of flowers are subpinnate; the spikelets are alternate on the common axillary and terminal rachis; calyx double, inner five-cleft, outer three-cleft; corolla of five white petals; style trifid; ovary depressed; seeds clammy, covered with a red pellicle at maturity.

TRULL, from the It. *trulla*, a dirty woman. Skinner. A. S. *thyrel, thyrl, foramen*, a hole bored or pierced. Somner. The past participle of the A. S. *thyrl-ian, perforare*, means *aliquid perforatum*; by the common transposition of *r* is the English *throll, thrul*, or *trull*. See Tooke. G. Douglas renders *spiracula*—ane *throll* or aynding stede, *i. e.* a hole or breathing place.

The Quotations sufficiently explain the usage.

The Gouverneur was all bedewed with drinke,
 His *truls* and he were all layde downe to sleepe,
 And we must shift, and of our selues must thinke
 What meane was best.

Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande. Anno 1572.

I haue met with some of these *trulles* in London so disguised, that it hath passed my skill to discern whether they were men or women.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book ii. ch. vii. p. 290. The Description of England.

And all this pother for a common *trull*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Fair Maid of the Inn, act i.

The kings of Persia at their ordinary meals have their queens or espoused wives to sit by them at the board, but when they list to be merrie indeed, and carrouse lustily untill they be drunk, they send them away to their chambers, and call for their concubines, singing wenches, and musicall *truls* in their place.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 261.

Though yet you no illustrious act have done,
 To make the world distinguish Julia's son
 From the vile offspring of a *trull*, who sits
 By the town wall, and for a living knits.

Stepney. Juvenal, sat. 8.

TRUDGE.
TRULL.

TRULL.

TRUMP

Of this great town, this wicked end
Is ripe for judgment; Satan's seat,
The sink of Sin, and Hell compleat.
In every street of *trulls* a troop.

Somerville. *The Fortune Hunter*, can. 2.

TRUMP, *n.* } Fr. *trompe*, *trompette*; It. *tromba*,
TRUMP, *v.* } *trombetta*, *trompetta*; Sp. *trompa*,
TRU'MPET, *n.* } *trompette*. All from the Lat. *tuba*.
TRU'MPET, *v.* } See Skinner, Junius, and Menage.
TRU'MPETER, } D. *tromp*, *trompet*; Ger. *tromp*,
TRU'MPER. } *trompette*, *trommette*; Ger. *dromme-*
ten or *trompeten*, to *trumpet*; Sw. *trumpet*. All (as
well as the Fr., It., and Sp.) from A. S. *drem-an*, *drym-*
an, (to *drum*), to make a joyful noise, *jubilare* (by the
mere change of *d* into *t*.) Applied first to the sound,
noise, clamour of joy or rejoicing, of *triumphing*; (See
TRIUMPH.)

And then to the instrument:—

The *drum*-beaten; the *trump* or *trumpet*-blown; to
trump—

To sound, to make a noise, a clangor, or clamour of
rejoicing, or triumph, of congratulation; of glory, vain
glory; to sound or make a noise.

To *trump* is also at cards—Fr. *trionpher*—to throw
down, to play, a conquering, victorious, *triumphant*
card; Fr. *trionphe*; (It. *trionfo*; Sp. *triumfo*.) See
the Quotations from Fox. And hence—

To get the victory, to get the better, the advantage;
to over-reach, to circumvent; and further, to *contrive*,
to devise. (Fr. *tromper*.)

To be put to his *trumps*, *i. e.* to the necessity of using
the *trump*-card; met. all exertions to conquer difficulties

Jan blew the *trumpes* fulle loud & fulle schille.

R. Brunne, p. 30.

He smote his hors with spors, & fleih fro þat rascaile,
& comandid his *trompors*, to blow vnto bataile.

Id. p. 117.

Ich can nat tabre ne *trompe*. at festes ne harpen.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 253.

Treuthe *trompede* þo. and song Te Deum laudamus
And þen lutede love. in a lowd note.

Id. Ib. p. 364.

Therefore whanne thou doist almes, nyle thou *trumpe* (*tuba*
clanxeris) before thee as ypocrites don in synagogis and stretis,
that thei be worschippyd of men. Wickl. *Matthew*, ch. vi.

When soeuer therfore thou geuest thyne almes, thou shalte not
make a *trompet* to be blown before the, as the ypocrites do in y^e
Synagoges and in y^e streates, for to be praysed of mē.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And seide to the sixte aungel that hadde a *trumpe*, [*tuba*],
unbynde thou foure aungelis that ben boundun in the greet flood
eufrates.

Wickl. *Apocalips*, ch. ix.

[And] saying to the syxte angell, whiche had the *trompe*: Loose
the .iiii. angelles whyche are bounde in the greete ryuer Euphrates.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And the firste aungell *trumpide*, (*clanxit*), and hail was maad
and fier meynd togidre in blood and it was sent into erthe.

Wickl. *Apocalips*, ch. viii.

The heraudes left hir pricking up and down,
Now ringen *trompes* loud and clarioun.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2602.

At every cours in came loude minstralcie,
That never Joab *tromped* for to here,
Ne he Theodomas yet half so clere
At Thebes, whan the citee was in doute.

Id. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9592.

They had not daunced but a little throw,
Whan that I heard not ferre off sodainly,
So great a noise of thundring *trumps* blow,
As though it should haue departed the skie.

Id. *The Flower and the Leaf*, p. 396.

The *trompoures* with the loude minstralcie,
The heraudes, that so loude yell and crie,
Ben in hir ioye for wele of Dan Arcite.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2673.

I sie come first all in their clokes white,
A company that ware for their delite,
Chapelets fresh of okes seriall,
Newly sprong, and *trumpets* they were all.

Id. *The Flower and the Leaf*, p. 396.

He shall this dreadfull *trumpe* blowe
Tofore his gate, and make it knowe,
How that the iudgement is yeue
Of deathe, whiche shall not be foryeue.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 33.

His brother saide, A lorde mercy,
I wote none other cause why,
But onely that this night full late
The *trompe* of deathe was at my gate,
In token that I shulde die.

Id. Ib. p. 34.

The kyng whan it was night anone
This man assent, and bad him gone
To *trumpen* at his brother's gate.

Id. Ib. p. 33.

And eche of hem eke a *trompet*
Bare in his other honde beside.

Id. Ib. p. 235.

And the *trumpetter* came to Boleine gate, and blewe his *trumpet*
to come to my lorde deputie, and tarried at the gate from .ix. of
the clock before noone till two of the clock at afternoone.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 707. Anno 1545.

Fyrst to be drawn on an hyrdell with *trumpes* and *trumpettes*
through all the cite of Herford, and after, to be brought into the
market place, where as all the people were assembled, and there-
fore to be tyed on hygh vpon a ladder that euery mā myght se
hym.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. xiii. p. 12.

The game that wee will play at, shall be called the *Triumph*,
which if it be well played at, he that dealeth shall winne: the
plaiers shall likewise winne, and the standers and lookers vpon,
shall doe the same: insomuche that there is no man, that is will-
ing to plaie at this *Triumphe* with these cardes, but they shall bee
all winners, and no losers.

Foxe. *Actes and Mon. Queen Mary*, 1555. fol. 1572.

Let therefore euerie christian man and woman plaie at these
cardes, that they may haue and obtaine the *triumph*; you must
marke also that the *triumph* must applie to fetch home vnto him
all the other cardes, whatsoever sute they be of.

Id. Ib.

It is a great ignominie and shame for a christian man to be
bond and subiect vnto a Turke: nay it shall not be so, wee will
first cast a *trumpe* in their waie, and plaie with them at cardes
who shall haue the better, let vs plaie therfore on this fashion with
this carde.

Id. Id. fol. 1573.

Now turne vp your *trumpe*, your hart, (*hartes* is *trump* as I saide
before) and cast your *trumpe* your hart on this carde, and vpon
this carde you shall learne what Christ requireth of a Christian
man, not to be angrie, ne mooued to ire against his neighbour.

Id. Ib.

But sith she will the conquest challeng needs,
Let her accept me as her faithfull thral;
That her great triumph, which my skill exceeds,
I may in *trump* of fame blaze over all.

Spenser. *Sonnet* 29.

PHI. I know not how they have shuffled, but my head on't,
A false card is turn'd up *trump*, but fates look to't.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Coronation*, act v.

Some of the nobility have deliver'd a petition to him: what's
in't I know not, but it has put him to his *trumps*: he has taken a
month's time to answer it, and chafes like himself.

Id. *Cupid's Revenge*, act iv.

Then gan triumphant *trompets* sownd on hye,
That sent to Heven the ecchoed report
Of their new ioy, and happie victory.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 12.

A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infraet and *trumplike*.

Chapman.

But since they're at renouncing, 'tis our parts,
To *trump* their diamonds, as they *trump* our hearts.

Dryden. *Prologue to the Princess of Cleves*.

TRUMP.
—
TRUNCARIA.

Know what a leading voice is worth,
A seconding, a third, or fourth,
How much a casting voice comes to,
That turns up *trump* of Aye or No.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part iii. can. 2.

This often happened when we drew near the cape, and as oft put us to our *trumps* to manage the ship.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. ix. p. 526.

Captain Swan was served a little better, and his two *trumpeters* sounded all the time that he was at dinner.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. xiii. p. 359. Anno 1686.

NAK. But their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud;
And a *trumpeter*-hornet to battel sounds loud.

Dryden. *Tyrannick Love*, act iv. sc. 1.

These very *trumpeters* are now the men that represent the whole as a mere trifle.

Burke. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 412. *Speech on American Taxation*.

TRUMPERY, Fr. *tromperie*, *impostura*, *tromper*; D. *trompen*, *circumvenire*, to impose upon, to circumvent; but this is clearly a consequential usage. See to TRUMP. G. Douglas, in his *Prologue of the Eyght Booke*, uses *trumpes*; a thing of little value; *tenuis res*, *Æn.* v. 690, the sobir *trumpis*, i. e. mean, inconsiderable goods, says the glossarist. *Trompery*—

Any vain-glorious display; or any display of mere vanity; any worthless finery.

Have always with you the testimony of a good conscience, believing that Jesus of Nazareth was crucified for your sins, letting all other trash and *trumpery* go.

Strype. *Ecclesiasticall Memoirs*, ch. xxiii. p. 303. *Queen Mary*, 1554.

And this man, say they, is a prophet of Mahomet, his armes and legges naked, on his feet he did weare wooden pattens of two sorts, in his hand, a flagge, or streamer set on a short speare painted, he carried a mat and bottels, and other *trumpery* at his backe.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. ii. p. 169. *The First Voyage to Constantinople*.

I knowe well there by ynow in the court of princes, that know nothyng what is to make theim selfe of worthinesse, and to main- teine them self among so many *trumperies* as ar treated in the houses of princes.

Goldene Boke, ch. xlv.

What a world of fopperies there are, of crosses, of candles, of holy water, and salt, and censings? away with these *trumperies*.

Hall. *A Sermon at Exeter*, Aug. 1637.

This idle *trumpery* (only fit for schools and schoolboys) unto that ancient Doric shepherd Theocritus, or his mates, was never known.

Gay. *The Shepherd's Week*. *The Proem*.

But the learned artist himself seems conscious that the ware he would put into my hands is indeed no better than a counterfeit piece of *trumpery*.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. v. book v. sec. iv. p. 156. *The Divine Legation*.

TRUNCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle, from *trunco*, to lop off, on account of the truncate limb of the calyx. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melastomaceæ-Lavoisiereæ*. Generic character: calyx with a cylindrical hardly turbinate tube, and a truncate nearly entire limb; petals five, ovate; stamens ten; anthers elongated, beaked, opening each by a single pore, without auricles; ovarium free, ten-sided, and rather cup-shaped at the apex; style filiform; stigma hemispherical; fruit unknown.

A genus consisting of a single known species, *T. caryophyllæa*, a native of Brazil, in the province of Para; it is a climbing shrub with tetragonal branches, five-nerved leaves, and having the flowers disposed in terminal thyrsi.

TRUNCATE, v.

TRUNCA'TION,

TRUNK, n.

TRUNK, v.

TRU'NCHEON,

TRU'NCHEONER.

Fr. *trunc*, *truncation*, *tronçonner*; It. *tronco*, *troncare*, *troncone*.
Sp. *tronco*, *troncon*, *troncar*; D. *tronck*, *troncken*; Lat. *truncus*.
(See DETRUNK.)

TRUNCATE.

Trunk, that from which, the stem, stock, body, or bulk, from which boughs or limbs are cut or lopped off—generally the stem, the main body. Also (says Cotgrave) the poor man's box in churches, i. e. a bulk or block, hollowed out, (to receive alms; to serve as a box,) and then applied to a chest: and further, to the proboscis of the elephant or other animal; to any thing formed like a stem, whether solid or hollow.

Truncheon: a staff (with the branches cut off); a log, a club; a large thick piece.

To *truncheon*, to use a truncheon, beat or strike with one.

To *trunk*, or *truncate*, used as equivalent to—to *de-truncate*.

He foineth on his foo with a *tronchoun*,
And he him hurtleth with his hors adoun.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2618.

By the foresayde place or shryne, where the holy martyrs bodyes lay, he ordeyned a cheste, or *trunke* of clene syluer, to thentent y^t all suche iueellys and ryche gyftes as were offryd to the holy seyntis, shuld therein be kepte to the vse of the mynstres of the same place.

Fabyan. *Chronicle*, ch. 131, p. 113.

And lastly his hed stryken of, and the *trunke* of his body haged by chaines vpon y^e comon gybet of Parys.

Id. *Ib*.

And the speare heed dyd entre into his throte, and dyd cutte asonder the orgonall vayne, and the spere brake, and the *tronchion* stacke styll in the squiers necke, who was with that stroke wouëd to death.

Berners. *Fröissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 374, p. 621.

And the bowis grewen out of stockis or *tronchons*, and the *tronchons* or schafis grewen out of the roote, and the roote out of the next erthe thereto, upon whiche and in whiche the roote is buried. (From Pecoek.)

Waterland. *Works*, vol. x. p. 246. *Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lewis*.

Thy brawn-fall'n arms and thy declining back
To the sad burthen of thy years shall yield,
And that thy legs their wonted force shall lack,
Able no more thy wretched *trunk* to wield.

Drayton. *Pastoral*. *Eglogue* 2.

By reason they had beene so long couered, and as it were buried vnder the sands, they stood as *trunked* and poled trees, and were as blacke as is the ebenie.

Holinshed. *Chronicle*, vol. vi. p. 164. *The Conquest of Ireland*, ch. 36.

So him dismounted low he did compell
On foot with him to matchen equall fight;
The *trunked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 5.

Did not I beat thee there i' th' head o' th' troops with a *trunchion*, because thou wouldst needs run away with thy company, when we should charge the enemy?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *A King and no King*, act i.

If captaines were of my minde, they would *trunchion* you out, for taking their names vpon you, before you haue earn'd them. You a captaine?

Shakspeare. *Hen. IV*. *The Second Part*, fol. 83.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cryed out clubbes, when I might see from farre, some forty *truncheoners* draw to her succour.

Id. *Hen. VIII*. act v. sc. 3, fol. 231.

These feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded, which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of Natural History, is called *truncated*.

Dr. Shaw. *Museum Leverianum*.

TRUNCATE.

Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members.*Prynne. Huntley's Breviate* (1637,) p. 48.

TRUNGIBIN.

Tho in that chamber he could dance exceedingly well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that or some such other *trunk* had its due position in the room.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 179. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxxiii. sec. 16.

Nor bees are lodg'd in hives alone, but found
In chambers of their own, beneath the ground:
Their vaulted roofs are hung in pumices,
And in the rotten *trunks* of hollow trees.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iv.

There on the walls, by Polygnotus' hand,
The conquer'd Medians in *trunk*-breeches stand.

Id. Persius. Satire 3.

I'm not myself, since from her sight I went;
I lean my *trunk* that way, and there stand bent.

Id. The Conquest of Granada, act iii.

With *truncheon* tipp'd with iron head,
The warrior to the lists he led.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 2.

Those who wear any thing on their heads, resembled, in this respect, our friends at Nootka; having high *truncated* conic caps, made of straw, and sometimes of wood, resembling a seal's head well painted. *Cook. Voyages*, vol. vi. book iv. ch. v. p. 339.

The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*.

S. Johnson. Preface to his Dictionary.

Then strut a captain, if his wish be war,
And grasp, in hope, a *truncheon* and a star.

Smollet. Advice.

TRUNDLE, *n.* } Fr. *trondel*; A. S. *trendel*; a
TRUNDLE, *v.* } turning wheel; any thing turned
TRUNNEL. } or turning, a *rundle*, globe, orb.

To *trundle*, (a dim. of turn, *q.d.* torn-dœl,)

To turn, *sc.* a ball, a hoop, to bowl.

Vayne is the rest, and that most vayne of all
A smouldring smoke which flieth with euey winde,
A tickell treasure, like a *trendlynge* ball.

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre, p. 516.

Whether they have not removed—all images, candlesticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax. *Cranmer. Articles of Visitation*.

ALG. Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in's ear,
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle* tail
Betwixt his legs.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act iii. sc. 3.

— The king tooke rest
In a retir'd part of the house; where drest
The queene her selfe, a bed, and *trundlebed*;
And by her lord, repose her reuerend head.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book vii.

He, that not knowes the games, nor how to use
His arms in Mars his field, he doth refuse;
Or, who's unskilful at the coit, or ball,
Or *trundling* wheele, he can sit still from all.

Jonson. Horace. Of the Art of Poetrie.

For as touching the cube, he subtracteth and removeth it quite away, as they do who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones. *Holland. Plutarch*, p. 1089.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of Dactyls. *Spectator*.

The carpenters who were employed in stopping the leak were obliged to take off a great part of the sheathing from the bows, and found many of the *trunnels* so very loose and rotten, as to be easily drawn out with the fingers.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vii. ch. iii. p. 205.

TRUNGIBIN is the Arabic word *Turunjibin* ill spelt: it is the Asiatic name of the manna gathered from the Alhagi Maurorum, (Alhagi of the Moors,) the Hedysarum Alhagi of Linnæus, a handsome plant, which is common in the Archipelago and throughout South-

Western Asia and Northern Africa, and known wherever the Arabic language prevails, by the name of 'Akûl, vulgarly pronounced 'Agûl, whence perhaps Rauwolf, who first made it known in Europe, formed the word Alhagi, unless he meant to express the word Alhâjî, "the Pilgrim," which does not appear to be one of its Eastern names. "It is on this shrub," says Russel, in his *Natural History of Aleppo*, "that manna (Trungebeen) is found in Mesopotamia and other Eastern countries." It is gathered chiefly about Tabriz, in Persia, but is probably not produced so far to the North as the Greek islands. Wheeler found the plant in Tenos, and it was seen, a few years ago, in great abundance in Paros and Naxos.—Martyn's *Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary*.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, situated at the head of a creek which communicates with Carrick Roads, which are a part of Falmouth harbour. Truro is built between the small rivers of the Kenwyn and St. Allen, and is 10 miles North of Falmouth, and 260 from London. The town stands in the parishes of St. Mary, Kenwyn, and St. Clement's, and contains a population of 9250, St. Mary's, wholly within the borough, having 3043. It is the largest and handsomest town in the county, and was one of the stannary places of coinage. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and returns two members to Parliament. The principal trade is in shipping copper ore from the neighbouring mines. It was here that the wreck of the forces of Charles I. surrendered to General Fairfax, soon after the battle of Naseby. Truro has a public library, and an infirmary supported by voluntary subscriptions.

TRUSION, Lat. *trus-um*, past participle of *trudere*, to thrust. See DE- EX- IN- OB-TRUDE.

A thrusting or pushing.

The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by *trusion* or pulsion; by knockings or thrustings, as if it were without that which it wrought upon.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iii. fol. 156.

TRUSS, *v.* } Fr. *trousser*; D. *tross*, *trossen*; Ger.

TRUSS, *n.* } *tross*; Sw. *tross*; Low Lat. *trossa*, *trossare*, to pack up (the baggage, utensils, tools,) perhaps, says Skinner, a *trudendo*, from thrusting or pushing. See TROWSE.

To pack up; to bind or bundle up; to close up, (to pluck up, to twitch up. Cotgrave.) Junius says a *truss* man is a well knit man, of small but compact frame.

Wherof Osmunde beynge ware, and also beynge sure of the kynge, made a great *trusse* of herbys or grasse, wherin he wrapped the childe, and so *coveyed* hym out of the cytie of Laonne.

Fabyan. Chronicle, ch. 186. p. 188.

Ful thinne it lay, by culpons on and on,
But hode, for jolite, ne wered he non,
For it was *trussed* up in his wallet.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

This counsell was taken, and all the lordes ordayned to dyslodge, and *trussed* tentes, and paulyons, and all maner of harnes, and so departed.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xxviii. p. 52.

But all as a poore pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *trusse* of trifles at his backe,
As bells, and babes, and glasses, in his packe.

Spenser. The Shepheard's Calendar. May.

Tho up they gan their mery pypes to *trusse*,
And all their goodly heardes did gather round.

Id. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10.

TRUNGIBIN.

TRUSS.

TRUSS.

—
TRUST.

~~~~~

What's that i' th' *trusse* there?

2 SOLD. 'Tis cloth of tissue, sir, and this is scarlet.

*Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of Malta, act ii. sc. 1.*

For the horses he had, them he made to be girt before one after another, and then did softly *trise* them up with long pulleys fastened to the beams, their hindmost part standing on the ground and their foremost being aloft. *North. Plutarch, p. 504.*

Cleopatra would not open the gates, but came to the high windows, and cast out certain chains and ropes, in which Antonius was *trussed*; and Cleopatra her own self, with two women onely, which she had suffered to come with her into these monuments, *trised* Antonius up. *Id. Ib. p. 781.*

Spread some of these upon leather, and supply it with some convenient *truss*, of which some are made of dimity or coarse Holland, others of whalebone, &c.

*Wiseman. Surgery, book i. ch. xviii.*

The tigre-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs, and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff.

*Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1676.*

~~~~~ They rise, they fall,

Now skim in circling rings, then stretch away

With all their force, till at one fatal stroke

The vigorous hawk, exerting every nerve,

Truss'd in mid-air, bears down her captive prey.*Somerville. Field Sports.*

TRUST, v.

TRUST, n.

TRU'STEE,

TRU'STER,

TRU'STLESS,

TRU'STY,

TRU'STILY,

TRU'STINESS.

See TRUCE. A. S. *tryws-ian*, to believe or think, *true* or faithful; *fidere, confidere*; *tryws-ed, tryws'd, trywst, trist, or trust*; to *trist, trost*, or *trust*.
To think or believe to be *true* or faithful; to confide, or be confident, to place confidence in; give confidence or credit to; to credit; to rely, or depend upon; to act; to do, any thing upon credit or confidence; reliance or dependence.

þo þis seli mon bis herde, to sorwe ys herte drowe,
He nuste to weþer dogter beter *truste* þo,
And noþeles he wende ageyn to þe oþer with mucche wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 33.

Mald in Bristow lettres fast sendes,
Bi messengers *trowe*, forto procore frendes,
To burgeis & citez (þe wardeyns alle scho freistes,) *And to lordes of feez, þat scho on treistes.*

R. Brunne, p. 119.

þe erle vnto þe kýng bare him siþen so wele,
& his sonnes boþe tille him war *trost* als stele.

Id. p. 60.

Eilred sent tille Ingland Sir Edward his sonne
With his letter sealed, & þanke wild he þam conne,
And bliþely tille Ingland wild he com agayn,
If he myght on þam *troste*, þat þei were certayn.

Id. p. 45.

And he seide also to sum men that *tristiden* in hemsilf as thei weren rightful, and dispisiden othere, this parable seiynge.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xviii.

And he put forth thys symylitud, vnto certayne whiche *trusted* in them selues that they were perfecte, and despysed other.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For alle sighen him and thei weren afrayed, and anon he spak with him and seyde to hem *triste* ye, Y am, nyle ye drede.

Wiclif. Marke, ch. vi.

And Jhesus turnide and sawye hir and seide doughtir have thou *trist*, thi feith hath maad thee saaf: and the womman was hool fro that hour.

Id. Matthew, ch. ix.

And he was with hem and entride and ghede out in ierusalem, and he dide *tristili* in the name of ihesu.

Id. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. ix.

And for the love of God, sens all my *trist*
Is on you two, and ye bethe bothe wise,
So werketh now, in so discrete a wise,
That I honour may have.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iii. p. 259.

For whan men *trusten* hire [fortune] than wol she faille,
And cover hire bright face with a cloude.

Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14619.

God wote I wend, O lady bright Creseide,
That every word was gospell that ye seide,
But who may bet beguile, if him list,
Than he on whom men wenen best to *trist*?

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book v. p. 289.

~~~~~ He hath founden one

That *trustie* is and true as stone.*Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 209.*

He slept, and ros whan it was tyme,  
And whan it fel towards prime,  
He toke to hym suche as he *triste*  
In secret. *Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 152.*

The yomen of his chambre there  
All only for to serue hym were,  
The whiche he *trusteth* wonder wele.

*Id. Ib. book vi. p. 198.*

Certainly I saye vnto you, that the maister hauing a triall of his *trustinesse*, will be bolde to *truste* him with greater thinges, and wyll make hym reweler ouer all his goodes.

*Udall. Erasmus. Matthew, ch. xxiv. fol. 94.*

That which in latine is called Fides, is a parte of iustice, and may diuersely be interpreted: and yet finally tendeth to one purpose in effect. Some tyme it may be called fayth, some time credence, other wyles *trust*.

*Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. vi. fol. 174.*

A very few, of whose *trustynes* towards hym, he had had prooffe before, he determined to leaue in Gallia.

*Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book v. fol. 111.*

The mouse which once hath broken out of trappe,  
Is sildome tised with the *trustlesse* bayte,  
But lyes aloofe for feare of more mishappe,  
And feedeth styll in doubte of deepe decepte.

*Gascoigne. To the same Gentlewoman, &c.*

Therefore whylome to knights of great emprise  
The charge of Justice given was in *trust*,  
That they might execute her iudgements wise.

*Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 4.*

And such persons who are under discipline, or under notorious sins, must make their exomologesis, that is, do ecclesiastical repentance before them who are the *trustees* and stewards of the mysteries of God.

*Taylor. Polemical Discourses. Of Repentance, ch. x. sec. 4 fol. 834.*

He started up; and snatching neare his syde  
His *trustie* sword, the servant of his might,  
Like a fell lyon leaped to him light,  
And his left hand upon his collar layd.

*Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 7.*

One whyle she blam'd herselfe; another whyle  
She him condemn'd as *trustlesse* and untrew:  
And then, her grieve with errour to beguyle,  
She fayn'd to count the time againe anew,  
As if before she had not counted trew.

*Id. Ib. book v. can. 6.*

Thus having her restored *trustily*,  
As he had vow'd, some small continuance  
He there did make.

*Id. Ib. book vi. can. 3.*

~~~~~ Bankrupts, hold fast  
Rather then render backe; out with your kuines,
And cut your *trusters* throates.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, act iv. sc. 1. fol. 90.

~~~~~ The shepherd last appears,  
And with him all his patrimony bears;  
His house and household gods! his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver; and his *trusty* cur.

*Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iii.*

In a word every man implicitly *trusts* his bodily senses concerning external objects placed at a convenient distance; and every man may with as good a reason put even a greater *trust* in the perceptions of which he is conscious in his own mind.

*Horsley. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 262.*

TRUXALIS, in Zoology, a genus of Locustarian Orthopterous Insects.

Generic character. Antennæ short, compressed,

TRUST.

—  
TRUXA-  
LIS.

~~~~~


TRUXALIS. sword-shaped, their joints indistinct, attached above the line separating the eyes; head pyramidal with two lengthened eyes, and three small smooth ones; mouth at the bottom of the head, lower lip bifid; body lengthy; abdomen simple, covered by the wing-cases as with a roof; hind legs much longer than the body, and fit for leaping.

Like the crickets, *Acrydia*, this genus has the hind legs very long but more slender, and the abdomen of the female has no boring apparatus; but they are further distinguished by the sabre-shaped antennæ, which in the crickets are filiform. From all the other genera of the same family they are distinguished by their pyramidal head. They are natives of warm climates, but their habits unknown. The type of the genus is *T. Nasutus*, Fabr.

TRY, v. } *Probare, tentare*, Junius thinks may
TRI'ABLE, } mean to prove, *sc.* to be true; to be
TRIAL, } innocent. A. S. *triow-an, fidum se*
TRY'ER, } *probare*. In Law Lat. *triare; triator,*
TRI'EDLY. } *triatio; exactissima litis contestatæ*
exagitatio, a most careful sifting or examination of any contested dispute. Spelman. And hence—

To prove or put to the proof; to the test; to search into, investigate, examine, *sc.* the proofs, the evidence; to put or place under examination, to make experiment or essay; to essay, to attempt, to endeavour.

Was neuer prince, I wene, þat I writen of fond,
More had *treie* & tene, þan he had for his lond.

R. Brunne, p. 235.

Wenne all tresours ben *tried*. quap hue, treupe is þe beste.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 16.

They fet him first the swete win,
And made eke in a maselin,
And real spicerie,
Of ginger-bred that was ful fin,
And licoris and eke comin,
With suger that is *trie*.

Chaucer. *The Rime of Sire Thopaz*, v. 13780.

There maie no golde the iudge plie,
That he ne shall the sooth *trie*,
And setten euery man vpright,
As well the plowe man as the knight.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 71.

Than the thre knyghtes answered hotely, and sayde, howe they set but lytell by the manassynge of a sonne of a *tryer* of hony, nor that y^e herytage of therll their lorde shulde be so sone gyuē to him, nor to none suche.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 402. p. 699.

That thing ought to seme no newe matter vnto you, whyche wente long a go before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe.

Udall. *Erasmus. St. Peter*, ch. iv. fol. 13.

The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be *tryed* out, but either in a narowe holed seeue they wyl stil abide with the good corne, or elles, where the holes be large, they wyll issue out with the other.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book ii. ch. xiv. fol. 155.

For whose sake I let all go to losse, and count thē as chaffe or refuse (that is to say, as thinges which are purged out, and refused when a thyng is *tryed* and made perfect) that I might wyne Christ.

Tyndal. *Workes*, ch. vi. fol. 219. *Matthew*.

For except a man be proued and *tryed*, it cannot be knownen, neither to hym selfe or other men, that he is righteous and in the true faith.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 224.

What can be more *triall* of a faythfull hart, then to aduenture not onely to ayde and succour by the meanes of other (whiche without daunger may not be admitted vnto vs) but also personally to visite the poore oppressed, and see that nothyng be lackyng vnto thē.

Frith. *Works*, fol. 81. *Letters of John Frith*.

But when it pleaseth the higher powers to call any man's life

and sayings in question, then there be constructions, interpretations, and extensions reserved to the justices and judges equity, that the party *tryable*, as I am now, shall find himself in much worse case, than before when those cruel laws stood in force.

State Trials. 1 Mary, 1554. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.

How often do we reade, that the causes of heresye haue bene debated before emperours and princes, and discussed by their *triall*?

Wynchester. *Of True Obedience*, fol. 33.

Now maketh he a *triall* how muche his disciples haue profyted ghostly, prouing whether suche thinges be done in them spirituallie, as in other haue bene wrought corporally, and by darke figures.

Udall. *Marke*, ch. viii. fol. 163.

Content who lives with *tryed* state,
Neede feare no chaunge of frowning Fate.

Spenser. *The Shepheard's Calendar. September*.

Then forth came Artegall out of his tent,
All arm'd to point, and first the lists did enter:
Soone after eke came she with full intent
And countenance fierce, as having fully bent her
That battels utmost *triall* to aduenter.

Id. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 5.

So curious are men to make experiments and *trie* conclusions in every thing.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xvi. ch. xii.

What dressing will best take your knight, what wastecote, what cordial will do well i' th' morning for him, what *triers* have you?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act iv.

There was lately a company of men called *Tryers*, commissioned by Cromwell, to judge of the abilities of such as were to be admitted by them into the ministry.

South. *Sermon* I. vol. iv.

When wert thou known in ambush'd fights to dare,
Or nobly face the horrid front of war?
'Tis ours, the chance of fighting fields to *try*,
Thine to look on, and bid the valiant die.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book i.

League all your forces then, ye powers above,
Join all, and *try* th' omnipotence of Jove.

Id. *Ib.* book viii.

Afterwards he [Rainbow] enjoyed two livings successively without examination by the *tryers*.

Wood. *Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. i. fol. 243.

Heavens! can you then thus waste, in shameful wise,
Your few important days of *tryal* here!
Heirs of eternity! yborn to rise
Through endless states of being.

Thomson. *Castle of Indolence*, c. 2.

A Christian always is indulged with an opportunity of escaping before he is brought to a *trial*, whatever may have been his offence; and if he is brought to a *trial* and convicted, he is seldom punished with death: while the poor Indians, on the contrary, are hanged, and broken upon the wheel, and even impaled alive without mercy.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xii. p. 324.

Sir Edward Coke in this same chapter bringeth two precedents to prove, that though the Spiritual courts in England be now the King's courts, yet whosoever sueth in them for any thing *triable* by the common law, shall fall into a premunire.

Hobbs. *On the Common Laws of England*.

When we speak of a state of *trial*, it must be remembered, that characters are not only *tried*, or proved or detected, but that they are generated also, and formed, by circumstances.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi. p. 451.

Jesus, indeed, orders his followers to shake off the dust of their feet, where the inhabitants would not receive their doctrine, that they might not throw away their time in vain: but he never directed it as a *trial-ordeal* of innocence when they were accused of immoralities, and the honour of the mission concerned.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. viii. book ii. ch. xii. p. 398. *The Doctrine of Grace*.

TRYGON, from the Greek *τριγων*, *I creak*, Adans.; *Sting-Ray*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Rauidi*, family *Plagiostomi*, order *Branchopterygii branchiis fixis*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head enveloped in the pectoral

TRY.

TRYGON.

TRYGON. fins, which form an obtuse disc; teeth fine, and arranged in quincunces; tail slender, and armed with a strong, flattened, bony spine, of which the edges are serrated; tail tapering and pointed; caudal fin sometimes a mere fold of the skin; in some the back is smooth, but in others spiny.

This genus is remarkably distinguished from the other Rays by the peculiarly offensive organ with which the tail is armed, consisting of a long, flat, bony, sword-like process or spine with jagged edges, and a very sharp point. According to Couch's account, quoted by Yarrell, when the animal is "seized or terrified, its habit is to twist its long, slender, and flexible tail round the object of attack, and with the serrated spine tear the surface, lacerating it in a manner calculated to produce violent inflammation." Others, however, state that it strikes the spine into its prey or enemy; and in confirmation it may be mentioned, that the writer of this article was informed by a fisherman who brought him one for sale, that it had struck him through the thick leather of his fishing boot. The vulgar notion of the spine being poisonous is incorrect; the laceration produced by its saw-like edge, either if drawn violently over the skin, or plunged into it, being quite sufficient to produce an ugly wound of that kind, which heals with the greatest difficulty, even if produced by the teeth of a clean saw. Whatever its use to the fish may be, either as a defensive organ or as a mean for securing its prey, it is doubtless of importance to its economy; for Montagu observed, on one taken at Hastings, that "at the base of the bony process in the tail of this fish was a smaller one ready to replace the original if by accident it should be lost; or possibly this weapon may be deciduous and occasionally discharged."

Risso states that the Sting-Rays, although so powerfully armed, appear to have very peaceable habits, remaining quietly in the sand during day-time, and only moving about at night, when they frequently become entangled in the fishing nets.

Of those which have scarcely any caudal fin, some have the back free of spines, but in others it is more or less spiny or tubercular. Of the former kind are—

T. Pastinacus, Flem.; *Raja Past.* Lin.; *le Pasténague Commune*, Cuv.; *Sting-Ray*, Penn. From two to three feet in length, of which the tail is one-half, is almost round, and very thick and convex in the middle, but thinning towards the edges; muzzle sharp but short, and scarcely projecting beyond the pectoral fins, the anterior edges of which meet at an obtuse angle; mouth small; skin smooth above and below; tail very slender, and tapering to a point; irides golden; upper surface dingy yellow, and its central part dusky blue; under surface white; tail and spine dusky. It keeps on the sands, at no great distance from shore, where it is often entangled in the fishermen's nets. It is most commonly met with on the southern coast of England, where, from the redness of its flesh exposed by skinning, it has been called the *Fireflaire*. But it is found in the Mediterranean, and extends as high northward as Norway. It was well known to the ancients by the names *Trygon* and *Pastinaca*, and marvellous accounts are recorded of its dangerous properties; Pliny says, that whatever animal is wounded by it dies without remedy; and Ælian states, that the largest tree wounded with its spine will wither. Oppian mentions it as furnished by Circe to her son Telegonus, who unwittingly destroys with it his father Ulysses.

Nascitur extrema cauda penetrabile telum
Trygoni, sunt telo vires, tetrumque venenum.
In jaculo mater donavit Dædala Circe
Telegono nato telum, ut prosterneret hostes:
Hinc Ithacæ appulsus, magni genitoris abegit
Armenta, et clarum belli virtute parentem
Letifero incautus misit mucrone sub Orcum.—
Et multa expertum *Trygon* mactavit Ulyssem
Atque ducem solo prostravit vulnere tantum.

Halieut.

TRYGON.

T. Shindraki, Cuv. Four inches and a half in length, and the tail four inches long; behind the oval apertures are five transverse lines studded with minute tubercles, and corresponding with the branchial spiracles on the under side; its spine not serrated; its colour whitish on both sides. Is found on the Coromandel coast, and there called *Tenkee Shindraki*.

Some have the back more or less spiny, as—

T. Say, Cuv.; *Raja Say*, Lesuer. About thirty-six or seven inches in length, of which the tail is rather more than one-half; body roundish, convex, and olivaceous red above, flat and white beneath; tail thick and somewhat compressed at its base, nearer to which than its attenuated pointed tip is placed the spine, and behind this two elongated vertical fins, which are thick, smooth, without distinct rays, black, elevated in the middle, and gradually disappearing towards the extremities, the upper shorter than the lower fin. Is caught on the shores of New Jersey.

T. Tuberculata, Lacep. About sixteen inches in length, with a long slender tail; its form nearly rhomboidal; and both body and tail studded with pointed tubercles or very strong prickles, very hard, white, and enamel-like; five of them are close set longitudinally upon the back, and the other five at irregular distances on the tail nearer the trunk than the spine, which is serrated. Is found off Cayenne.

In some the back is tuberculated, as—

T. Isakurrah, Cuv. Thirteen inches in length, of which the tail is rather less than one-half; the body is somewhat oval; between the eyes a cluster of tubercles in shape of a bell; and others on the middle of the back forming a pyramid, from the base of which a long tapering train runs down to the spine; ventral fins small and round; tail not finned; the colour in the specimen, which was young, was whitish on both sides. Is taken off the Coromandel coast, and called by the natives *Isakurrah Tenkee*.

In some species the under part of the tail is furnished with a broad membrane; such are—

T. Sephen, Cuv.; *R. Sephen*, Gmel.; *le Raie Sif.* Bontal; *Shagreen Sting-Ray*. This fish becomes very large, Lacepede mentioning that specimens had been seen, which, from the edge of one to the other pectoral fin, measured eleven feet in breadth; the hinder part of these fins is rounded, and in many positions conceal the very small ventral fins; the form of the body is somewhat rounded, and the tail double its length, armed with one or two spines above, and from it to the very tip with a row of very sharp and small spines, and furnished beneath with a narrow black membrane or fin, which runs along its whole length to the very tip. It is also remarkable for having the whole upper surface of the body and of the tail to the base of the caudal spines covered with flat tubercles, in the middle of which are three larger than the rest, of an hemispherical form, whitish colour, and disposed longitudinally on the back; its upper surface is greyish-brown, and the under pale-

TRYGON. red. This species was discovered by Forskael in the Red Sea; and Lacepède considers it furnishes the article of commerce called *Shagreen*, which consists of the skin of the head, body, and root of the tail dyed green. This substance is distinguished from Shark's skin, with which it is often confused, by its larger and more rounded tubercles. Pennant, however, says that this article is made of the skin which grows about the rump of the Wild Ass, and also from that of the Horse. He calls it *Chagrin*, and derives the term from the Tartar word *Soghré*.

T. Wolga, Cuv. The length of the body nine and a half inches, and of the tail two feet and four inches; has a slightly pointed muzzle; body rhomboidal; the back covered with minute whitish tubercles, and in the middle two whiter than the rest, exactly round, of unequal size, and remarkable for their resemblance to pearls; upper surface dull leaden, under dusky-white, and the tail dark blue. Is found on the Coromandel coast, and called by the natives *Wolga Tenkee*.

Cuvier just notices by the name—

T. Gesneri. A species which has its rounded body completely rough with little points, and its tail beset with little studs.

In many the back is entirely smooth, thus—

R. Lymna, Forsk. About a foot in length, with an oval body, having oval bluish spots on the back. Is found in the Red Sea. Cuvier thinks this is probably the *Raja Grabatus* of Geoffroy.

Some have the tail but little tapering, rather thickish, and terminating at its tip in a fin, as—

T. Cruciatu, Cuv.; *le Raie Croisé*, Lacep. Body smooth; the denticulated spines near to the oval vertical fin, which edges and terminates the thick and conical tail; general colour greyish with a broadish black band passing from between the eyes along the back to the spine, and crossed by some black spots and little transverse bands; other spots also accompany the longitudinal band, and some are spread upon the sides, near the eyes, and upon the muzzle. Found on the coast of New Holland.

Perhaps here belongs—

T. Torpedinus seu *Trygonobatus Torped.*, Desm., in which the tail is not so slender and whip-like, but furnished with a spoon-shaped caudal fin, bilobed posteriorly, and opposite it above is placed the spine; the body nearly round, is chocolate-brown above, with deep brown points, and beneath of a dingy white; the edges of the pectoral and ventral fins are also marked with little white points. It is found in the sea about the Havannas.

In the following species the body is very wide, from the great extent of the pectoral fins, and the tail very short.

T. Kunsul, Cuv. About ten and a half inches in length, of which the tail is less than half; the head scarcely distinguishable from the body, which is oval in a transverse direction; the lateral fins extend to a blunt fringed point; tail small, tapering to a hair-point, and marked with cross-bands, alternately black and white, resembling a porcupine's quill; head and back dark grey; belly white. Is found on the Coromandel coast, and there called *Tenkee Kunsul*.

T. Maclura, Cuv.; *Raja Micrura*, Schn.; *Raie Macl.*, Lesuer. About six feet and a half in width, and three feet and a half from the muzzle to the tip of the ventral fins; the tail about one-third the length of the body, of a triangular shape, and finless; the upper sur-

face is shagreened, of a bluish-green with small, black, vermicular, interrupted lines, and larger, more distant, pale spots; under surface pale-red. This fish is taken off the coasts of the United States generally, and is said by the fishermen sometimes to attain fifteen or eighteen feet in width.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Lacepède, *Histoire des Poissons*; Lesuer in *Journal of Acad. of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia*; Yarrell's *British Fishes*.

TRYMALIUM, in Botany, a genus so called by Fenzl, from *τρυμαλια*, a hole made with a gimlet, on account of the divisions of the fruit being pierced by a small hole each at the base. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamneæ*. Generic character: calyx with a hemispherical or turbinate tube, which is connate with the ovary at the base; limb quinquefid, with ovate, acute, spreading segments, which are coloured inside; petals five, inserted in the exterior sinuses of an annular, fleshy, lobed, or pentagonal disk, alternating with and shorter than the segments of the limb of the calyx, unguiculate at the base, and convolute or cucullate at apex; stamens five, inserted with the petals, and opposite to and longer than them; filaments filiform, inflexed; anthers bursting, roundish; ovary semi-inferior, free, and villous at top, two to four-celled; ovula solitary in the cells, erect, subglobose, propped by a cup-shaped funicle; style two to four or more parted; stigmas obtuse; capsule covered by the persistent base of the calyx, two to four-celled, each cell containing one cocca; coccae separate from the base to the apex, indehiscent, perforated at the base by a small hole, one-seeded; seed erect, obovate, compressed, with a smooth, coriaceous testa.

A genus separated from *Pomaderris*, consisting of several species; they are all shrubs, natives of the south-west coast of New Holland. The leaves are alternate, quite entire, or obsoletely toothed, tomentose from stellate tomentum beneath, usually glabrous above. The flowers are villous, and disposed in racemose panicles or cymose heaps.

TRYMATOCOCCUS, in Botany, a genus so called by Pöppig, from *τρυμα*, a hole made with an auger, and *κοκκος*, a berry, on account of the ovary being pervious at the apex. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Artocarpeæ*. Generic character: flowers androgynous; involucre none; receptacle globose, bearing numerous male flowers, which surround a solitary female flower; male flowers with a trifid perianth, three stamens, having the filaments dilated upwards, and adnate two-celled anthers; ovary one-celled, nestling within the receptacle, pervious at its apex; ovulum one; styles exserted, bifid, spiral; stigmas warted; drupe one-seeded, inclosed in a fleshy receptacle, and crowned by persistent male flowers; seeds pendulous, globose, with a coriaceous testa, and a large orbicular umbilicus, exalbuminous; cotyledons fleshy.

Only a solitary species of this genus is known; it is a middle-sized tree, a native of Tropical America. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, oblong, acuminate, and quite entire. The flowers are axillary, solitary, and drooping.

TRYPETHELIUM, in Botany, a genus so called by Sprengel, from the Greek *τρυπα*, a hole, and *θηλη*, a nipple, on account of the apothecia being furnished with holes. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order

TRY-
PETHE-
LIUM.

TRY-PETHELIUM. *Lichenes.* Generic character: verruca hard, many in a crustaceous uniform thallus; apothecia globose, dark, furnished with holes; spora in gelatinous nuclei.

TSCHUDYA. A genus nearly allied to *Verrucaria*. **TRYPHERA**, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Blume, from *τρυφερος*, *soft*, on account of the plant being soft from wool. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Amaranthaceæ*. Generic character; perianth coloured, of five divisions, the two inner divisions the smallest; stamens usually eight, rarely nine or ten; anthers two-celled, bursting outwardly; styles five, subulate; capsule membranous, inclosed in the calyx, pentagonal, five-celled; cells many-seeded; funicle of seed dilated and sac-formed, with an appendage; albumen mealy, embryo peripheric.

Only a single species of this genus is known, a native of Java. The plant is clothed with white tomentum. The stems are woody and nodose. The leaves are obovate, and disposed three in a whorl. The heads of flowers are intrafoliaceous or terminal.

TRYPHIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, probably from *τρυφος*, *a fragment*. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ*. Generic character: sepals connivent, equal, herbaceous; petals linear, membranous, longer than the sepals, adnate to the face of the labellum, which is similar; labellum membranous, deeply partite, connate with the column; anther erect, short, with diverging lobes; and a flat ovate rostellum; glands of pollen naked.

Only one species of this genus is known, it is a terrestrial orchideous plant, with a testiculated root, membranous radical leaves, and secund flowers, a native of South Africa.

TSAPHARI is the Arabic word *Dhafári*, pronounced by Turks, Persians and Indians *Zafári*, and signifying "produced or born at Dhafár or Dhofár," a town on the South-Eastern coast of Arabia, in the land of myrrh and frankincense. It is used by the Arabian writers of *Materia Medica*, and from them by old pharmaceutical compilers in Europe, for that species of *Cadmia* which is called by Dioscorides, *Placitis*, but by other Greek writers, *Zonitis* and *Onychitis*, which last accounts for its Arabic name, as the onyx is called *Zafári* by the Arabs, because it is found in the neighbourhood of Zafár.

TSCHERNEMT, a town in the kingdom of Illyria, subject to Austria, situated in Carniola, about 33 miles from Laybach.

TSCHUDYA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to M. le Baron de Tschudy, author of *Traité des Arbres Conifères et Résineux*. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melastomaceæ-Miconiææ*. Generic character: calyx with a globose tube, and five bristle-formed, small, persistent lobes; petals five; stamens ten, flattish; anthers oblong, without auricles, each opening by a single pore at the apex; ovary free, bristly at the apex; style filiform, generally hairy at the base; capsule globose, membranous, four or five-celled, and probably indehiscent; seeds numerous, small, lunately incurved, each crowned by a cellular, acute, curved appendage.

Four species are known of this genus, natives of Guiana, Cayenne, and Brazil; they are shrubs with the habit of *Clidemia*, and are clothed with rufous hairs all over. The branches are terete. The leaves stand on short petioles, and are five-nerved and toothed. The

thyrses are panicled and terminal. The flowers are small, white, or whitish, seldom four-cleft, and octandrous.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles from Galway, and possesses a small cathedral, used as a parish church, with a spacious and magnificent ecclesiastical palace attached, and has four principal streets; the linen manufacture is carried on there. It stands in lat. 53° 26' N., long. 9° 16' W.

TUB, *D. tobbe*; *Ger. zuber, tuppe*. Perhaps originally—

A log, hollowed out; an open vessel, without top.

But when thou hast for hire, and thee, and me,
Ygeten us these kneding *tubbes* thre,
Than shalt thou heng hem in the rooffe ful hie,
That no man of our purveyance espie.

Chaucer. *The Miller's Tale*, v. 3560.

Pray for us; for, God willing, we will not leave you. We will go before you. You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor tales of *tubs*, but even the true word of God.

Coverdale. *Exhortation to the Cross*, (1554.)

Here do I see a Cynick housed in his *tub*, scorning all wealth and state; and making still even with his victuals, and the day; who, when he was invited to supper to one of Alexander's great lords, could say; I had rather lick salt at Athens, then feast with Craterus.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. sec. 16. fol. 509. *Contentation*.

And few years hence, if anarchy goes on,
Jack Presbyter shall here erect his throne,
Knock out a *tub* with preaching once a day
And every prayer be longer than a play.

Dryden. *Prologue* 10.

A Philosopher who, in the austerity of his virtue, should condemn the art of pleasing as unworthy cultivation, would deserve little attention from mankind, and might be dismissed to his solitary *tub*, like his brother Diogenes.

Knox. *Works*, vol. i. p. 471. *Essay*, No. 96.

TUBE, } Fr. *tube, tubule*; It. *tubo*; Sp. **TUBULAR**, } *tubo*; Lat. *tubus*, generally derived
TUBULATED, } from *tumere*, to swell; or from *τυπος*,
TUBULOUS. } q.d. hollowed out by beating; *τυπτειν*, to beat or strike.

Any thing hollow or concave (with some degree of length;) a cane, a pipe.

Others with optick *tubes* the Moon's scant face
(Vaste *tubes*, which like long cedars mounted lie)
Attract through glasses to so near a space,
As if they came not to survey, but prie.

Davenant. *Gondibert*, book ii. ch. v.

There lands the fiend, a spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orbe
Through his glaz'd optic *tube* yet never saw.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 588.

When the sucker in a pump is drawn, the space it fill'd in the *tube* is certainly the same, whether any other body follows the motion of the sucker or no: nor does it imply a contradiction, that upon the motion of one body, another, that is only contiguous to it, should not follow it.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, vol. i. book ii. ch. iv. sec. 3.

This [juice] is conveyed by the stalk up into the branches and leaves, through little, and in some plants, imperceptible *tubes*, and from thence, by the bark, returns again to the root.

Id. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. ix.

The teeth are *tubulated*, for the conveyance or emission of the poyson into the wound the teeth make: but their hollowness doth not reach to the apex, or top of the tooth (that being solid and sharp, the better to pierce) but it ends in a long slit below the point; out of which the poyson is emitted.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book ix. ch. i. p. 408. No. 8.

The sturdy churl
Moves right towards the mark; nor stops for aught,
But now and then with pressure of his thumb
T' adjust the fragrant charge of a short *tube*,
That fumes beneath his nose.

Cowper. *The Task*, book v.

TSCHUDYA.

TUBE.

TUBE. Let us see, therefore, how a danger so serious, and yet so natural to the length, narrowness, and *tubular* form of the part, is provided against. *Paley. Natural Theology*, ch. xi. p. 171.

TUBICINELLA. Besides [there are] a considerable variety of corals; amongst which are two red sorts; the one most elegantly branched, the other *tubulous*. *Cook. Voyages*, vol. v. book ii. ch. viii. p. 362

TUBER, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Micheli, from the Latin name for some Fungi. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Fungi*. Generic character: uterus closed, marbled with veins internally; sporangia pedicellate, confined to the veins.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Phallus*, *Tremella*, *Thelephora*, &c. consists of two known British species, *T. moschatus*, the musk-scented Truffle, a roundish, even, blackish plant, growing beneath the soil, very rare, as in North Park, near Epsom; and *T. cibarium*, the Common Truffle, a warted black plant, growing buried in the soil of woods, especially those of Beech. It is very plentiful in some parts of England, but very rare in Scotland. The plant is composed of rough, irregular, rounded nodules, one or two inches or more in diameter, cracked into small subpyramidal warts, smooth, but here and there furnished with a little brown down, white within and marbled with darker grains. The white portions are of a distinctly filamentous structure. The affinities of this genus are strong with *Rhizopogon* or White Truffle. Truffles are much sought after as a luxury, and are hunted by dogs trained for the purpose. Nees von Esenbeck relates that a poor crippled boy could detect Truffles with a certainty superior even to that of the best dogs, and so earned a livelihood. Truffles have been successfully cultivated by Bornholt. Truffles are often preyed upon by a species of *Leiodes*.

TUBERCULARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Tode, from *tuberculum*, a little swelling, on account of the tuberculate form of the species. Generic character: sporidia simple, subglobose, closely packed upon an erumpent, distinct, more or less stem-like disk.

There are four known British species of this genus; they are small plants, growing on decayed sticks and branches, and trunks of trees of reddish or dirty-white colour.

TUBEROUS, } Fr. *tubereux*, *tubercle*; It. *tuber*;
TUBERCLE. } *roso*, *tubercolo*; Lat. *tuberculum*, a diminutive of *tuber*, from *tum-ere*, to swell.

Swollen; risen or rising in pimples, knobs, wens.

The Thalami Optici, Nates, Testiculi, and the other *tuberos* parts, are so many distinct harbours of the said spirits, ministering to the several species of sense and phancy.

Grew. Cosmologia Sacra, book i. ch. v. fol. 21.

The management also of these grooves, or rather of the *tubercles* and grooves, is very observable.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. viii. p. 86.

TUBICINELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Sessile Cirrhipeds*.

Generic character. Shell univalve, operculated, tubular, straight, slightly attenuated towards the base; banded circularly with transverse ribs, truncated at both ends, open at the top and closed by a membrane at the base; opercule consisting of four unequal valves; the inclosed animal projects from the upper aperture small, unequal, setaceous cirrhi.

The shell of this genus differs from that of all the other *Cirrhipeds*; it appears open at both extremities, but during the life of the animal its lower extremity is closed by membrane. The valves of its opercule are

trapezoid, obtuse, and movable, inserted in the upper part of the inner wall of the shell. The animal attaches itself to the bodies of whales, and as it grows penetrates through the skin to the subjacent fat. The type of the genus is *T. Lamarckii* of Leach.

TUBICOLARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Rotiferous Ciliated Polyps*.

Generic character. Mouth terminal, funnel-shaped, and furnished with a retractile, ciliated, rotatory organ; body contractile, oblong, and contained in a tube attached to foreign bodies lying in water.

These Polyps are distinguished from the *Vaginicolæ* by being fixed instead of carrying their habitations about with them. In some respects they resemble the *Plumatellæ*, but are rotiferous instead of radiated. They live in stagnant waters, and the sheath by which they are covered seems to result from a transudation from the surface of their bodies, which entangles and agglutinates into a mass grains of sand or bits of water-plants. Lamarck considers that they form the transition from Rotiferous Polyps to those furnished with a true polypary; but instead of being adherent to the bottom of their tube, they are attached only by means of a pair of little points on their hind extremity. The type of the genus is *T. Quadriloba*, Dutrochet, the *Polype à fleur* of Schoeffer.

TUBIFEX, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Rough Worms*.

Generic character. Body thread-like, transparent, ringed, or subarticulate, and armed with lateral spines; mouth and vent terminal; inclosed in a tube.

This genus most nearly resembles the *Naidæ*; some inhabit tubes buried in mud at the bottom of ponds or brooks; and others are buried in the sand at the bottom of the sea. The type is *Lumbricus Tubifex* of Müller.

TUBIPORA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polyps with Foraminated Polyparies*.

Generic character. Polypary of rocky hardness, composed of cylindrical tubes, straight, parallel, separate, but connected by external transverse collars; tubes jointed, and communicating by radiating and porous collars.

The mass of connected polyparies of these animals assumes somewhat of a rounded shape, and is about a foot wide; it consists of an immense assemblage of delicate tubes placed side by side vertically, distinct from each other, but connected by horizontal collars, which appear as so many perforated stages filled up by the tubes, which, as they continue elongating, form new horizontal stages, their vertical growth being for a time stayed and collars developed till they meet and coalesce, when the tubes are again produced in a vertical direction. The polypary thus appears like a mass of minute organ-pipes banded together, and hence its common name *Organ Coral*. Peron states, that the inhabiting polyp has fringed tentacles of a bright green colour, so that at the bottom of the sea they appear as velvet verdure overspreading the rocks of coral. The type of the genus is *T. Musica* of Linnæus.

TUBULARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polyps with Vaginiform Polyparies*.

Generic character. Polypary slender, tubular, horny, simple or branching, and attached by its base; the extremities of its stem and branches each lodging a polyp, of which the mouth is furnished with two rows of naked, non-retractile tentacles, pouched at the root.

This genus of Polyps is marine, and very nearly allied

TUBU-
LARIA.
—
TUCK.

to the *Plumatellæ*, whence it leads to the *Sertulariæ*, from which it is distinguished by having the polyp cells only at the tips of its stem and branches instead of on their sides. Their tentacles are numerous, the outer or lower rank open and radiating, whilst the upper are erect, somewhat like the pistil of a flower. The reproductive oviform buds are each contained in a little vesicle produced internally, and subsequently projecting between the tube and the lower tentacles. The type of the genus is *T. Indivisa* of Linnæus.

TUBULIPORA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polyps* with *Reticulated Polyparies*.

Generic character. Polypary parasitic or encrusting with semimembranous cells close set, fasciculated, and mostly distinct, slender, tubular, with regular roundish apertures, rarely dentated.

This genus has very small polyparies, which seem to approximate to the *Celleporæ*, but are more frail and are more lengthy and tubular; although mostly distinct yet are they massed together or fasciculated or verticillate, and sometimes ranged in scattered rows. They are attached to fuci and corallines, &c., by very delicate and rather narrow bases; their apertures are rarely closed. The type of the genus is *T. Transversa*, Lam.; *Millepora Tubulosa* of Solander and Ellis.

TUBURCINIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Fries, but the derivation is not given by him. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. *Generic character*: sporidia nearly globose, unequal, filled with sporidiola; flocci interwoven, scarcely evanescent, at first adherent. The species grow on plants in a state of putrefaction.

TUCK, Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco*. See **STICK**.

A rapier; a sword adapted for thrusting, pushing, sticking.

Dismount thy *tucke*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assaillant is quick, skilfull, and deadly

Shakspeare. Twelfth Night, act iii. sc. 2. fol. 269.

The Batavians, as they were commanded, running in upon them, now with their long *tucks* thrusting at the face, now with their piked targets bearing them down, had made good riddance of them that stood below; and for haste omitting further execution, began apace to advance up hill, seconded now by all the other cohorts.

Milton. Works, vol. ii. book ii. fol. 29. *The History of England*.

These [pistols] being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's sword from retentive scabbard:
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*.

Grey. Hudibras, part i. can. ii. v. 89.

TUCK, v. } Skinner thinks either from the Ger.
TUCK, n. } *trucken*, to press, or from *tucken*, to sink
TUCKER. } down. Junius thinks it may be to take
up, or to tug or draw up.

To take up; to fasten that which is taken, to tack up; to take or draw up the edges; to draw in, to confine.

Tucker, employed in *fulling*. Skinner derives from the same Ger. *trucken*. *Tucker* is also a border, to confine the edges.

For what time Vlisses and Nestor came to him, for agreement betweene him and Agamemnon, he laid the tables himself, and tucked vp his clothes, and went into the kitchen, and prepared their meat, to make the noble Princes sober and temperate cheare.

Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, book i. ch. iii.

And vpon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fiftene yards, which was of silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Callicut cloth.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. ii. p. 113. *Anth. Jenkinson*.

Strange were the ladies weeds, yet more unfit than strange,
The first with cloths *tuckt* up, as nymphs in woods do range,
Tuckt up even with the knees, with bow and arrows prest.
Sidney. Arcadia, book iii. p. 450.

Shee also dofte her heavy haberieon,
Which the faire feature of her limbs did hyde;
And her well-plighted frock, which she did won
To *tucke* about her short when she did ryde,
Shee low let fall.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 9.

Her clothes *tuckt* to the knee, and dainty braided hair,
With bow and quiver arm'd, she wander'd here and there
Among the forest wild; Diana never knew
Such pleasure, nor such harts as Mariana slew.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 26.

After that he came to the crown, he caught one of the nobles, a great friend and companion of his brother Pantaleon, who had beforetime been his adversary, and within a fuller's mill so beclawed and mangled him with *tuckers* cards and burling combs, so as he died therewith.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 1003.

DIAN. With horns and with hounds, I waken the day;
And hie to the woodland-walks away;
I *tuck* up my robe, and am buskin'd soon,
And tie to my forehead a waxing Moon.

Dryden. The Secular Masque.

Propp'd on his lance the pensive hero stood,
And heard, and saw unmov'd, the mourning crowd.
The fam'd physician *tucks* his robes around
With ready hands, and hastens to the wounds.

Id. Virgil. Æneid, book xii.

They gather it in their hands, and twist it till it sits close to their wastes, *tucking* in the twisted part between their waste and the edge of the petticoat, which keeps it close.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xii. p. 327. Anno 1686.

'Twas a sad sight, before they march'd from home,
To see our warriors in red wastecoats, come,
With hair *tuck'd* up, into our tiring room.

Dryden. Marriage-a-la-Mode. Prologue.

There is a certain female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom.

The Guardian, No. 100.

The shiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,
With slipshod heels, and dewdrop at his nose;
His predecessor's coat advanc'd to wear,
Which future pages yet are doom'd to share,
Carries her bible *tuck'd* beneath his arm,
And hides his hands to keep his fingers warm.

Cowper. Truth.

Good heaven! cries Kitty, what language I hear!
Have I trespass'd on chastity's laws?
Is my *tucker's* clean muslin indecently clear?
Is it no sattin apron, but gauze?

Lovibond. To Miss K. P.

TUCKET, It. *toccata*, a flourish on a trumpet.

A *tucket sonance*, the name of an introductory flourish on the trumpet. Steevens.

Then let the trumpets sound
The *Tucket-sonuance*, and the note to mount.

Shakspeare. Henry V. act iv. sc. 2. fol. 86.

TUCUMAN, in South America, a province bounded from North-West to North-East by that of Salta; by Santiago del Estero from North-East to South-West, and thence North-West by Catamarca. A branch of the Andes is its western limit, rising, in one named the Nevado, to 14,488 feet above the sea. The immeasurable plains at the foot of the Sierra stretch southward to Buenos Ayres and to Paraguay on the North. The portion of the plains within the limits of the province of Tucuman, indeed the entire province, approaches the form of a trapezium, of about 40 leagues on the sides, lying between the 25th and 28th parallels of South latitude, and 63 and 66 West longitude. The soil of the

TUCK.
—
TUCU-
MAN.

TUCU-
MAN.

TUDELA.

plains or pampas is much varied; the level very little above that of Buenos Ayres. There are districts of clay, loam, sand, gravel, and a fine rich black mould, six feet thick, upon a sandy substratum, uncommonly productive. There are six or seven kinds of grain cultivated; among them, barley, oats, and rye, with peas, beans, potatoes of several varieties, and all the European garden products. Oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, peaches, grapes wild and cultivated, apples, pears, quinces, plums, melons, strawberries, gooseberries, and many fruits unknown in Europe, are cultivated at different elevations. Some parts of the province are found to be warm enough for the sugar-cane. The cattle are remarkably fine, and before the revolution the price of a cow was not more than six shillings, though afterwards it rose to ten or twelve dollars, and good working bullocks to twenty, or four pounds ten shillings sterling. The horses are small and hardy. Wild boars, deer, guanacoës, viscunnas, llamas, and alpuchas, the three last in the mountains, are numerous. The principal wild animal is the jaguar. Partridges, pheasants, and wild turkeys, wild fowl, and many varieties of fowl unknown in Europe, are plentiful, as well as small birds, both of song and plumage, of great beauty. There are upwards of twenty rivers or streams in this province, most of which unite and form the Santiago del Estero.

The inhabitants of this province, though idle, are a generous, hospitable race, and much attached to their country, which in fertility and beauty is not surpassed in any other part of the globe. The Sierra of the Andes extends 35 leagues through Tucuman, and continues its course through Salta to Potosi in a double range called the Anconiqua, abounding in minerals, and its sides affording every kind of temperature and cultivation. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, cobalt, alum, lime, gypsum, slate, and stone of various kinds, exist in the mountains, but none are worked, from the poverty of the people, and even the ranchos or farms are many of them very ill attended: for though the country is well peopled for South America, the numbers are by no means in proportion to the extent of surface, and yet Tucuman is the smallest of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata. The population is most numerous in the plains, where fertility and plenty render labour very light. The wages of labourers are from three to five dollars a month. A capitaz or head-man asks eight or ten, superior labourers, as woodmen, demand six or eight, but handicraft workmen are scarce. The labouring part of the population is quick to comprehend, and very docile. The price of the best land near the city of Tucuman is about ten dollars the acre. The population of the province does not exceed 45,000 souls.

Tucuman, the city or capital of this magnificent province, is built of a rectangular form, but the public edifices are in a very neglected state. It lies in a fruitful valley on a river of the same name near where it joins the Dolce, and is distant from Buenos Ayres about 700 miles, North-West. It is the see of a bishop, who resides at Cordova. Tucuman has a cathedral, two convents, and a college. It stands in latitude $26^{\circ} 59' S.$, and contains a population of about 10,000. There are no other towns or cities of note in the province, the inhabitants residing principally in estancias or farms; the town of Trancas and similar places being no more than miserable villages.

TUDELA, a city of Spanish Navarre, situated on the

banks of the Ebro, upon rising ground, having a strong castle, and containing 3000 houses. It is at the head of a liberty, consisting of 22 towns and 2 cities. It stands in a fertile district, producing much wine, 40 miles from Pamplona.

TVER, a city and government of Russia, on the Volga, which flowing through divides it into two parts. Close to the walls the Tvertza and Timaka form a junction with that river. This city is 109 miles North-West from Moscow, in lat. $56^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $36^{\circ} 5' E.$ It possesses a considerable trade by the Volga, and has communications with Siberia and the provinces towards Petersburg, and is divided into the old and new town. The streets are broad and run in straight lines from a central octagon. Tver has a cathedral, 27 churches, an ecclesiastical seminary, and a school for burghers' children founded by the Empress Catherine; there is also an academy for the young nobility. The number of inhabitants is 10,000.

TUFA, in *Mineralogy*, a kind of stone formed by aqueous deposition, commonly composed of carbonate of lime or silex. The appellation is also given to a concretion of volcanic dust or ashes, cemented by the agency of water; or to one formed by the disintegration and subsequent consolidation of trap or basalt.

Calcareous tufa is of most frequent occurrence; and in many localities the process of its formation may be distinctly traced. Springs of water originating from beds of limestone, commonly hold a large proportion of carbonate or bi-carbonate of lime in solution or mechanical suspension, much of which is deposited on becoming exposed to the atmosphere. The process is accelerated by contact with extraneous substances, such as a pebble, a rush, or a small twig, around which the calcareous deposit gathers in concentric layers. The so called *petrifications* of the Dropping-well, at Knaresborough, are familiar instances of this; and springs of similar properties occur in several parts of Derbyshire and Gloucestershire. At Crathorne, near Yarm, in the clay district of Cleveland, there is a remarkable spring of this description, the deposit from which speedily chokes up the trough used to convey the water to a neighbouring bleach-ground. No limestone appears at the surface within a considerable distance; but the calcareous matter contained in the water is an undoubted indication of the proximity of the great belt of magnesian limestone which traverses the island from north to south, and is well known to our geologists. The most remarkable deposit of calcareous tufa in Europe occurs in the valley of the Anio or Teverone, in Italy, where it has long been extensively quarried as a building-stone, under the appellation of travertine. It appears most conspicuously at the Cascades of Tivoli, where the formation of it is visibly and rapidly proceeding; and in the basin of Solfatara, where large beds have been produced by the overflowing of the lake. It hardens by exposure to the atmosphere, so as to become an excellent material for building; indeed, the ancient architecture of Rome owes much of its beauty to travertine, and of its solidity to the employment of puzzolana as a cement.

Tufa, being altogether a recent formation, contains no marine remains or primeval organic fossils. Recent objects, such as aqueous plants, belonging to existing species, fresh-water shells, and similar matters are of frequent occurrence. In the quarries in Italy, it is not uncommon to find workmen's tools imbedded in the travertine, occasionally at a tolerable depth. This alone

TUDELA.

TUFA.

TUFA. is a sufficient proof of the modern origin of the rock. The well-known Guadalupe human skeleton, now in the British Museum, supposed for a time to be an antediluvian fossil, was found upon examination to have been imbedded in a deposit of calcareous tufa, and consequently to be of no such antiquity as was imagined.

Siliceous tufa is most commonly formed by the agency of hot springs, which deposit the particles held in suspension by them on coming in contact with the atmosphere. It is found in a pure state near the boiling springs in Iceland and the Azores; but does not occur in such large masses as the calcareous tufa.

Volcanic tufa occurs more or less abundantly in the vicinity of volcanoes, either extinct, or in actual operation. Sometimes, especially in South America, it is produced by torrents of mud, which issue during eruptions, and leave a deposit, which subsequently hardens by the evaporation of the water. In Iceland volcanic tufa is found to alternate with lava and basalt; it sometimes occurs in very large masses, and at a considerable elevation. Many of the rock formations near Rome, and in other parts of southern Italy, are supposed to consist of volcanic tufa. Mineralogists specify many varieties of it, one of which is the well known puzzolana. The German *trass* or *tarras* is a production of similar origin, and employed for the same purposes.

Proper volcanic tufa is not of common occurrence in the British Islands. Basaltic tufa, composed of fragments of trap-rocks, cemented together by particles of decomposed basalt, is found at Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, and in various other basaltic districts.

TUFT, n. Fr. *touffe*; Ger. *zopf*; perhaps merely
TUFT, v. the A. S. *top*; Ger. *zopf*; the top or
TUFTED, summit: a *top-knot*. Applied to—
TUFTY. A number of small substances knitted or collected together to form one *top* or head; a knot or collection of such things; generally a knot, collection, cluster, clump. To *tuft*—

To form into, to dress or adorn with *tufts*; to pass over, in, or among the *tufts* or *tufted* grass.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
 A wert, and theron stode a *tufte* of heres,
 Rede as the bristles of a sowes eres.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 560.

Also the westernmost point of Trepoyntes is a low lande, lying halfe a mile out in the sea: and vpon the innermost necke, to the landward, is a *tuft* of trees.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 16. M. John Lok.

They have great *tuffes* of haire hanging downe their foreheads.
 Id., vol. iii. p. 382. *Vasques de Coronado*.

These *tufts* or buttons, do never fade nor wither.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxi. ch. xxv.

With his hounds
 The labouring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbed grounds
 Where harbour'd is the hart.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 13.

Light and useless as the *tufted* feathers upon the cane, every wind can play with it and abuse it, but no man can make it useful.

Bishop Taylor. *Sermon* 14, part ii. fol. 136.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
 The *tufted* crow-toe, and the pale jessamine.

Milton. *Lycidas*, v. 142.

Towers and battlements it sees
 Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees,
 Where perhaps some beauty lies,
 The cynosure of neigh'ring eyes.

Id. *L'Allegro*, v. 77.

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods
 Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell,
 Forsook their gloomy bow'rs, and wand'ring far abroad,
 Expell'd their quiet seats, and place of their abode.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 17

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
 Velvet, but 't was now (so much ground was seen)
 Become *tuffaffaty*; and our children shall
 See it plain rash awhile, then nought at all.

Donne. *Satire* 4.

The west part is dry and sandy, bearing a sort of long grass, growing in *tufts* very thin.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 49. Anno 1676.

So joys Ulysses at th' appearing shore,
 And sees (and labours onward as he sees)
 The rising forests and the *tufted* trees.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book v.

Thou best Anana, thou the pride
 Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
 The poets imag'd in the golden age:
 Quick let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
 Spread thy ambrosial stores, and feast with Jove!

Thomson. *Summer*.

The maggot of the eruca labra has a long tail, one part sheathed within another (but which it can draw out at pleasure), with a starry *tuft* at the end, by which *tuft*, when expanded upon the surface, the insect both supports itself in the water, and draws in the air which is necessary.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xix. p. 297.

The wild celery is very like the celery in our gardens, the flowers are white, and stand in the same manner, in small *tufts* at the tops of the branches, but the leaves are of a deeper green.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. v. p. 61.

TUG, v. } A. S. *teog-an*, to tow, q. v.

TUG, n. } To pull, to drag or draw, to haul; to wrestle, to struggle or strive.

Heerevpon insued cruell warre, in so much that in the end Venutius became enimie also to the Romans. But first they *tugged* together betwixt themselves.

Holinshed. *Chronicle*, vol. i. p. 492. *History of England*, book iv. ch. viii.

All on confused heapes themselves assay,
 And snatch, and byte, and rend, and *tug*, and teare,
 That who them sees would wonder at their fray,
 And who sees not would be affrayd to heare.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 11.

[He] must either pay his fine for his presumption,
 (Which is six hundred duckets) or for six years
Tug at an oar i' th' gallies.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Custom of the Country*, act ii. sc. 3.

NIG. And to encourage thy laborious powers
 To *tug* for empire, dares thee to the field.

Id. *The Prophetess*, act iv. sc. 4.

These fellows then, according to the saying of Hierom, in this doing are much alike to cowardly and bastardly cur-dogs, which, when they be at home within house, will bite the hides and skins of wild beasts, and lie *tugging* at their shagged haire: but they dare not enter into the field.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 52.

All softening simples, known of sovereign use,
 He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
 These first infus'd, to lenify the pain,
 He *tugs* with pincers, but he *tugs* in vain.

Dryden. *Virgil. Aeneid*, book xii.

By heav'n I'll *tug* with Harry for a crown,
 Rather than have it on tame terms of yielding,
 I scorn to poach for power.

Id. *The Duke of Guise*, act iv.

He [Turnus] said: and downward by the feet he drew
 The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls,
 Vast ruins come along rent from the smoking walls.

Dryden. *Virgil*, book ix.

With hearts of proof,
 Full against wind and tide, some win their way;
 And when strong effort has deserv'd the port,
 And *tugg'd* it into view, 'tis won! 'tis lost!

Young. *The Complaint*, No. 8.

What now avail
 The strong built sinewy limbs, and well spread shoulders!
 See how he *tugs* for life, and lays about him,
 Mad with his pains!

Blair. *The Grave*.

TUFT.
TUG.

TUITION.

TUI'TION,

TU'TELAGE,

TUTE'LE,

TU'TELAR,

TU'TELARY,

TUTOR, n.

TUTOR, v.

TU'TORAGE,

TU'TORESS,

TU'TORSHIP,

TU'TORY,

TU'TRIX.

Tuition, safe keeping, guardianship; direction, instruction.
Tutelar, guarding, protecting, keeping in safety, or security.

For rightfulliche reson, sholde ruele gow alle
 And kynde wit be wardeyn, goure weithe to hepe
 And *tutour* of goure tresoure.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 15.

But I seie as longe tyme as the eyr is a litil child, hedeuersith
 no thing fro a seruauant whanne he is lord of alle thingis, but he
 is undir keperis and *tutouris* into the tyme determyned of the
 fadir.

Wiclif. Galathies, ch. iv.

And I saye that the hayre as long as he is a chyld, differeth
 not frome a seruauante, though he be Lord of al, but is vnder *tutors*
 and gouerners, vntyll the tyme appoynted of the fader.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Clothayre, consyderynge the frowardnesse of growynge in his
 sone Dagobert, assigned to hym a *tutour* or lerner of worldlye
 and knyghtlye maners.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 107.

All these oughte he that is a *tutor* to a noble man, to have in
 remembraunce: and as oportunitie serueth, to put them in ex-
 periece.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xvi. fol. 59.

Of all christen protectrice and *tutele*.

Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Commendation of Our Lady.

He comytied his wyfe Nantyld, with hir sone Clodouens, vnto
 the gudyngge and *tuyssyon* of a noble man of Fraunce.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 116.

It is a good warnynge for gentyll menne, to be the more seryous,
 inserchyng not onelye for the vertues, but also for the vyces of
 theym, vnto whose *tutyon* and gouernaunce they wyll commytte
 theyr chyldren.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. vi. fol. 20.

Some of the lords holding that he was now of age to take the
 rule vpon himselfe, and that the gardianship or *tutorie* of a king
 expired sooner than of another priuate person.

*Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 499. The History of Scotland.
 Anno 1524.*

Corrupt governors lose the comforts of their own breast, and
 the *tuition* of God.

Hall. Works, vol. i. p. 130. Corah's Conspiracy.

Never land had more convincing proofes of an Omnipotent
tuition, whether against forraigne powers, or secret conspiracies.

*Id. vol. ii. fol. 314. Sermon preached at Westminster, April 5,
 162.*

He [the king of Spain] was sure to keep the better end of the
 staff still to himself; for he was to have the *tutele* and ward of his
 children, that they were to marry one of the Austrian family re-
 commended by Spain.

Howell. Letter 15, book i. sec. 2.

Neither hast thou, O God, meerly turn'd us over to the protec-
 tion of those *tutelary* spirits; but hast held us still in thine own
 hand.

Id. Ib. An Holy Rapture, sec. 9.

When black night reignes, or Phæbus guilds the moone,
 The Priest himselfe trembles afraid to spie
 Or find this wood's *tutelar* Deitie.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book iii.

Where time that city built, which to her greater fame,
 Preserving of that spring, participates her name;
 The *tutelage* whereof (as those past worlds did please)
 Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules.

Drayton. Poly-obion, song 3.

No, we are all his charge; the diocese
 Of every exemplar man the whole world is:
 And he was joined in commission
 With *tutelar* angels, sent to every one.

Donne. On Lord Harrington.

Neither shall ever (I hope) absent themselves from my *tute-
 lage* and protection, til they shal have presented to my poor soul
 her final glory.

*Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 960. Of God and his Angels, book i.
 sec. 3.*

VIOLE. Now you speak like

A man that knows the world.

JAM. I needs must learn

That have so good a *tutress*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Spanish Curate, act v. sc. 1.

False Fame, thy mistris, *tutour'd* thee amiss;

Who teaches school in streets, where crowds resort.

Davenant. Gondibert, book iii. ch. iii.

As for the deliuering vp of the women, either by her Father or
 by some other, wee must note, that in ancient times, all women
 which had not husbands nor fathers to gouerne them, had their
tutors, without whose authority there was no act which they did,
 warrantable; and for this cause they were in marriage deliuered
 vnto their husbands by others.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, book v. sec. 73, fol. 398.

He that should grant a *tutorship*, restraining his grant to some
 one certaine thing or cause, should doe but idely, because *tutors* are
 giuen for personall defence generally, and not for menaging a few
 particular things or causes.

Id. Ib. sec. 80, fol. 434.

He carried his son Lucius, then a wild youth, with him into
 that country, where he caused him to be educated in academical
 learning in Trinity College, near to Dublin, and afterwards sent
 him to travel under the *tutelage* and protection of a discreet
 person.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon., vol. i. fol. 586.

These *tutelar* genii, who presided over the several people and
 regions committed to their charge, were watchful over them for
 good, as far as their commissions could possibly extend.

Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.

Whom shall we fear, while he, Heaven's awful Lord,
 Unsheaths for Israel his avenging sword?
 His outstretch'd arm, and *tutelary* care,
 Guarded and sav'd us in the last despair.

Pitt. The Song of Moses.

In happy hour, (pleas'd Euryclea cries)

Tutor'd by early woes, grow early wise!

Inspect with sharpen'd sight, and frugal care,

Your patrimonial wealth, a prudent heir.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xix.

A prattling nurse is a better *tutrix* to her foster-child.

Dalgarno. Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 48.

Mr. Samuel Reynolds was master of the Grammar School at
 Plympton; and whatever classical instruction Sir Joshua received
 was under the *tuition* of his father.

Malone. Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Pleasure, which during the period of *tutelage*, engaged only a
 part of her votary's attention, now usurps the whole of it.

Knox. Works, vol. vi. p. 204. Sermon 14.

Some of those prodigies of ignorance and folly, the Rabbin of
 the Jews who lived since the dispersion of the nation, thought all
 would be well if for *tutelar* deities they substituted *tutelar* angels.

Horsley. Works. Sermon 29, vol. ii. p. 380.

Before almost every house there is a little cupboard, furnished
 with a glass window, in which one of these *tutelary* powers is
 waiting to be gracious.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 32.

Aristotle, after having been *tutor* to Alexander, and most mu-
 nificently rewarded, as it is universally agreed, both by him and
 his father Philip, thought it worth while, notwithstanding, to
 return to Athens, in order to resume the teaching of his school.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. x. p. 184.

TUITION

TUITION.

TULIP.

I'll bring you to the pearly cars,
By dragons drawn, above the stars;
The colours of Arabian glow;
And to the heart-dilating show
Of paintings, which surmount the life:
At once your *tut'ress*, and your wife.

Smart. Reason and Imagination.

Conceited pertness teaches the new loosened school-boy and
novel-studied girl thy scorn of *tutorage* and controul.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part iii. ch. xxvii. p. 301.

Yet this obtains in all,
That all discern a beauty in his works,
And all can taste them: minds, that have been form'd
And *tutor'd*, with a relish more exact,
But none without some relish, none unmov'd.

Cowper. The Task, book iv.

TULA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Adanson,
and, like the rest of his names, is probably without any
meaning. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order
Monogynia, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ-
Hedyotideæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed;
corolla with an oblong tube, a five-cleft limb and blunt
toothed curled lobes; stamens five inclosed; capsule
two-celled, many seeded.

A genus nearly allied to *Dentella*, and contains only
one known species, *T. Adansonii*, a native of Peru, on
rocks by the sea-side; it is a plant with the habit of
Soldanella. The leaves are reniform and petiolate, the
pedicels are axillary, short, and one-flowered. It is
perhaps only a species of *Nertera* badly defined.

TULBAGHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Linnaeus to Tulbagh, a Dutch governor at the Cape of
Good Hope. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order
Monogynia, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Ge-
neric character: perianth coloured, urceolately funnel-
shaped, with a cylindrical tube and a six-cleft equal
spreading limb; corona in the throat of the perianth of
three bifid segments, which are either distinct or com-
bined into a ring; stamens six, three of which are in-
serted in the throat, and the other three in the tube of
the perianth, with very short filaments; ovary three-
celled; style terete, crowned by a depressed turbinate
stigma; capsule covered by the perianth, which is con-
stricted at the throat, membranous, ovate, trigonal,
three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds two in
each cell, one above the other, triquetous, with a crus-
taceous dark testa.

The genus *Tulbaghia* consists of two or three known
species. They are herbs having fasciated tuberous roots,
natives of the Cape of Good Hope. When bruised
they exhale a scent like garlic. The leaves are radical,
linear, or filiform. The flowers are disposed in umbels
at the tops of the scapes. The spathe is of two small
valves.

TU'LIP, } Fr. *tulipan*; the Dalmatian cap cot:
TU'LIPIST. } It. *tulipano*; Sp. *tulipan*; so called
from its resemblance to the *tulipan*, or *turban*, i. e. the
Turkish cap. Skinner.

It follows not the usurping *tulip* is better than the rose, because
preferred by some forraign fancies before it.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 537. *Yorkshire*.

Thou fool, (said Love) know'st thou not this,
In every thing that's good she is?
In yonder *tulip* go and seek,
There thou may'st find her lip, her cheek.

Carew. The Enquiry

Some commendably affected plantations of venomous vege-
tables, some confined their delights unto single plants, and Cato

seemed to dote upon cabbage, while the ingenuous delight of
tulipists stands saluted with hard language, even by their own
professors.

Brown. Urne Buriall.

TULIP.

Ladies, like variegated *tulips*, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Fine by defect, and delicately weak,
Their happy spots the nice admirer take.

Pope. Epistle 2.

TULIPA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tour-
nefort, from *Thoulybun*, the Persian name of the
tulip. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Mono-
gynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic
character: perianth coloured, deciduous of six-seg-
ments; segments nearly equal, conniving into the form
of a bell; stamens six, hypogynous; ovary three-
celled; ovula numerous, two rows in each cell; stigma
sessile, three-lobed; lobes spreading complicate; capsule
trigonal, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves;
seeds numerous, horizontal, flat, with a rufescent testa,
having the raphe and chalaza scarcely manifest; em-
bryo straight.

This genus consists of all the different species and
varieties of the tulip; they are well known bulbous-
rooted plants, natives of the South of Europe and
Middle Asia. The leaves are radical, ovate-oblong, or
lanceolate. The flowers are erect, and only one on
each scape.

TULLE, a town of France, in the department of the
Correze, situated at the conflux of the Correze and
Solane, among mountains and rugged rocks. It was
once a bishopric, and has now a cathedral, remarkable
for the beauty of its steeple. The population is nearly
9000; the lat. 45° 16' N.; long. 1° 42' E.

TULOSTOMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
Persoon, from the Greek *τυλος*, a wart, and *στομα*, a
mouth, on account of the warted or teated mouth. It
belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*.
Generic character: peridium papyraceous, with a deci-
duous bark, distinct from the stem; capillitium unequal.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Lycoperdon*,
consists of a single known British species, *T. Mammo-
sum*, a plant growing on old walls and in sandy pas-
tures common about London; it varies with a smooth
and nearly solid stem, or rather scaly with a central
pith; the sporidia of a bright rust colour.

TU'MBLE, v. } Fr. *tomber*; It. *tombolare*; Sp.
TU'MBLE, n. } *tumbar*; D. *tommelen*, *tummelen*,
TU'MBLER. } *tuymelen*; Ger. *tummeln*; Sw.
tumla; A. S. *tumb-an*, to dance, to tumble, to play the
tumbler. Somner. Herod's daughter danced, A. S.
tumbude. The word may have been transferred from
the voluntary turns, rollings, fallings, and similar ges-
tures of dancers.

To turn or roll about, to fall or cause to fall, to
throw down, to throw or toss about.

A tumbler (Sw. *tumlare*), *poculum rotundum*—rolled
round the table to show that it was empty. Ihre.

Right als I rede, þei *tombled* in Tuede, þat woned bi þe se.

R. Brunne, p. 273.

If the forme of this world is so seld stable, and if it turneth by
so many enterchaunges; wylt thou than trusten in the *tomblyng*
fortunes of men?

Chaucer. Boecius De Consolatione, book ii. p. 416.

Trowest thou that ther be any thing in this erthlie mortal *tem-
blyng* thinges, that may bringen this estate?

Id. Ib. book iii. p. 429.

The Flemmyges with theyr arbalasters and theyr longe mareys
pykes set a slope before theym, woudyd so theyr horses, that they
laye *tumbleynge* one in the others necke.

Fabian. Chronycle, p. 410.

TUMBLE. You put her to the kepyng of the sworde plaiers, you suffre her to see the *tumblers*, and yet ye do not remembre, that shee is **TUMEFY.** younge, and you not aged.

The Golden Boke, c. xxxvi.

And, cleaving the hard steele, did deepe invade
Into his head, and cruell passage made
Quite through his brayne: he, *tumbling* downe on ground,
Breath'd out his ghost.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8.

Now when he was gone a little past the ambush, they began to assaile him from behind, *tumbling* down and throwing mighty stones upon his head and neck.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 155. Of Brotherly Love.

But handsomely and well? does your Lordship take us
For the Dukes *tumblers*? we have done bravely, sir,
Ventur'd our lives like men.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Loyal Subject, act ii. sc. 1.

As I have seene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene,
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke,
And throw himselfe upon a rabbit's necke.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. stan. 4.

Their heads being too weak to look down from such a precipice, they either grow dizzy and stand trembling, or *tumble* down with a much greater ruin.

Sharp. Works, vol. vi. p. 209. Sermon 15.

Thus heav'd, the fix'd foundations of the rock
Gave way: Heav'n echo'd at the rattling shock.
Tumbling it chok'd the flood.

Pope. Virgil. Aeneid, book viii.

What incredible and astonishing actions do we find rope-dancers and *tumblers* bring their bodies to!

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 4.

TUMBREL, Fr. *tombereau*; Low Lat. *tumberella*.
A kind of rolling carriage, used as a punishment of disgrace or infamy. Also a cart or waggon.

And myllers for stelyng of corne to be chastysed by y^e *tumbrell*, and this to be put in execucion he gaue auctorytie to all mayres, baylyffes, &c.

Fabyan. Chronycle, Anno 1284.

He was taken thens and sette in a *tumbrell*, and therunto fastenyd with chaynes of iren, and so conueyed, bareheded, with dynne and crye, thorough the hyghe stretes of Parys.

Id. Ib. Anno 17. Philip de Valoys.

Or hires a Friezland trotter, halfe yard deepe,
To drag his *tumbrell* through the staring Cheape.

Hall. Satire 4, book v.

My corpse is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and enclos'd with dung.

Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

The sled, the *tumbril*, hurdles, and the flail,
The fan of Bacchus, with the flying sail.

Id. Virgil. Georgics, book i.

Again impetuous to the field he flies;
Leaps ev'ry fence but one, there falls and dies;
Like a slain deer, the *tumbrel* brings him home,
Unmiss'd but by his dogs and by his groom.

Cowper. Progress of Errour.

TUMEFY, v. Fr. *tuméfier*, *tumeur*; It. *tumore*; Sp. *tumor*; Lat. *tumor*, from *tum-ere*, to swell. For the technical description of *tumour*, see the Quotations from Wiseman.
TUMEFY, v. To cause to swell; to swell; to puff out; *tumid*, met.—

Inflated; large or grand to excess; beyond need, without strength.

The med'cinable mallow here,
Assuaging sudden *tumours*,
The jagged polypodium there,
To purge all rotten humours.

Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nym. 5.

VOL. XXVIII.

So high as Heav'n the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters; thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 289.

He, there the while this shuffling that had seene,
Who to her party Isabel had won,
To pass for Hainault humbly prays the queen,
Prompting her still what good might there be done,
To ease the anguish of her *tumorous* spleen.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book iii.

From whence it follows of necessity, that besides the outside bulky extension, and *tumorous* magnitude, there must be another kind of entity, whose essential attribute or character is life, self-activity, or cogitation.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. v. p. 830.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint.

Wiseman. Chirurgical Treatises.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.

Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments.

[A *tumour* is explained by Galen] a disease in which the parts of the body recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bigness.

Wiseman. Chirurgical Treatises, book i. ch. i. p. 1.

He said, and cowering as the dastard bends,
The weighty sceptre on his back descends:
On the round bunch the bloody *tumours* rise;
The tears spring starting from his haggard eyes.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book ii.

When he [David] looks upon God, he submits and is silent. But when he considers the instrument, his heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm.

Wilkins. Natural Religion, book i. ch. xvii.

The muscles which move the toes, and many of the joints of the foot, how gracefully are they disposed in the calf of the leg, instead of forming an unwieldy *tumefaction* in the foot itself.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. ix. p. 112.

As from his *tumid* urn when Nilus spreads
His genial tides abroad, the favour'd soil
That joins his fruitful border, first imbibes
The kindly stream.

Glover. London.

TU'MULT, n.

TU'MULT, v.

TUMU'LTR, n.

TUMU'LTUARY,

TUMU'LTUARILY,

TUMU'LTUARINESS,

TUMU'LTUATE, v.

TUMULTUA'TION,

TUMU'LTUOUS,

TUMU'LTUOUSLY,

TUMU'LTUOUSNESS.

all applied to—

A noisy, disorderly assembly, *raising* or rising; a commotion, conducted with violence; a turbulent mob or multitude; generally, noisy confusion.

After that theis thyngs were dyspatched, Cesar thoughte there had ben no cause of *tumult* and rebellion left in Gallia.

Goldynge. Caesar. Commentaries, book iii. fol. 69.

And herein they could not be stayed, eyther by chastisement of their officers, or by anye reuerence of their king; but when he would haue spoken unto them, they would not suffer him to bee hearde, but disturbed his tale with their *tumultuous* cry, and violet thrög.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book x. fol. 294.

He shall not doe this *tumultuously* or violently. For he shall not chide, nor shal not crie out against them that bee contentious.

Udall. Erasmus. Mathew, ch. xii. fol. 53.

Tho', as they rode together on their way,
A rout of people they before them kend,
Flocking together in confusde array;
As if that there were some *tumultuous* affray.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 11.

5 P

TUMEFY.

TUMULT.

TUMULT.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
Muse a vain thing. *Milton. Psalm 2.*

They who attended them without, *tumulting* at the death of
their masters, were beaten back; and driven into a Church, de-
fending themselves were burnt there in the steeple.

Id. Works, vol. ii. fol. 104. History of England, book ii.

Notwithstanding which compliance, they endeavoured here to
set up another emperor against him; and Helvius Pertinax, who
succeeded Governour, found it a work so difficult to appease them,
that once in a mutiny he was left for dead; and though after-
wards he severely punish'd the *tumulters*, was fain at length to
seek a dismissal from his charge. *Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 32.*

You have had a fair time to prepare yourself, God give you a
boon voyage to the haven you are bound for, (which I doubt not
will be Heaven,) and me the grace to follow, when I have pass'd
the boisterous sea and swelling billows of this *tumultuary* life.

Howell. Letter 73, book ii.

Stephen, son to the earl of Blois and Adela, daughter to Wil-
liam the conqueror, invades the kingdom,—contends with Maud
the empress for the succession, and reigned *tumultuarily* eighteen
years and ten months.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book i.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of pres-
byters, gave occasion to invent new models.

King Charles.

This is enough I hope to make you keep down this boiling and
tumultuousness of the soul, lest it make you either a prey, or else
companions for devils. *Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 614.*

Till four hundred years after Christ no Catholick persons, or
very few, did provoke the secular arm or implore its aid against
hereticks, save only that Arius behaved himself so seditiously and
tumultuarily, that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree
for his relegation. *Taylor. Liberty of Prophecy, Ep. Ded.*

If any thing were well proposed, it took no place, it entred not
into the minds of the rest to approve and follow it, but as men
confounded with strange and unusuall amazements of spirit, they
attempted *tumultuously* they saw not what.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Polity, book v. sec. 76. fol. 408.

Both parties meet: they raise a doleful cry:
The matrons from the walls with shrieks reply:
And their mixt mourning rends the vaulted sky.
The town is fill'd with *tumult* and with tears,
Till the loud clamours reach Evander's ears.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book i.

Innumerable experiments shew, that heat, in the fire especially,
is a positive quality, consisting in a *tumultuary* and vehement
agitation of the minute parts of the body, that is said to be hot,
and producing also in the bodies, that it is communicated to, a
local motion, which is manifestly a positive thing.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. fol. 148. Nature of Cold.

But the injury being once owned by a retribution, and ad-
vanced by defiance, like an opposing torrent, it *tumultuates*,
grows higher and higher, begins to fix, and so by an improvement
of the humour, that which at first was but a sudden motion, rises
into a violent, and from thence passes into a settled revenge.

South. Sermon 7, vol. viii. p. 198.

At once the cornel rattled in the skies;
At once *tumultuous* shouts and clamours rise.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book xii.

The fierce Curetes too in arms advance,
And tread *tumultuously* their mystic dance:
And, lest the cries should reach old Saturne's ear,
Beat on their brazen shields the din of war.

Pitt. Callimachus to Jupiter.

In the night, however, the *tumult* of their minds having sub-
sided, and given way to reflection, they sighed often and loud.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. ch. i. p. 268.

'Tis not, however, insolence and noise,
The tempest of *tumultuary* joys,
Nor is it yet despondence and dismay
Will win her visits and engage her stay.

Cowper. Table-Talk.

The workmen, accordingly, very seldom derive any advantage
from the violence of those *tumultuous* combinations, which gene-
rally end in nothing but the punishment or ruin of the ring-
leaders.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. viii. p. 90.

Nor was this their manner of speaking, only when at ease, or *TUMULT.*
when they could hope to obtain favour by it: but, as the case of
St. Stephen shews, their sentiments were the same, under the cer-
tainty, under the actual pains, of death itself, even when suddenly
and *tumultuously* inflicted on them. *TUN.*

Secker. Works, vol. iii. p. 281. Sermon 18.

TUN, or

TON,

TUN, v.

TU'NNAGE,

TU'NNAGING, n.

TU'NNEL, n.

TU'NNEL, v.

To the low Lat. *tonnæ* or *tunnæ*,
vicinum est tina. Voss. Fr. *tonne*,
tonneau; It. *tina*; Sp. *tonel*, *tone-*
lado; D. *tonne*; Ger. *tonne*; Sw.
tunna; A. S. *tunne*. Skinner
(followed by Wachter and others)
derives from the Lat. *tina*, and

that from the Gr. *δελυος*, a kind of vessel for wine, accord-
ing to Hesychius. Tooke thinks *tun*, and its diminu-
tive *tunnel*, (A. S. *tænæl*, *tenæl*,) are the past participle
of the verb *tyn-an*, to inclose, to encompass. And that
the Lat. *tina* is itself from *tyn-an*. See TOWN. *Tun*—

Any inclosure; any package or bundle; a certain
quantity or weight in one package; a certain measure
of liquid inclosed in one vessel; the vessel holding such
measure.

From *Fabian*, (quoted by Tooke,) *tunne* was a place
to inclose, or hold prisoners. In the reprint by Mr.
Ellis the word is *towre*, p. 400. Certain persons of
London brake up the *tunne* in the warde of Cornhill;
and tooke out certayne persons that hither were com-
mitted by Sir Thom. Briton, then Custos or gardeyn of
the citie. *Fabian, Edward I., p. 142.*

Tunnel, to inclose smoke in its passage out; to inclose
liquor, in its passage into a *tun* or other vessel; a net,
said to be shaped like a *tunnel*, for liquids, wide at the
mouth, and diminishing to a point. And to *tunnel*, to
make nests in this form is used by Derham.

And ever sith hath so the tappe yronne,
Til that almost all empty is the *tonne*.

Chaucer. The Reves Prologue, v. 3891.

Every piler the temple to sustene
Was *tonne-gret*, of yren bright and shene.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1995.

But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A *tunne*, whan his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.

Gower. Prologue to Conf. Am. p. 11.

Prouysyon came fro al partyes and aryued in flaunders, both
wyne, salte, flesshe, hay in *tonnes*, otes, onyons, bysket, floure,
egges in pypes, and of al maner of thynges y^e coulede be deuysed.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. xlix. p. 168.

The caracke being in burden by the estimation of the wise and
experienced no lesse then 1600 *tunnes* had full 900 of those stowed
with the grosse bulke of marchandise, the rest of the *tunnage*
being allowed, partly to the ordinance, &c.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 198. Madre de Dios
taken.

And before we came to his presence we went thorow a great
chamber, where stood many small *tunnes*, pailles, bowles and pots
of siluer.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 263. George Killingworth.

Then when they please they make poudre of it [Tobacco] and
then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and lay-
ing a cole of fire vpon it, at the other ende sucke so long, that
they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it commeth out of
their mouth and nostrils, euen as out of the *tonnell* of a chimney.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. ch. x. p. 224. Jaques Cartier 2.

Whan the new wine is *tunned*: the dry huskes are cast out.

Golden Boke. Letter 5.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many raunges reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tonnell* thence
The smoke forth threw.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9.

TUN.

TUNE.

These mixtures of divers kinds are never good, but alwaies discordant : naught in old wines that come to our table, much worse then you may bee sure, in those that be new and not yet *tunned* up.
Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. xxii.

Let them passe along either through the concavities of an oxe shanke and maribone, or else an earthen pipe or *tunnell* made for the nonce.
Id. Ib. ch. xxi.

Lo ! there th' unthankful swallow takes her rest,
And fills the *tunnell* with her circled nest.

Hall. Satire 2. book v.

DUKE. Why should he die, sir ?

LUC. Why ? for filling a bottle with a *tunne-dish*.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, act iii. sc. 2. fol. 74.

They hear that all things shall be order'd, all things regulated and settled ; nothing written but what passes through the custom-house of certain publicans that haue the *tunnaging* and poundage of all free-spoken truth.

Milton. Of Unlicens'd Printing.

The ships employed herein are found by the king of Spain, who pays the officers and crews, and the *tunnage* is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. x. p. 327.

The Cyclops here their heavy hammers deal ;
Loud strokes and hissings of tormented steel
Are heard around : the boiling waters roar ;
And smoky flames through fuming *tunnels* soar.

Dryden. Virgil. Aeneid, book viii.

With what prodigious subtilty do some foreign birds not only plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously *tunnel* them, and commodiously form them into nests ; but also artificially suspend them on the slender twigs of trees to keep them out of the reach of rapacious animals.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book iv. ch. xiii.

These little houses look coarse, and shew no great artifice outwardly ; but are well *tunnelled* and made within with a hard tough paste.

Id. Ib. book v. ch. xiii. p. 235. N. 20.

And we took on board about fifteen *tons* of water, which we brought off in the country boats, at the rate of about three shillings per *ton*.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iv. book iv. ch. xi. p. 255.

The route which it is made to take, in order that, and until that, it arrive at its destination, is more complex indeed and intricate, but, in the midst of complication and intricacy, as evident and certain, as is the apparatus of cocks, pipes, *tunnels*, for transferring the cider from one vessel to another.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xv. p. 230.

TUNE, *n.*

TUNE, *v.*

TU'NEABLE,

TU'NEABLY,

TU'NEFUL,

TU'NEFULLY,

TU'NELESS,

TU'NER,

TU'NING.

See TONE. Fr. *ton* ; It. *tuono* ; Sp. *tono* ; Lat. *tonus* ; Gr. *τονος*, from *τείν-ειν*, *intendere*, (sc. *vocem*, *sonum*.) to stretch the voice.

An extension—of sound, of continuous sounds, of sounds in harmony, or concert, or concert ; an harmonious, a musical continuity or succession of sound ; met., harmony, concert, congruity ; concord ; a concurring or agreeing disposition or arrangement or temperament.

In the whiche swete sounders wee shall here so great plentie and diuersitie of *tunes* as euer was herde before, for sometime he speketh of god sometime of y^e deuil sometyne of holy angels, sometyne of dampened spirites.

Fisher on Prayer. Seuen Psalms. Psalm 38. part ii. ch. iii.

But now a while lett downe that haughtie string,
And to my *tunes* thy second tenor rayse,
That I this man of God his godly armes may blaze.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 11.

But nymphes and Faeries by the bancks did sit
In the wood's shade which did the waters crowne,
Keeping all noysome things away from it,
And to the water's fall *tuning* their accents fit.

Id. Ib. book vi. can. 10.

Let the words be so set and couched ; the affection so appeare, the countenance be so composed and the gesture so ordered, and the voice so *tuned*, that all concurring together may win credit to the speech, and be effectually to move.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 89.

[England] is commonly called by foreigners, (the ringing Island,) as having greater, more, and more *tuneable* bells than any one country in Christendom.

Fuller. The Worthies of England, vol. i. p. 80. Bark-shire.

Caius Graccus the oratour, a man by nature blunt, rude in behaviour, and withall over-earnest and violent in his manner of pleading, had a little flute or pipe made for the nonce, such as musicians are wont to guide and rule the voice gently by little and little up and down, between base and treble, according to every note as they would themselves, teaching their scholars thereby to have a *tunable* voice.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 101.

In summer he [merle or blackbird] singeth cleare and *tunably*, in winter he stutteth and stammereth : but about the sun-steed in December, hee is mute and dumbe altogether.

Holland. Plinie, book x. ch. xxix.

The trembling streames which wont in chanel cleare
To romble gently downe with murmur soft,
And were by them right *tunefull* taught to beare
A baser part amongst their consorts oft.

Spenser. The Teares of the Muses.

But when in hand my *tunelesse* harp I take
Then do I more augment my foe's despight ;
And grieve renew, and passions do awake
To battaile, fresh against myself to fight.

Id. Sonnet 44.

Our mournful Philomel,

That rarest *tuner*,

Henceforth in April

Shall wake the sooner.

Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

———— All organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft *tings*, intermixt with voice
Choral or unison.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 596.

Thus the blest gods the genial day prolong,
In feasts ambrosial, and celestial song.
Apollo *tun'd* the lyre ; the Muses round
With voice alternate aid the silver sound.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book i.

———— The king observ'd alone
The silent tear, and heard the secret groan :
Then to the bard aloud : O cease to sing,
Dumb be thy voice, and mute the *tuneful* string ;
To every note his tears responsive flow.
And his great heart heaves with tumultuous woe.

Id. Ib. Odyssey, book viii.

If therefore the praises of God, *tunefully* performed, be naturally attended with an holy pleasure, that pleasure, I say, must needs produce attention ; actuate all the springs, and enliven all the motions of devout and heavenly, nay even of earthly, and sluggish minds.

Atterbury. Sermon 9. vol. iv. p. 237.

If any one, in public speaking, shall have formed to himself a certain melody or *tune*, which require rest and pauses of its own, distinct from those of the sense, he has, undoubtedly, contracted one of the worst habits into which a public speaker can fall.

Blair. Lecture 33. p. 442.

———— Mean-time the shrill *tun'd* bell
Of some lone ewe that wanders from the rest
Tinkles far off, with solitary sound.

Warton. Acis and Alcyon.

The screws revers'd (a task which, if he please,
God in a moment executes with ease),
Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose,
Lost, till he *tune* them, all their pow'r and use.

Couper. Retirement.

But chief the breeze, that murmurs through yon canes,
Enchants the ear with *tunable* delight.

Grainger. The Sugar-Cane, book iii. v. 575.

Their features were far from disagreeable, their eyes were lively, and their teeth even and white, their voices were soft and *tunable*, and they repeated many words after us with great facility.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. iv. p. 150.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmur'ing Loire !
Where shading elms along the margin grew,
And freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew.

Goldsmith. The Traveller.

TUNICLE. **TU'NICLE,** } Fr. *tunique*; It. *tonica*; Sp.
TUNIS. **TU'NICK,** } *tunica*; Lat. *tunica*, for which Vos-
TUNIS. **TU'NICATED.** } sius finds no etymology that he can
 approve. In the A. S. version of the Scriptures *iunece*
 is of common occurrence (see Lye); but it may have
 been adopted from the Latin; though, as undoubtedly
 some roots of Latin words are to be found in our
 northern language, it admits at least of conjecture that
 the A. S. *tyn-an*, to inclose, to infold, to inwrap, may
 be the origin of the Lat. *tunica*. See TOWN, TUN, TEN.
 That which infolds or inwraps, or invests; a vest, a
 clothing, an integument, a covering.

Tunicle of the eye, a thin coat or covering of the eye. **TUNICLE**
Tunicle, much lyke the vppermoste garment of the deacon.
Tyndal. Workes, fol. 11. *Prologue to Moses.* **TUNIS.**

The said medicine likewise is good for to extend and dilate the
tunicles that make the ball or apple of the eye.

Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. xiii.

To him seven talents of pure ore I told,
 Twelve cloaks, twelve vests, twelves *tunics* stiff with gold.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xxiv.

The most common of these, which we observed, were two sorts
 of liliaceous roots, one simply *tunicated*, the other granulated upon
 its surface. *Cook. Voyages*, vol. vi. book iv. ch. iii. p. 296.

T U N I S.

Bound-
aries.

TUNIS, the second and smallest of the Barbaresque States, is bounded by the sea and a part of the Tripolitine territory on the North and East, by Tripoli and the Great Desert (Sahrá) on the East and South, and by the Regency or State of Algiers, lately named by the French Algeria, on the West. Its Southern limits are ill defined, but as it extends Southwards beyond the lake or morass now called Sabkhat Far'aun, nearly in the parallel of the Isle of Jerbah, it may, without the risk of any great error, be said to lie between 33° and 37° 20' N. and 8° 30' and 11° E., so that from North to South it measures about 260 miles, and 150 from East to West. It forms an irregular parallelogram; occupies nearly the site of Africa Proper, Zeugitana, and Byzacium of the ancients, and is still known to the Arabs by the name of Ifríkiyah,* derived from the first.

Soil.

It may be considered as the Eastern extremity of the chain of Atlas, which here, running from South-West to North-East, slopes down to the sea more abruptly to the North, more gradually to the East and South, and almost imperceptibly to the Desert; but of that portion of the Tunisine territory little is known. It is divided into two very unequal portions by the Mejdah, (or Bejdah, anciently no doubt Magradah or Bagradah, the Arabic letter *j* having even now in Egypt and many parts of Africa, the sound of *g* in 'gird,') the Bagrada of the Romans. The Western side of the country is very mountainous; the whole, exclusive of the Southernmost districts, is hilly, and about one-half of it is well watered and very fertile. It is all subject to earthquakes, which are occasionally severe.

Subdivi-
vions.

Since its Begs or Sovereigns have rendered themselves independent of the Porte, they have divided their territory into two circuits, the Northern inspected in summer, the Southern in winter; the former nearly coinciding with the ancient Zeugitana, and the latter with Byzacium and Africa Proper.

Climate.

The summer-heat in the plains and valleys of the Southern provinces is excessive; but the mountains are in many places of a sufficient height to afford a mild and healthy climate in summer, with severe cold in winter. A large valley, or rather plain, lying between

* It is probable that Dr. Shaw knew little of the Arab writings or geography before he returned from his travels, or he would hardly have substituted for Afrikea, the colloquial corruption of that word Frigeah, which was not likely to suggest Afrikiyah to his readers, the word as written in Arabic. He spelt the native words according to the English orthography for the purpose of making the sounds intelligible, but was very unfortunate in the mode he adopted. Who, for example, would suppose that 'Ello-deah' meant 'el-audiyah,' a word beginning with a vowel preceded by el?

the chains of hills which border the level containing the lake or morass el Audiyah, (i. e. the streams, anciently Palus Tritonis,) and the Eastern mountains near Kaïrowán, is the commencement of the Great Desert; it has few streams, and its soil abounds in saline or nitrous particles. The fertile spots, though not far distant from each other, are even here Oases. More than two-thirds of this regency, however, is very productive; the Northern regions yielding largely all the products of the temperate zone, and the Southern those of the tropics; the people are also, though sufficiently turbulent and fanatical, more docile and industrious than in the neighbouring States; so that, under a wise and provident government, Túnis might become powerful and wealthy, as Carthage was in the ancient world. The prevalent winds from the sea are refreshing, though unaccompanied by moisture in summer, but they bring rain in autumn and winter, first in September, and afterwards in November and December. From the South and East, the winds occasion a suffocating heat and a hazy cloudy sky. The harvest begins in May or June, and is entirely finished before August. The French fortress at La Cale, or El Kal'ah, marks the Western boundary of Túnis, and at the mouth of the River Zán (anciently Tusca) is the little Island of Tabarkah or Tabrakah, (Tabraca, Plin. *N. H.* v. iii.) opposite to which, on the shore, the ruins of the ancient town, in 36° 56' N., and 8° 42' E., were visible half a century ago, (Poiret, i. 236.) In the Xth Century it had many fine relics of ancient architecture; was populous, and its harbours were much frequented, (Al Bekrí, *Not. et Extr.* xii. 513.) The river passing near it is called Wád-i-l Berber (Berber's River) by Leo Africanus (738.) The Sorelle (Sisters) are rocks, and Galita* (in 37° 31' N., 8° 53' E.) a small island off Capo Negro, (Black Cape,) a point a few miles North-East of Tabarkah, about half way between it and Capo di Serra or Rás-el Minshár (Cape Saw.) The coast still advances to the North-East, till a few miles beyond the Rás-el kurún, (Cape Horns,) at Rás-el Abyad, (White Head,) or Capo Bianco, it recedes to the South-East and forms the Bay of Benzert. Some islets near the shore, half way between Capes Kurún and Minshár, are called I Frati (the Brethren) by the Italian seamen. Of Benzert or Bizerta, the Hippo Diarrytus of the

* Probably Kumláwiyah (Tick Isle) of the Arabs, noted by them as a resting place for birds of passage, (El Bekrí. The MS. (No. 9577) in the British Museum contains a Description of the Northern Coast of Africa, not found in that from which M. Quatremère published Extracts in the *Notices et Extraits des MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, tom. xii.)

TUNIS. ancients, and its singularly formed harbours, an account has been already given in this work, (*E. M.* xviii. 605.) The Cani (Dogs) are ($37^{\circ} 22' N.$, $10^{\circ} 9' E.$) small islands to the East of this bay. A lofty peaked rock near the shore, called Piláú, from its fancied resemblance to a dish of stewed rice, the bouilli of the Turks and Persians, lies to the West of Rás-*ez Zebib*, (Cape Raisin,)* the ancient Apollinis Promontorium. A few miles to the South-West of it, is the estuary called Porto di Farina (Port Flour) or Ghár-el-milh,† (Salt Cave,) into which the Mejerdah,‡ (Bagradah,) the largest river in this part of Africa, discharges its waters. This port was anciently called Ruscinona (Liv. xxx. 10.) The Mejerdah is formed by the union of two streams, the Khamís or Sajrás and the Miskiyánah Melák or Sérát, which rise in the mountains South-East of Kostantinah, a part of the Jebel Aurás. Their course is probably East and North-East, as is the general course of the Mejerdah through the Tunisian territory; though its channel is very tortuous, and its waters are nearly stagnant, except in the rainy season, when it overflows its banks and fertilizes the plains through which it passes, just as Silius Italicus (vi. 140.) describes it. Between Rás-*ez Zebib*, on the West, and Rás or Jebel Addár, (Promontorium Mercurii, now Cape Bon,) on the East, is the extensive gulf, near the South-Western extremity of which is the narrow and celebrated passage called Goleta (Gullet) by the Spaniards, and Halku-l wád (river's throat) by the Arabs, which connects the artificial harbour or lagoon, on the shore of which Túnis stands, with the sea. This gulf, the mouth of which is about 40 miles from cape to cape, and nearly 30 from the entrance to its Southernmost extremity, is the finest harbour in the Mediterranean, and such that fleets of any magnitude can find secure anchorage in it at all seasons. It has nearly a semielliptical form, and the circuit of its shores is said to measure 120 miles, (Blaquière, *Letters*, i. 159.) Its best anchorage, which is to the North of El Marsa, (the Port,) between Capes Kamar, (Moon,) in $36^{\circ} 55' N.$ and $10^{\circ} 17' E.$, and Carthage, in $36^{\circ} 52' N.$ and $10^{\circ} 19' E.$, stretches quite across the gulf. Four miles South of the latter is the Goleta, in $36^{\circ} 48' N.$ and $10^{\circ} 16' E.$, protected by a strong fortress on each side, and leading to the harbour and arsenal, where all the Tunisine naval armaments as well as their commercial fleets are stationed. This nearly elliptical lagoon, which has a circumference of 24 miles, and measures about eight miles from North-East to South-West, and five from North to South, has no where a greater depth than nine feet, and in many places only a foot and a half or even less. A small island called Shiklah (Slice or Rag), not far from its centre, on which there is a castle, now used as a lazaretto, was frequented by parties of pleasure in Shaw's time, (p. 84,) to enjoy the sight of the vessels constantly plying, and the flocks of flamingoes which frequent this stinking morass. It is said by Procopius (*Bell. Vand.* i. 15.) to have been called the Stagnant, and to have been a convenient station for a very large fleet; its waters were, therefore, at that time of a greater depth than

now, and the neck of sand by which it is nearly encircled has gradually accumulated. At its South-West extremity, in $36^{\circ} 48' 20'' N.$ and $10^{\circ} 16' 140'' E.$, stands the city of Tunis, consisting of two large forts on its Northern and Southern sides, connected by an intermediate town strongly fortified towards the sea as well as landwards. Being nearly inclosed by hills, and constantly exposed to the exhalations from the lagoon, it can hardly be, as is said, very healthy, (Temple, i. 170.); but in the hilly tract, towards El Mersa and the site of Carthage, to the North and North-East, which is agreeable and healthy, the wealthier inhabitants and foreign merchants have country houses where they reside in the hot season of the year. The city is protected by the kasbah, (citadel,) two castles on its Northern and others on its Southern and Eastern sides. Between the inner and outer walls are the three suburbs called Báb-el-suwíkah, (Porridge* Gate,) Báb-el-khadrah, (Green Gate,) and Sebkhah,† (the Salt Marsh.) The houses are smaller, but the streets wider and straighter than those of Algiers, and the covered bázárs with sufficient causeys, are far superior. The Jámi' ez-zeítún, (Olive Mosque,) those of Hamúdah Páshá, Sídí Ibn-ar-rús, and that of Yúsuf Sahib el-tabá', (Joseph, Lord of the Privy Seal,) in the suburb Báb-es-suwíkah, are among its handsomest public buildings. The Beg's palace, richly adorned with devices formed of the stucco called Naksh hadídah, (iron painting,)‡ and the new barracks, which the reigning Beg kindly allows his wealthy subjects to erect at their own cost, for the accommodation of his troops, are all great ornaments to the city. On its west side is the kasbah or citadel, which can only be seen by a special order, (Amr-el-Beg.) It is of great extent, but completely in ruins, having but one battery in a serviceable condition. Its position is strong; but as the government powder-mills are within its walls, and the negligence of the Moghrebines is proverbial, it is wonderful that it has not long since been blown up. The tombs of the sultáns of the dynasty of Abú Hafs are in the mosque in this fortress, which was built by Abú-Zakaríyá, the fourth of that race, in the middle of the XIIth Century. The greatest inconvenience experienced in Túnis, is the want of good water, almost all the springs in the neighbourhood being more or less brackish. Its population may be estimated at 150,000, though, as in most other Muselmán cities, no accurate account is kept, and in a place of considerable commerce it is difficult to distinguish the permanent from the transient inhabitants. The most remarkable places in its immediate neighbourhood are Al Bardo, Manúbah, and Abdáliyah,§ all country seats belonging to the Beg. The first name, which is doubtless the Spanish El Pardo arabicized, is properly a small fortified town about one mile and a half North-West of Tunis. It is inhabited by at least 4000 persons, all attached to the court. As it stands in a large

Porto Farina.

Megerdah. Bagradas.

Melák or Sérát.

Gulf of Tunis.

Goletta.

Harbour.

Tunis city.

Kasbah.

Citadel.

Population.

Neighbourhood.

The Bardo.

* Rás el jebel (Cape Mount) in El Bekrí, (MSS. 9577, Brit. Mus.)

† 'Gar il mailah,' Shaw, p. 77; by 'mailah' he means to express 'melah,' the Moghrebini pronunciation of the Arabic word milh, i. e. salt.

‡ Nejerdah, by an error of the copyist in Idris's *Africa*, (p. 275,) but Bejerdah, also pronounced Bagardah or Bagradah, in the MSS. (Edrisi par Jaubert, i. 276.)

* 'Porridge' or 'Wind' is the meaning of Sewík, if that be the word; but Soweík is more likely to be the diminutive of Sák, 'Market,' than of Sák, 'shin' or 'leg,' the sense adopted by Sir Grenville Temple, (i. 181.)

† Not Sibbah with há, as that traveller supposed, (i. 118.)

‡ Sir G. Temple, who seems to be unaware that these apparent sculptures are casts, contradicts (i. 173.) Leo Africanus, who says they were coloured, because they are not so now; but doubtless they were blue and gold in Leo's time, as is usual throughout the East.

§ This name is spelt 'Abdálíyah by Captain Falbe, as if derived from 'Abdallah, but 'Abdalláwí, not 'Abdallí, is the adjective formed from that word. It is more probable that it means a house of the Abdáls, an order of Fakírs.

- TUNIS. plain without a single tree near it, nothing can have a less engaging aspect; but the interior of the palace, particularly the hall of audience, affords an animated picture of an oriental court, (Temple, i. 185.) About two miles beyond Al Bardo, to the South-West, is the pretty villa of Manúbah, built by Hamúdah Báshá, and adorned with ancient marbles brought from the ruins of Carthage. Its gardens, with straight allées, afford little besides an agreeable shade to please an European eye, except a beautiful kóshk or summer-house in the best Asiatic taste. The Abdálíyah, a spacious palace built by 'Alí Beg, a ferocious tyrant, has agreeable and shady gardens, and has been assigned as the country house of the British consul, General Sir Thomas Reade. It is near the village of El Marsa, (the Port,) about five miles North by West of the Goletta, in the midst of the villas of wealthy Moors and Europeans, (*Id.* i. 117.)
- Manoubah. Carthage. The exact site of Carthage, of which such splendid relics were extant in the Xth and XIIth Centuries, (Al Bekrí,* *Notices et Extraits*, xii. 497; Idrísí by Jaubert, i. 262,) has been traced with great labour and accuracy by Captain Falbe of the Danish navy, Consul-General of that Power at Tunis. He ascertained that the level isthmus between the Lake of Tunis and the Sebkah (salt lake or morass) of El Sukará, North-East of Tunis, now separated from the sea by a bank of sand, and doubtless a shallow bay in the time of the Romans, measures exactly 25 stadia, allowing 1475 metres for the Roman mile. Two hollows, now salt pans, about two miles North-East of the Goletta, are evidently the two artificial harbours of the Punic city; nearly due North of which is a height, on which was the citadel called Byrsa, unless El Mo'allakah, (the suspended,) a little further to the North, the buildings on which are highly extolled by the Arabs, should prove to have been that remarkable fortress; a circus and amphitheatre also can still be traced; nor is a peculiarity observable in the adjoining tract, called by the Arabs El Mersa, (perhaps from the ancient Byrsa,) less deserving of notice, viz. that the whole of this large area is divided by roads nearly straight and intersecting each at right angles, so as to form regular squares, which form a singular contrast to the narrow crooked lanes of the Arabs, and at the same time agree exactly in their dimensions with the areas of 2410 square feet measured out by the Romans in their allotment of conquered countries in obedience to the Agrarian Law. These subdivisions, therefore, carry us back to the colony established near the site of Carthage by Julius Cæsar and Augustus. In a country, the natives of which are so jealous of foreigners, nothing but long and patient perseverance with great caution could enable Captain Falbe to make an actual survey of this remarkable peninsula.† His work, which is extremely well executed,
- * M. Quatremère's conjecture, that Abú 'Oba'id, Al Bekrí of Cordova, is the author of the work which he has so ably illustrated, has received a complete confirmation by a comparison of the text of a similar anonymous extract belonging to the British Museum, (No. 5999,) with a volume of El Bekrí's *Memálik wa-l mesálik*, in the possession of Señor Pascual de Gayangos.
- † Captain W. H. Smyth's chart of the *Harbour of Tunis* (1838) gives the greater part of the site of ancient Carthage, and, in essential points, coincides with Captain Falbe's *Plan des Ruines de Carthage*, (1831,) but the heights appear to be too strongly marked in the former; and those who have compared these maps with the ancient authorities, can hardly doubt that Captain Smyth, notwithstanding his well known accuracy and acuteness, was mistaken as to the place of the ancient harbours, as well as in some other leading points. He had not the leisure and opportunities of carefully examining the spot enjoyed by Captain Falbe.
- throws very great light on the narratives of ancient historians, and reflects the highest honour on the zeal, learning, and ability of its author.
- On a height near the shore, a few miles South-West of the Goletta, is Rádis* (anciently Ades) a little to the West of the River Milyánah, which comes from the South-West. At the foot of the mountain, 1217 feet in height, near the Southern extremity of the gulf, are the celebrated warm baths, called Hammám-el-enf.† A few miles to the South-East is the Jebel-eresás, (Mount Lead,) which has a height of 1713 feet, and extensive mines still productive. About 16 German miles South-West of it is the lofty and picturesque Jebel Zaghwán, (Mons Ziguensis,) 3917 feet in height, at the foot of which, about 36 miles nearly due South of Tunis, is the pretty town bearing the same name, now vulgarly pronounced Sowán, (Falbe, p. 33; Sir G. Temple, i. 286.) About 10 miles East of Hammám-el-Enf, is Sulaímán, a Moorish town, formerly celebrated for the urbanity of its inhabitants, chiefly refugee Moors from Granada, who retained, till the middle of the last century, the language and manners of their Spanish ancestors. A line drawn from this place to Hammámát, (the warm baths,) in 36° 23' N. and 10° 38' E., marks the Southern boundary of the peninsula called El Dákhilah, (the Interior,)‡ which forms the Eastern side of the gulf. Its most prominent points are Rás ez-za'frán, (Cape Saffron,) in 36° 52' N. and 10° 35' E.; Cape Bon or Rás Addár,§ in 37° 6' N. and 11° 2' E.; Rás el Milh (Cape Salt); Rás Mustafá, (Cape Mustafá,) near Iklíbiyah, (Clypea,) in 36° 50' N. and 11° 7' E., and Cape Túsihán, the low point of which is called Rás-el-mahmúr, (Ruddled Head,) in 36° 26' N. and 10° 51' E. From that point to Cape Dímás, on the Eastern side of Al Dákhilah, is a large gulf, called the Gulf of Hammámát, from that town a few miles North-East of the ancient Civitas Singitana, now Kasr-al-zeít, (Oil Castle,) on the Wádí Serwál, (Breeches River.) Travelling along the coast, which is here a flat beach, to which the hills descend gradually, we come to Herkilah, (Ihraklíyah or Heraklíyah,) the ancient Heraclea or Justiniana, in 35° 59' N. and 10° 30' E., a port and fortress of some importance, (Shaw, i. p. 105.) Half way between the two, is Bír Sellum, (Ladder well,) about 30 miles South-West of Hammámát, and nearly equal distant from Capes Túsihán and Monastír or Al Ghadírah. Súsah, (Adrumētum,) in 35° 50' N. and 10° 35' E., is a flourishing town with 3000 inhabitants, carrying on a considerable trade in flax and oil. To the South-East of Súsah is the promontory (Dionysii Promontorium) on which stands Monastír, (commonly shortened into Mestír,) a walled town surrounded by plantations of palms, figs, and olives. Near it are the Jazáyir-al Kúriyateín, (isles of the two Kúriyah,) now called Al Kúriyah or Al Júriyah, two small isles, the Coniglere of the Italian seamen, and
- TUNIS. Rades. Ades. Hammam. Lymph. Jebel Resass, or Rousass. Zow-wan, or Zaghwan. Soliman. Eddachil. Gulf of Hamamet. Hergla. Beer Selloom. Susa. Misteer. Menastir. Kuria or Juria Isles.

* Aradis for Ar-rádis i. e. Al Rádis, in Captain W. H. Smyth's map.

† Leef in Shaw, (p. 86,) and lymph in Captain Smyth's map; el enf (pronounced lemf) signifies 'of the nose or cape.'

‡ Properly Jezírat-el dákhilah, or Jezírat Báshir, from its capital on or near the isthmus, and ruined before the middle of the XIIth Century. It was also called Jezírat Sherík from one of its Arab governors, (El Bekrí, p. 499.)

§ Iddar, in Captain Smyth's map, to the South-East, but the Arabs do not distinguish these neighbouring points so nicely. Addár, not Ghaddár, (as Falbe supposes, p. 60,) is the name given by Al Bekrí and other Arab writers.

TUNIS.

Lampta.
Cape
Demas.Mahadea
or Africa.Fathemite
Dynasty.Sullekta.
Kabudia.
Khadeija.Syrtris
Minor.
Sphax.Quer-
quenes, or
Kerkenes.

Gabs.

Gerbi
Island.

the Tarichiaë of the Greeks and Romans. On the bay between these and the Báltah Isles, off Cape Dimás, in 35° 36' N. and 11° 5' E., is Lamtah, (Leptis Parva,) and on Rás Dimás, the remains of Thapsus. Nearly due South of this is Cape Afrikíyah or Mahdíyah, named from the town so called, founded by 'Obeïdu-llah al Mahdí, one of those cunning and ambitious adventurers, who, like 'Abdu-l Kádír of the present day, availing himself of the credulity, turbulence and fanaticism of his countrymen, (for he was probably a Berber of the tribe of Ketámah,) succeeded in persuading them that he was a descendant of Fátimah, daughter of Mohammed, and wife of 'Alí, and as such had a right to the Khalifate, then held by the Aghlabites, who reigned at Kaïrawán. He then established at that place the Fathemite (Fátimí) dynasty, which subsequently possessed the whole of Northern Africa from Sijilmásah to Egypt, for nearly 270 years, (A.H. 295—569, A.D. 907—1171.) This city, the castle of which, in 35° 30' N. and 11° 6' E., and its town walls are now full of breaches, is built on a point of land surrounded by shoal water, and is a wretched place, having neither bázars nor shops, and at the most, 2000 inhabitants. It was taken and fortified by the Franks under Andrea Doria, in 1550, but was soon afterwards abandoned by Charles V. as untenable. It is supposed to be on the site of Hannibal's Tower, (Turris Hannibalis,) (Temple, i. 137.) A few miles South, of Mahadíyah is Kasr Salektah, (Sullekti,) then El Aliyah, (the Lofty,) anciently Achola, just below which is the Port of Kabúdiyah, (Ruspæ,) near the Rás el jisir, (Cape Bridge,) now called Rás Khadíjah, (anciently Cape Ammon or Caput Vada.) "Here," says Al Bekrí, (Mesálik MSS.) "begin the Shallows," (the Smaller Syrtis,) now called the Gulf of Kábís, (vulgarly pronounced Gabs.) Below Kabúdiyah, along the coast, is Isfákus, (vulgò Sfax,) still a flourishing town, where gems and coins can be advantageously purchased. Opposite to it, about four leagues distant, are the Kerkines, (Circina and Circinitis,) two isles, now called Kerkinah and Gharbí, (Western.) On the same coast, about 20 leagues South-West of Gharbí, the smaller of those islands, is Kábís, (Tacape and Epichus,) on the River Wád er-ríf, (Corn-land River.) It is now nearly a mile from the sea, on the shore of which, it formerly stood. Its neighbourhood is famous for the pretty and fragrant hinná, (cypress of the ancients, and Lawsonia inermis of botanists,) which is cultivated abundantly as a profitable article of commerce. The ladies and petit-mâitres throughout the Muselmán world use a paste made of its dried leaves to stain their nails and hair red, and adorn their white dogs and horses with red spots and devices. From Kábís the coast makes a wide bend by South-East to East by North, towards the point now called Zurshaf, (Zú-resháf?) probably the Kasr el jarf (Tide-washed Castle) of Idrísí, (Jaubert's *Version*, i. 281,) four miles* from the Isle of Jerbah. From this point, the shore recedes and forms a large elliptical bay opposite the Southern end of that island, from the Eastern extremity of which it runs first East by South, and then turns to the South-East at a point near Kasr Jerjis, (Castle George,) now called Rás Jerjis, (Al Zarsis in Captain Smyth's chart,) which forms the Eastern boundary of

the regency of Tunis. "Jerbah," says Idrísí, (*l. c.*) "is 60 miles (54') from East to West, 15 miles (13') (in its narrowest part,) and 20 miles (18') from the continent."* It was in his time entirely peopled by Berbers, who were perfidious and turbulent heretics; and they were reduced to slavery by Roger, King of Sicily, in consequence of their having risen against him a second time, A.D. 1153.

The country near the sea between Heraklíyah and Terfáwi (Taphura, according to Shaw) is called El sáhilí, (*i. e.* the Coast,) and formerly Sáhil-el-Kaï-Sahul. rawan, the Coast of Kaïrawán, from that city, then a powerful metropolis. This Province is the ancient Byzacium, the most fertile part of the Beglik of Tunis, (Shaw, i. 105,) and still contains many fine relics of ancient architecture. At Lejm † (Thysdrus) there are considerable remains of a large amphitheatre, measuring 429 feet by 368 feet, (Temple, i. 151). About 45 miles North-West of Lejm is Kaïrawán, (now pronounced Kairwan. Keerwan.) supposed to be on the site of the Vicus Augusti, and for a long time the favourite seat of Arabian learning and civilization. It is in an extensive plain, running along the foot of the Usalet or Wasalet mountain (Mons Usaletanus) from Shúkár, the source which formerly supplied Tunis with fresh water, to the Bilád-el-jeríd on the skirts of the desert. It has still, at a distance, a striking appearance; and being a place of great sanctity on account of the many saints who died and are buried there, Christians are rarely suffered to set their foot within its walls, (Temple, ii. 92.) It is nearly square, has a doubly embattled wall, a large citadel, (kasbah,) many mosques, covers much ground, is well built and clean, and has four gates. Of the present state of its colleges and students, Sir G. Temple could gain no information. It is considered as the second city in the Regency, and its governor (Káyid) has almost sovereign power. Its manufacture of yellow morocco leather has never been equalled. A few miles North-East of Kaïrawán is Jelúlá, supposed by Shaw to be the Oppidum Usalitanum of the Romans. On the other side of the mountains to the West, is Sebíbeh, Sbeeba. anciently Tucce Terebinthina.

At about 20 miles East of Kábís is El Hammah Elhama. (Aquæ Tacapitanæ), where there are three springs, the heat of which is higher than 115° of Fahrenheit's scale. The river of Kábís, which enters the sea near that place, and rises from the ridge which divides the Sebkhah-el-audíyah or Buheïrah Far'aun from the coast, is probably the Triton of the ancients. Telemín, (Turris Triton. Tamalleni,) on a pretty lake, embosomed by palm groves, is a lovely place now the capital of the district of the Beléd el jeríd, named from its former metropolis Nefzáwah, (Temple, ii. 154.) About 40 miles West of Kábís is a large salt-marsh, covered in winter with water to the depth of two or three feet, but in summer by a hard dry crust of salt of various thickness, and of considerable depth in the centre. (Temple, ii. 163.) Its length from North-East to South-West is about 70 British miles; its width, in the narrowest part, about 25. It has been commonly supposed to be the Lake (Palus) Tritonis, the birth-place of Minerva; but the passages in the ancients respecting this pool (Palus, λίμνη) are obscure, and it has been conjectured that the

TUNIS.

Sahul.

El Jemm.

Kairwan.

Keerwan.

Hot
springs.

Triton.

Telemeen.

Shibk-el-

lowdeah, or

Bahyreh

Faroun.

* Perhaps from some more distant port in the island, as the nearest distance from point to point is not 2'. (Captain Smyth's *Chart of the Gulf of Kabes*.)

* These measurements are now about 20', 10', and 12'; but it is probable that changes have occurred in the shores both of the island and the continent since the middle of the XIIth Century.

† Not El-Jemm, as Sir G. Temple supposed, (i. 146.)

- TUNIS. little Syrtis was the lake, and Jerbah, the island called Tritonis by the Greeks, (Gail *ad Scylac.* p. 524.) It has at present no single name; its various portions being called Kit' ah Wetyán, Nefzáwah, &c., (the Port near Wetyán, Nifzáwah, &c.) The Eastern end is sometimes called Ghadí Far'aun (Pharaoh's Pool) equivalent to the Buheirah Far'aun (Pharaoh's Lake), mentioned by Shaw: but the name Sebkhat-el-audíyah (Rivers' marsh) seems to be now entirely unknown in its neighbourhood. Neftah,* (Negetah,) properly three villages, on the banks of the Wádí (River of) Neftah, surrounded by palm groves, famous for its dates, oranges, and manufacture of gauze sefsars (sifsírs?), is a handsome town compared with many of its neighbours, and is placed in a very picturesque situation. The nearest part of the Sebkhat is about two miles to the East, and it is there only that Sir Grenville Temple saw any water in that salt morass, (ii. 174). About 12 miles North-East of Neftah, is Tozer (Tauzer or Kastíliyah), Capital of a province of the Bilád-el-jeríd, and the Tisurus of the Romans, said formerly (*Idrisí de Jaubert*, i. 253) to produce the best dates and oranges in all Africa. It is still a considerable town, with clean streets, and good houses, and the place where the best woollen burnuses (body cloths) are made; but its inhabitants are very fanatical and inhospitable, (Temple, ii. 181.) At El Hammah, four miles North of Tózer, there are two springs, one salt and hot, the other fresh and cold. A chain of hills, West-North-West of El Hammah, running North by East, seems to be here the Northern boundary of the Sahrá or Great Desert, of which the Bilád-el-jeríd may be considered as the skirt. About 45 miles N. E. of Tozer, but still in the same plain, is Kafsah (Capsa) surrounded by beautiful groves and gardens watered by copious streams. The kasbah or citadel, principally built from the ruins of the ancient city, is garrisoned by 50 Kúl-óghlús, (Slave-sons,) *i. e.* Turks by descent; their features show their origin, and contrast strongly with those of the surrounding Moors. There are two hot and mineral springs, the hottest within the kasbah, still called El Tarmín.† El Bekrí, (*Not. et Extraits*, xii. p. 503,) who lived in the Xth Century, says, that there were "more than 200 forts in the neighbourhood of Kafsah," called "the Castles of Kafsah:" and that the revenue paid by that place to the government amounted to 50,000 dínárs (about 5000*l.*) It is still famous for its manufacture of barakáns and figured blankets, and its inhabitants are as inhospitable and fanatical as in the time of Leo Africanus, (p. 626.) Kafsah is in a valley formed by the approach of two chains of mountains, the Jebel Yúnus and the Jebel Aktár or 'Arbátah.‡ Near Feriyánah and the North-West there are the remains of a large Roman town, perhaps Thelepte, (Temple, ii. 196.) Kasreín, (*i. e.* the two castles,) on the site of the Colonia Scillitana, 12 or 14 miles North-East of Feriyánah, has some of the finest ruins and most perfect inscriptions still extant in Africa; and on the borders of the plain, 15 or 18 miles distant, are the ruins now called the Bú Daurokhho (?), perhaps those of Meneggere. Twelve miles further to the North-East is Ayedrah,* in a picturesque valley, where there are fine ruins, and many inscriptions. This may possibly be the Ad Medera of the Itinerary. Nearly due East of that place is Thálah, (the ancient Thala?) North-West of Kasreín is Sobeítilah, (Jaubert, i. 259,) the ancient Sufetula, where Dr. Shaw (i. 118,) found the remains of three splendid temples, (Temple, ii. 235.) South-West of it is Kálmah (Gilma), and at Mahdhur Aulád' Ayyár, between Sobeítilah and Káf, are remains which probably belonged to Tucca Terebinthina, and Keff, on the site of Sicca Veneria, is now considered as the second town in this Regency. It is on the bank of a small stream running into the Sirát, stands on the Western flank of a range of rocky hills, and its walls and citadel (kasbah) are kept in good repair. It is garrisoned by 70 Turks, 200 Makháziniyah (artillery men), and 700 militia. The view from the citadel is very fine. Al Urbus, 15 miles South-East of Káf (Kéf), is on the site of the ancient Laribus, and Dukkah, a few miles to the East of it, is the ancient Thugga. The only two remaining places of note anciently in this Regency are Bējah (spelt Bájah) and Bú Shátir. The former (the Baga of Plutarch and Vacca of Sallust) was, in Idrisí's time, (Jaubert, i. 266,) a pretty town in the midst of a very fertile plain, bare of wood, but producing rich harvests of corn; it was rather more than one day's journey on the road from Tabarkah to Túnis. Shaw (i. 93) reports that it still retains its celebrity as an emporium for corn, and gives a copy of an inscription found there, which proves that it is the ancient Vacca.
- Bú Shátir, a wretched village about 20 miles North by West of Tunis, and at a small distance from the Northern bank of the Mejerdah, (Bagradas,) marks the site of Utica—not far from it is Kellah (Kel'ah the Castle?) on the site of the Castra Cornelia. This place, which was well pointed out by Shaw, (i. 78,) has been ably illustrated by Sir Grenville Temple, (i. 256,) to whom, as a military man, it was peculiarly interesting, and a complete plan of it and the environs would have been added as an Appendix to the work of Captain Falbe, had that writer obtained the consent of the Dutch Government, under whose auspices M. Humbert had preceded him in making researches respecting the position of Utica. (*Rech. Avertissement*, p. 1.)
- The military commanders under the Páshás, having usurped the supreme authority, converted the government into a sort of aristocracy till Hasan ibn 'Alí, who died in A. H. 1170, (A. D. 1756,) succeeded in rendering the Beglik hereditary in his family, and his successors have assumed the title of Báshá† Beg. Their power is absolute, as they do not, like the Turkish Páshás, recognize the authority of the Grand Signor. His authority is however nominally
- Nafta. Boo Dau-
rokho.
Ayedrah.
Thala.
Sharila.
Gelma.
Uled Yar.
Keff.
River
Serratt.
Lorbus.
Dugga.
Boo
Shattir.
Gella.
History.
- El Hama.
Moun-
tains.
Sahará.
Ghafsá.
Ferriana.
Kazareen.

* It seems as if the Arabs had written Neftah for Nektah, (Negta or Negete.) In this name, Azof and a few other Asiatic or African words, the Arabic character has perhaps given rise to an erroneous pronunciation and spelling: F and K being distinguished in writing only by a point, the latter being also substituted for the Latin G. Azák in Turkish, if a point were dropped, would be Azáf, and Neftah, if a point were added, would be Nektah or Negtah.

† In Idrisí, (Jaubert, i. 253,) it is Tarmídh, but the ear could not mistake dh for n; while in the Moghrebin writing, those letters may be very easily taken for each other: M. Jaubert's MSS., moreover, are full of errors.

‡ This name, which rests on the authority of Sir G. Temple's attendants, (ii. 190,) is very doubtful.

* This seems to be the Hydrah (Alkhadrá) of Shaw, supposed to be the ancient Thunudronum, and mentioned by the Arabs as the Western frontier of Tunis, (Al Bekrí, *N. et Extr.* xii. p. 467.) Its proper name is Tanjah el Khadrá, (the Green Tangier).

† Báshá (vulgarly spelt Bashaw) is the Turkish title Páshá, 'Viceroy,' arabicized.

TUNIS. admitted, and the Court has paid him the compliment of adopting the new Turkish costume. Most of the great officers of state have the military titles used in the Turkish army, such as Básh 'Odá, Cháúsh, &c., and the head of the Díván or council is styled the Aghá (Captain) of the Díván; but the Prime Minister is the Sáhib-el-tabá', (Lord of the Privy Seal,) an Arabic title peculiar to the Barbary States.

The population of this state, of the amount of which only a very imperfect conjecture can be made, has been stated to be 2,386,000 Arabs and Berbers, 7000 Turks, 100,000 Jews, 112,000 Renegadoes, and 7000 Christians, altogether 2,612,000; but Sir G. Temple does not think it can exceed 2,000,000, as very large tracts of the interior are completely desert, and vast numbers have been carried off, within the last half century, by plague and famine. The principal sources of revenue are duties on the produce of the land and the customs: the former, collected in the most oppressive and arbitrary manner, are a continual bar to the improvement of agriculture. The *Avanías*, or arbitrary seizures by the servants of the Beg and his family, operate also very powerfully as a check to trade and commerce. The military force is, on the whole, about 50,000 men, the cavalry being styled *sibáhi*, the Persian word for soldier, (*sipáhi*), which we have converted into *Sepoy*. Their pay, when they have served eighteen years, is about 5s. 6d. monthly, but they have a small allowance of provisions, and are suffered to help themselves almost *ad libitum* to other people's property. The part of this force usually embodied does not, however, exceed 6000 men. The naval force of the Beg consisted, in 1833, of only one frigate, and seven smaller vessels of war, the largest of which had only 22 guns.

The weights, measures, and money, now used in this Regency, are—

3. MONEY.

Copper. 6 Fuls er rakík (the little Follis = one-sixth Fuls (called *Bourk* by Europeans.)
2 Fuls = 1 Násiri (Asper.)
3 Násiris = 1 Kharrábah.

Silver. 16 Kharrábahs = Riyál (Piastre.)
5½ Riyáls = 1 Mahbúb (Zerí Mahbáb i. e. proved gold of the Turks.)

The Spanish Dollar = 5 Riyáls.

2. MEASURES.

El dhirá' el endázah (extended cubit) = 26.5 Inches.
,, el Turkí (Turkish —) . 25.079 ,,
,, el 'Arabí (Arab —) . 19.225 ,,

1 'Attári (perfumers) Rotl. . 7822.55 Grains.
1 Súkí (market) — . 8772.07 ,,
1 Khaddári (greengrocers) — . 9868.05 ,,
12 Sá' = 1 Weibah } 1 Sá' = 4.548 Imperial Pints.
16 Weibahs = Kafiz }

TU'NNEL. See TUN.

TUNNY, Fr. *thon*, *thyn*; It. *tonno*; Sp. *tonina*; Lat. *thynnus*; Gr. *θυνο*, from *θυν-ειν*, or *θυειν*, *furere*; either from its swiftness, or the fury with which it is said to be seized *sub caniculæ ortum*.

The *tunnies* are exceeding great fishes: we have seen some of them to weigh fifteen talents, and the tails to be two cubits broad and a span.

Holland. *Plinie*, book ix. ch. xv.

The *tunny* was a fish well known to the ancients; it made a considerable branch of commerce; the time of its arrival into the Mediterranean from the ocean was observed, and stations for taking it established in places it most frequented; the eminences

VOL. XXVIII.

Afrikíyah, or Africa Proper, was one of the first Christian kingdoms overrun by the Arabs after the establishment of Mohammedanism, but it was soon withdrawn from the dominion of the Khalifs, Ibráhim ibn 'Aghlab, then Viceroy, having thrown off his allegiance, A. H. 184. (A. D. 800.) His successors reigned at Kaïrowán till A. H. 296, (A. D. 908.) when 'Obeidu-llah Al Mahdí defeated and put to death the usurper, who had driven away the last of the Aghlabites. Al Mahdí's descendants were, as before-mentioned, styled Fatimites, and the third of his successors having added Egypt to his dominions, removed his court to Cairo: but in the course of time, this dynasty experienced the ordinary fate of all Asiatic sovereignties, the Vezírs or Prime Ministers usurped the real power, leaving only a shadow of it to the Sultán. Internal feuds having compelled the minister of the Fatimite prince to call in the aid of the powerful Emírs who governed Syria in the name of the 'Abbási Khalif, at Baghdád, Saláhu-ddín (Saladin) in A. H. 567, (A. D. 1171,) deposed the last of the Fatimite princes, and Africa Proper continued subject to the 'Abbási Khalifs till A. H. 603, (A. D. 1206,) when 'Abdu-l Wáhid ibn Abú l' Hafs of the Berber tribe of Sanhájah, was appointed governor, and subsequently made himself sovereign of Tunis, under the Al Mómade (or Al Mowahhadi) Emperors of Morocco. The descendants of Abú Hafs maintained their authority over this state, till Khaïreddín Páshá took Túnis for the Grand Signor, A. D. 1534, (A. H. 941,) under pretence of placing on the throne a brother of Múlái Hasan, the reigning prince of the house of Abú Hafs. In a few months, however, it was retaken by Charles V., and restored to the latter, the fortress at Goletta remaining in the possession of the Spaniards, till the Grand Vezír, Sinán Páshá, finally expelled them and their worthless tributary Hamíd, the last of the Abú Hafs dynasty, A. D. 1574. (A. H. 982.) The state of Tunis was then, together with Algiers and Tripoli, made a páshalik of the Osmán empire; but the officers of the Turkish garrison, like the Mamlúks in Egypt, soon rendered the Páshá's authority merely nominal, and formed themselves into a sort of military republic,—a constant scene of continual rivalry and bloodshed, till Hasan ibn 'Alí, one of their best rulers, who died in 1753, (A. H. 1168,) succeeded in making the beglik hereditary in his own family, his sixth successor being now the reigning beg of Tunis.

See Shaw's *Travels; Notices et Extraits des MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, tom. xii.; Leo Africanus; Blaquiére, *Letters on Barbary*; Procopius, *De Bello Vandalico*; Sir Grenville Temple's *Excursions*, 2 vols. Lond. 1835; Falbe, *Ruines de Carthage*, Paris, 1831; Idrisi, *Géographie par Jaubert*, Paris, 1836.

above the fishery were styled *θυνοσκοπία*; and the watchmen that gave notice to those below of the motions of the fish, *θυνο-σκόποι*. Pennant. *British Zoology*. Tunny Mackerel.

TUP, n. } The common name for the ram in the
TUP, v. } north. *Tup*, *tupe*, *teap*; perhaps *top*.

— An old blacke ram

Is *tupping* your white ewe.

Shakspeare. *Othello*, act i. sc. 1, fol. 311.

And while thy rams doe *tup*, thy ewes do twyn,
Doe thou in peacefull shade (from men's rude dyn)
Adde pinyons to thy fame.

Browne. *To Master W. Browne*.

5 q

TUNIS.

TUP.

Modern history.

TUPA.
—
TUPI-
NAMBIS.

TUPA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by G. Don, from the name of one of the species in Chili. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Lobeliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx adhering to the spherical ovary, with a five-cleft limb; corolla long, inflated at the base, cleft on the back, its whole length, therefore unilabiate, having the limb divided into five segments, which are all united at their tips; stamens five, united into a tube; anthers cohering, all bearded, or only two of the lower ones; style protruding; stigma orbicular, two-lobed, not bearded; capsule three-celled, three-valved, many-seeded.

This genus, which is separated from *Lobelia*, consists of many known species, all natives of Peru and Chili; they are strong, showy, herbaceous plants, with alternate, ovate-lanceolate, downy leaves, the superior ones sessile. The flowers are generally scarlet, purple, or yellow, pedicellate, disposed in terminal racemes, or solitary from the axils of the superior leaves. *T. Feuillei* is so poisonous a plant, that even the smell of the flowers will cause vomiting, according to Feuillée, and the

milk of it, if by any accident it touches the eyes, occasions blindness.

TUPEIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Schlechtendahl, from the Tahiti name of the plant. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Tetrandria*, and the natural family of *Loranthaceæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious; male flower, perianth four-parted, valvate in æstivation; segments lanceolate, concave at top, and holding the stamens; stamens four, opposite the segments of the perianth; anthers two-celled, fixed by the base; female flower; ovary clavate, one-seeded, crowned by a narrow, four-toothed margin; style short; stigma thick, subglobose, capitate, somewhat four-lobed.

A genus separated from *Viscum*, consisting of a single known species, *T. antarctica*: it is a parasitical shrub, with nearly opposite leaves, terete branches, and with the branchlets floriferous at their tops; leaves furfuraceous, entire, obtuse, two inches long; racemes shorter than the leaves; flowers minute, male ones, when expanded, about two lines in circumference.

TUPA.
—
TUPI-
NAMBIS.

T U P I N A M B I S.

TUPINAMBIS, Daud. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Lacertida*, order *Sauria*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Head of an oblong pyramidal shape, in some covered with very small hexagonal scales, but in others with large angular plates; teeth in both jaws; tongue forked, and very extensible; upper part of the body covered with very minute hexagonal or rounded scales, smooth centrally, and rather rough on their edges, disposed in bands; belly covered with small square scales; tail as long as the body, thick, and cylindrical at its base, and tapering towards its tip, in some species more or less compressed; its scales verticillated, sometimes smooth, sometimes carinated, and in some instances forming a low crest on its upper edge; in some there are, and in others there are not femoral pores; hind legs longest and stoutest; all furnished with five distinct slender toes, having little curved claws.

The specific title applied by Seba to one individual from the name of an aboriginal American tribe, having, although erroneously, been long adopted by naturalists as the designation of the whole genus, it seems scarcely worth while to alter it to that of *Monitor*, as proposed by the French writers, and founded on a very doubtful assertion, viz. that of their giving notice of the neighbourhood of Crocodiles. By modern erpetologists, the genus has been divided into several, Fitzinger making six, and Wagler seven. Merrem, on the other hand, made only two genera of them, and these by Cuvier are taken merely as sections of his genus, and are sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The greater number have the tail compressed, which readily distinguishes them from the Lizards, but those in which it is round can only be known by their larger size, and by the absence of the broad scales which form a transverse band on the under part of the neck of Lizards. They are found in both the Old and New World, mostly living on the banks of rivers, in which they are often found, their greater disposition towards which is indicated by the compression of their tail. They feed on insects, snails,

fish, and small beasts; also upon eggs and poultry. The Egyptian species were supposed to be very destructive to the eggs of Crocodiles, and hence they were venerated by the ancients. The French term *Monitor*, first applied to some species by Mademoiselle Merian, originated in a notion that they gave warning of the neighbourhood of Crocodiles, by uttering a loud hiss; Geoffroy has, however, observed that this is probably the result of fright.

a. *Ouarans*, Forsk.; *Monitors*, Cuv.; *Varani*, Merr.

In this division the head, limbs, belly, and tail are covered with numerous small scales, which, ranged in a double row, form a sort of crest upon the tail, in some species very distinct, but in others scarcely visible; no femoral pores.

T. Niloticus, Geoffr.; *Lacerta Nilotica*, Lin.; *Varanus Dracæna*, Merr.; *le Monitor du Nil*, Cuv.; *Nilotic Ouaran*. From three to three and a half feet in length, of which the tail is one-half, according to Isidore St. Hilaire, but Cuvier states that it sometimes measures five or six feet from the muzzle to the tip of the tail; the front teeth are very small, fine, and sharp, but the hinder large, short, and blunt pointed, and the intermediate conical; the scales generally very small, those on the sides of the head and on the tip of the tail not more than half a line long, whilst those on the under surface of the body, which are the largest, are little more than a line; they are generally oval, but on the limbs are nearly circular; throughout, and specially on the under surface of the body, and on the tail, they are disposed in transverse rows, the little interspaces between which are more distinct than in the longitudinal direction; the toes are perfectly distinct, and of very unequal length, especially on the hind feet, of which the outer toe is more movable than the others, and can be separated to a right angle; the claws are sharp, curved, and compressed. The upper part of the head is dusky, and the back seems marbled only with green and black, but on closer observation, the black is disposed in spots

TUPI-
NAMBIS.

of various form, the greater number of which are merely simple black lines, surrounding a paler space, in the middle of which are found also some black scales; under part of the body greenish; sides of the tail indistinctly banded with black and green. This species lives on the banks of the Nile, and is often seen in the river itself. It is very predacious, attacking all the little animals it can master with great avidity; and if irritated hisses loudly, and endeavours to bite or to strike with its tail. Cuvier considers it to be the same animal as *Lacerta Dracæna*. It was well known to the ancient Egyptians, who engraved it on their monuments. The Arabs call it *Ouaran-el-bahr*, or River Lizard.

T. Ornatus, Daud.; *Beautiful Tupinambis*. Six feet in length, of which the tail is one-half; its head, smaller than the body, is compressed; muzzle blunt; front teeth pointed, hind teeth with rounded crowns; the scales oblong and smooth; its colour is dingy black, speckled with white above, and whitish, inclining to green beneath; from each eye extends a white band, which breaks into a semicircle of rounded spots on the upper part of the neck; this is followed by a second band of five spots, a third passes from shoulder to shoulder, and upon the body are four other transverse bands, consisting of seven or nine spots; the crested tail has twelve broad circles of a similar colour to the belly, which latter sends black bands upon the flanks, dividing into two; the throat is whitish with nine transverse black bands, and upon each leg are six or eight rows of little round spots. This species is a native of Africa, and common in Congo and Mayombe. It feeds specially on *blattæ*, which at night it pursues with great activity, hunting among the palm leaves, with which the huts are covered. Although not venomous its bite is much dreaded by the negroes, as frequently producing sloughy and incurable sores.

T. Stellatus, Daud.; *Lac. Capensis*, Sparrm.; *le Tupinambis*, Lacep.; *Stellated Ouaran*. Total length about five feet, of which the tail is three-fifths; head rather more compressed in front of the eyes than in the other species; twelve short conical teeth on each side of the upper jaw, and only ten in the lower; upper parts deep black, under whitish or ashy; upper part of the head crossed with pale yellowish straight lines, cheeks pale, and marked with little blackish spots; upon the upper part of the neck many yellowish white angular lines directed backwards; upper surface of the body and cylindrical part of the tail crossed with ten deep black bands each, relieved with whitish spots or circles, and between the bands numerous scattered whitish points, extending over nearly the whole tail; under surface marked with eight blackish bands, narrow, transverse, and far apart; the limbs studded with whitish points and little round spots. This species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and not of Ceylon, as stated by Seba. It seems to have no special preference for land or water. Sparrman's endeavours to destroy an individual which he procured, show its great tenacity of life; he pierced its brain and heart with a large needle, but the animal immediately endeavoured to escape; he then gave its body many squeezes with great violence, bound its legs together, and then suspended it by the neck in a noose, drawn as tightly as possible; from this it managed to extricate itself, after forty-eight hours, and seemed almost exhausted. He then plunged it into brandy, but after a quarter of an hour it still lived.

T. Albogularis, Daud.; *White Throated Ouaran*. About the same size as the last species; its head is large, rounded, obtuse in front, and the eyes rather prominent; all the upper parts and the limbs are whitish, the under parts dusky brown; the head and neck are pointed with brown, and in front of each fore-leg is a round brown spot; the limbs have also brown points; upon the belly are fourteen irregular transverse brown bands, which, on the flanks, are diminished to seven, and between these the abdominal white rises up, forming four broad transverse marblings on the upper part of the body; upon the tail are seven whitish bands with brown points. Probably a native of India.

To the preceding species Fitzinger restricts his genus *Varanus*, and to the next, in which the caudal crest is not distinguishable, he applies the generic name *Psammosaurus*.

T. Arenarius, Geoffr.; *Scincus Niloticus*, Schneid.; *le Varan d'Egypte*, Daud.; *le Monitor Terrestre d'Egypte*, Cuv.; *Desert Ouaran*. About three feet in length, of which the tail is two-thirds. It is distinguished from *T. Niloticus*, by having all its teeth very small, very fine, and very sharp; the scales are almost entirely circular, except on the throat, middle of the belly, and tail, on which they are oval, and upon the head they are smaller than in the last species; tail rounded, and without any crest, from its anterior third becomes more slender and tapers to the tip. The back of this species is of a pale brown, marked with some pale greenish-yellow square spots, and the tail is banded with the same colour; the caudal crest commences about one-eighth of the entire length of the animal behind the attachment of the hind limbs, and is about a third of an inch in height. This species is an inhabitant of the desert on the Syrian side of Egypt, where it is called by the Arabs *Ouaran el-Nard*. It was known to Herodotus as the *Terrestrial Crocodile*, and is the *Skink* of the ancients.

T. Variegatus, Daud.; *Lacerta Varieg.*, Shaw; *Variegated Lizard*, White; *Variegated Ouaran*. Length of the body about fifteen, and of the tail thirty inches, the latter compressed and keel-shaped; general colour black, varied with yellow spots and streaks of different form across the body; upon the limbs are many transverse rows of similar round spots; tail banded with black and yellow. Is a native of New Holland.

T. Stellatus, Daud.; *Lacerta Monitor*, Shaw; *Stellated Ouaran*. Fourteen inches in length, and the tail twice as long; upper parts deep black; upon the top of the head are some pale yellowish transverse straight lines; cheeks pale, mingled with little black spots; upon the upper part of the neck are many yellowish-white lines; upon the body and the base of the tail are ten deep black bands, consisting of from five to nine whitish circles or spots, with intermediate scattered whitish points; under parts marked with eight narrow transverse black bands; limbs marked with whitish spots and points. Is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and, according to Sparrman's account, as fond of water as land. Cuvier considers Daudin's *T. Elegans* as the same species.

T. Cepedianus, Daud.; *Lac. Exanthematica*, Bosc.; *Cepedian Ouaran*. Total length six inches, of which the tail is about one-half; head quadrangular, twice as long as its breadth, somewhat obtuse, and its skin covered with granular scales not carinated but of equal size; dorsal scales of unequal size almost carinated;

TUPI-
NAMBIS.

TUPI-
NAMBIS.

ventral scales smooth, and ranged in regular bands; tail slightly compressed, rounded beneath, and having a very small keel formed of two rows of elevated scales upon its upper edge, the other scales tubercular and verticillated; head spotted and lined with dusky, and behind each eye two black streaks; back green, marbled with irregular, round, whitish spots; belly banded with white and dusky; upper part of the tail marked with brown and white bands, its under part pale and spotless; legs brown, with some deeper markings. This species is a native of Senegal, lives in damp places, and often hides at the bottom of fresh streams or pools.

T. Bengalensis, Daud.; *Bengal Ouaran*. Three feet nine inches in length, of which the tail is two feet; head of a truncated, pyramidal form, with smooth, hexagonal scales upon its upper and lateral surfaces; similar scales also cover the chest between the fore legs; upper part and sides of the body overspread with very small, round, slightly tubercular scales, smooth in their centre, and finely granulated at their edge; tail verticillated: the head is ashy, with black spots above and black streaks on the cheeks; upper part of the body ashy, spotted with black and white; under surface white, the throat spotted with black. Is a native of Bengal.

T. Maculatus, Daud.; *le Monitor noir picqueté de Vert*, Cuv.; *Indian Ouaran*. About sixteen inches long, of which the tail is more than one-half; head long and narrow, brown above, the lower jaw pale bluish; upper part and sides of the body brownish-black with irregular transverse bands, and seven longitudinal rows of spots of a pale green colour; tail verticillated, spotted with blackish and greenish, and the posterior half yellowish-white. Is a native of the Moluccas.

T. Bivittatus, Kuhl; *Double-filleted Ouaran*. This species is about three feet long, has a broad brown streak posterior to the eye, and another still broader behind the tympanal membrane; upon the back are six bands of large yellow round spots; the throat and front of the neck have about nine transverse stripes, the first upon the lips; the belly and under part of the tail pure white, and the upper surface of the latter marked with seventeen white bands.

To these also Cuvier adds *T. Marmoratus*, a native of the Manillas, and *T. Nigricans* from Java.

β. *Teyous*, Azar.; *Teii*, Merr.

In these the head is covered with angular scales; the throat skin is disposed in a double fold and overspread with small scales; the belly and the tail furnished with large rectangular scales; and on each thigh is a row of pores.

In some species of this division crested scales, similar to those of the Crocodiles, form crests on the edges of the tail, which is compressed; and such have been formed by Spix into the genus *Crocodylus*.

T. Crocodylinus, Cuv.; *Monitor Crocodil*, Merr.; *la Grande Dragonne*, Lacep. Two feet and a half in length according to Lacepede, but Cuvier says from four to six feet; head flattened above and compressed on the sides; its body covered with large, oval, or roundish scales, longitudinally carinated, separated from each other, on the back and beginning of the tail, by smaller rounded and rough scales, and arranged in transverse bands; on the root of the tail there are four keels but subsequently only two, excepting the hinder

part of the tail, which is flattened and covered with very small rhomboidal, imbricated, and rough scales; under part of the body covered with square scales. The general colour is greyish-brown, more or less tinged with green. It is a native of South America, yet though greatly resembling the Crocodile in form, it has not its habits, for it swims badly, runs with great swiftness, and climbs trees very readily. It frequents marshy districts in search of food, but prefers dry places, and burrows.

T. Bicaratus, Cuv.; *Lacerta Bicar*, Lin.; *Crocodylus Amazonicus*, Spix; *le Lezardet*, Daud. Total length about two feet, of which the tail is one-half; head rather flat and rectangular; tympanal membrane large and round; cervical scales roundish, somewhat tubercular, those of the back lengthened, and of the sides widened and slightly keel-shaped, disposed in rings; scales of the throat squarish; those of the belly scutiform, flat, imbricated, rectangular, and crenular at the tip; tail smooth at the base, but on both sides having four ridges; legs scaly in front and tubercular behind; head dusky-olive; body dusky-brown above with indistinct black eye-spots, sulphurous beneath; tail rufous-brown above, spotted on the sides with black and tawny. Is a native of Brazil.

T. Ocellatus, Cuv.; *Crocodylus Ocellatus*, Spix. Length of the body nearly nine inches, and of the tail six and a half; is of more slender form; body tawny-olive above, with three rows of white eyed spots, inclining to blackish on the sides, ochrish-white pointed with black beneath; tail tawny above and black beneath; legs spotted and banded with black and tawny. Native of the Brazils.

Some of this section have the scales of the back and tail unkeeled, and their teeth notched, but as the animal's age increases, the hind ones are rounded. To such only the generic term *Monitor* is applied by Fitzinger, and Cuvier has again subdivided them, applying to such as have the tail more or less compressed, and the ventral scales longer than their width, the name *Safe-Guards*; whilst those which have the tail round, uncompressed, and furnished like the belly with transverse rows of square scales, he calls *Ameivas*, besides other small groups.

Of the *Safe-Guards* are enumerated—

T. Monitor, Daud.; *Lac. Teguxin*, Lin.; *le Grand Sauvegarde d'Amérique*, Cuv.; *Great American Monitor*. From thirty-three to forty-two inches in length, of which the tail is about one-half according to Prince Maximilian, but Cuvier says, that the animal sometimes attains the length of six feet; head of a somewhat quadrangular, pyramidal form, with the upper rather longer than the lower jaw; the eyes of moderate size, with large lids; the tympanal membrane but little below the surface, and its hinder edge rather concealed by the skin of the neck, which is full and folded; body and limbs thick; of the front toes the inner is the shortest, next the outer, the second and third outer ones longest; on the sides of the belly and of each thigh is a flat fold of skin, and on the latter some pores; tail very stout and long at its root, the upper surface of which has a slight longitudinal depression, scarcely less than the body, and slightly compressed; of the hind toes, the inner one is shortest, and thence increasing outwards to the fourth, which is longest. The front of the head and skull is covered with large scales; that on the muzzle is triangular, above it an hexagonal one covering the whole

TUPI-
NAMBIS.

TUPI-
NAMBIS.

nose, and then a pair of pentagonal ones followed by the large frontal scales: from the back of the head all the upper parts are covered with rows of tetragonal, sometimes hexagonal scales, becoming narrower on the sides of the body; the depending skin of the under part of the neck is also covered with rows of pretty large hexagonal scales, whilst on the sides they are smaller and less regular; the front of the limbs are covered with transverse rows of four, five, or six-angled scales, their sides and hind parts with smaller scales; the tail is encircled with regular rings of oblong scales, and on its under surface is an indistinct keel, which becomes more distinct towards the tip. The general colour is blackish; the nape marked with little rounded whitish-yellow spots, and the sides of the neck with rows of the same coloured spots; the back is marked with nine or ten transverse bands of yellow spots, and in each of these lines is a larger spot; on the sides of the belly the spots become whiter; front legs black with little single yellowish-white spots, whilst those on the hind legs are composed of three or four smaller spots; upper part of the tail black, with rows of little pale yellow spots, under part whitish-yellow with black bands and spots; all the under parts reddish-yellow with continuous, jagged, transverse black bands, often inclosed in pale yellow; claws greyish-brown. Is a native of Guiana, Brazil, and Paraguay; it lives in holes in the earth and trees, having a wide opening, commonly under the roots of their branches, but sometimes on their upper surface. They sit with their head raised, and constantly shoot their forked tongue out of the mouth; they run with a serpentine movement, their belly upon the ground and the tail trailing after, darting with the swiftness of an arrow to their hole. If, however, they cannot escape, they become very fierce, defend themselves bravely, biting severely, and striking dogs violently with their muscular tail. They feed on fruits, on small animals, as mice, frogs, insects, also on eggs, and even poultry. The native Indians say, that during the cold season they hide for three or four months, living on a store of fruit which they have collected, and reappear in August. The Brazilians use their flesh for food, and often keep it dried in their houses. The Indians call this animal *Teiu*.

T. Maculatus, Daud.; *Green Spotted Monitor*. About fifteen inches in length; head lengthy, narrow, and pyramidal; upper part of the body and sides shining brownish-black, with some irregular marblings or transverse bands of pale bluish, and seven longitudinal parallel rows of little, oblong, well defined greenish spots upon the back and sides; belly pale slate colour. Cuvier thinks this probably only a variety of the last species, and that it is the species called by Spix *T. Monitor*. The species to which the name *Ameiva* has been applied are the following:—

T. Ameiva, Cuv.; *Teius Ameiva*, Merr.; *Lac. Ameiva*, Lin.; *l'Ameiva*, Lacep.; *Side-streaked Tupinambis*. Total length nineteen inches, of which the tail is nearly two-thirds; the general form very similar to the last species, but its head is rather larger and the belly narrower; on the ridge of the fore leg is a large scale; the inner and outer toes are shortest, and the other three nearly of equal length, the middle one being rather the longest; the toes are all armed with long, narrow, sharp, slightly curved claws; the head is brownish, its sides paler with fine black spots; the back bright grass-green, and the belly pale yellowish green; from the ear to the tail on each side of the back passes a broad

pale brown longitudinal stripe, beneath which the sides are brownish, but on the edge of the belly become bluish-green; upon the brown ground are perpendicular streaks of bluish-green and yellow spots encircled in black, some round and others oblong; root of the tail green, sometimes pale brown, and on its sides a greenish black streak; the fore legs marked like the head; the hind ones are spotted with bluish-green, and at their upper parts green and brown intermixed. This species is spread over South America, and in its manners has great resemblance to the last species. Prince Maximilian considers Daudin's *Lacerta Ameiva*, *Litterata*, and *Graphica*, as well also as Cuvier's *Ameiva Lateristriga*, merely synonyms of this species.

T. Cyaneus, Cuv.; *Teius Cyan.* Merr.; *Blue Tupinambis*. About the same size as the last species, of a bluish colour, with round white spots scattered on the flanks and sometimes upon the body.

T. Cyanomelas, Cuv.; *Teius Cyan.* Pr. Max.; *Blue Striped Tupinambis*. Body nearly two feet long, and the tail probably much longer than it, but in the specimen described it was broken; the head in this species is smaller and shorter than in the preceding, and its summit slightly vaulted; the lower jaw scarcely shorter than the upper; from the flat space between the eyes a sharp keel extends to the tip of the nose; the skin beneath the neck is folded transversely; the fore feet have five slender toes, of which the inner and outer are shortest; on the hind feet, the outer toe is set far back, the next to it is very long, and thence to the innermost their length decreases; the tail is carinated; upper part of the head and neck and the feet leaden; back and sides blackish, on the middle of the former a broad bluish-grey longitudinal streak, with a slightly indented edging; next follows a black stripe bounded below with a narrow, regular, bluish-white, longitudinal stripe, then another streak of black with a pale blue line beneath, and below this the sides are blackish, bounded with pale sky-blue marbled with a row of black spots, and gradually subsiding into whitish on the belly. It is a native of Brazil, living in dry districts, and not very common.

T. Ocellifer, Cuv.; *Teius Ocell.* Spix. About fourteen inches in length, of which the tail is one-half; upper parts brownish with a bluish-olive tinge, the back dotted with black and the sides marked with a double row of bluish-white spots, and with a whitish streak running to the tail, which is bluish-brown above, marked on the sides with black and white, and tawny beneath. Is a native of Brazil.

T. Tritæniatus, Cuv.; *Teius Tritæn.* Spix. About seventeen inches in length, of a greenish colour above with a broad black band passing from the ear to the thigh, and towards the latter eyed with white, and another above and below it narrower and white; back dotted with black; under parts tawny. Is found in Brazil.

Some species have all the scales of the belly, tail, and legs keeled, of which one has a little oblong spine on each side of the vent, and hence Spix has formed his genus *Centropyx*, whilst in another the dorsal scales also are keeled, so that the flanks only are granular; such is Fitzinger's *Pseudo-Ameiva*. Both are approximated to the True Lizards by the collar of broad scales existing on the neck.

See Daudin, *Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Merrem, *Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum*; Fitzinger, *Neue Classification der Reptilien*; Spix, *Species Novæ Lacertarum*.

TUPI-
NAMBIS.

TUPISTRA.

TURBAN.

TUPISTRA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Ker, from a diminutive of *τυπις*, a *mallet*, in reference to the form of the flower. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Smilacæ*. Generic character: flowers in dense spikes; perianth coloured, campanulate, six or eight-cleft, with spreading segments; stamens six or eight, inserted in the tube of the perianth; filaments adnate or distinct; anthers fixed by the back; ovarium subcylindrical, small, three or four-celled; ovula two in each cell collateral; style thick, continuous with the ovarium; stigma radiately three or four-lobed.

Tupistra consists of two or three known species; they are stemless, glabrous herbs, with thick rhizomatose roots, ringed by the falling of the bases of the leaves. The leaves are in two ranks, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, striately nerved; the scapes are central, and the flowers are of a dirty violaceous colour, and furnished each with a bractea.

TURARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Molino, from the vernacular name of the shrub. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Ebenacæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, five-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, five-cleft; stamens ten, with very short filiform filaments, and didymous anthers; styles two, setaceous; capsule two-celled, two-seeded.

Only a solitary species of *Turaria* is known, *T. Chilensis*; it is a shrub with alternate-linear, callously-toothed leaves, which are silky beneath. The flowers are usually solitary and sessile.

TURBAN, } See Vossius *De Vit.* lib. ii. ch. xviii.;
TURBAN'D, } and Menage.
TURBANT, } Fr. *turban*; It. *turbant*; Sp. *turbante*.
TURBANED. }

A Turkish hat, of white and fine linen, wreathed into a rundle; broad at the bottom to inclose the head, and lessening for ornament towards the top. Cotgrave.

The men of the same countrey use to haue their haire kempt, and trimmed like vnto our women: and they weare golden *turbants* vpon their heades richly set with pearle, and pretious stones.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 54. *Odoricus*.

And twin'd of sixty elles of lawne and more,

A *turbant* strange, adorn'd his tresses hore.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Bulloigne, book xvii. st. 10.

Set you downe this:

And say besides, that in Aleppo once,

Where a malignant, and a *turbond-Turke*

Beate a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,

I tooke by th' throat the circumcised dogge,

And smoate him, thus.

Shakspeare. Othello, act v. sc. 2. fol. 338.

But if ye take that course which Erasmus was wont to say Luther took against the pope and monks, if ye denounce war against their miters and their bellies, ye shall soon discern that *turbant* of pride which they wear upon their heads, to be no helmet of salvation, but the meer mettle and horn-work of papal jurisdiction.

Milton. Apology for Smectymnus.

O how the fair queen with the golden maids,

The sun of night, thy happy fortunes aids!

Though *turban'd* princes for a badge her wear,

To them she wains, to thee would full appear.

Drummond. The Speech of the Moon.

He had on a long robe of purple silk, and a kind of *turban* on his head of the same colour, which had a star of gold wrought on it, worn just before.

Glanvill. Essay 7. On Lord Bacon's New Atlantis.

They wear but few cloaths; their heads are circled with a short *turbat*, fringed or laced at both ends; it goes once about the head, and is tied in a knot, the laced ends hanging down.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xii. p. 326. Anno 1686.

They wear no hat, cap, nor *turbat*, nor any thing to keep off the sun. *Dampier. Voyages*, ch. xv. p. 427. Anno 1687.

With front unblest'd, came towering in

Proctor armipotent, in stern deport

Resembling *turban'd* Turk.

J. Philips. Cerealia.

And some had a piece of white or leather coloured cloth wound about the head like a small *turban*, which our people thought more becoming.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. xx. p. 256.

TURBAN or **TURBANT**, the ordinary covering for the head used by Muselmáns throughout Asia and Africa, is a corruption of the Persian word *Dul-bend*, which signifies a long, narrow, muslin wrapper rolled round the head: but the rage for innovation among the Turks, in which the late Sultán took the lead, has almost put that remarkable and becoming part of their dress out of fashion among his subjects. As every Turk has his head shaved, with the exception of one lock of hair, he requires, as its first covering, a scull cap. This is made of very fine woollen cloth dyed scarlet, and manufactured at Fás, (Fez in Morocco, commonly pronounced Fés,) whence it is called Fási, i. e. Fezian. Over this is placed the *kávuk* or *káúk*, a large, flat-topped, cylindrical cap stuffed with wool and covered with dark coloured cloth or silk, round which the sash (*shásh*) or shawl (*shál*) is twisted. The *káúk* is peculiar to the Turks, a simple cap of various dimensions being substituted for it by Moors, Arabs, Persians and Hindús. Soleimán I. in 1408, and subsequently Murád III. in 1583, distinguished the different ranks and professions of his subjects by the shape and decoration of their turbans. The 'Ulemá or learned, i. e. the doctors of law and divinity, and particularly the chiefs in those professions, still wear the same turbans, particularly remarkable for their vast size: but the civil and military officers of the court, and a great part of the people, have substituted a pendant *kuláh* or red cap for the head-dress of their forefathers. The different kinds of Turban used in Turkey are well represented in Niebuhr's plates. (*Reise*, tom. i. tab. xix.—xxiii.)

Mouradgea D'Ohsson, *Tableau de l'Empire Ottoman*, 8vo. ed. IV. 113; Niebuhr, *Reise*, theil i.

TURBARY, Low Lat. *turbaria*, locus *cespitiibus* fodiendis idoneus, a place for digging *turf* or *turves*. Skinner calls it *turfery*. See **TURF**.

And a *turbarie* thereby compassed about with water and maresse was so dried vp, that neither grasse nor mire remained.

Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Henric III. vol. ii. p. 353.

Anno 1222.

Common of piscary is a liberty of fishing in another man's water, as common of *turbary* is a liberty of digging *turf* upon another's ground.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. iii. p. 34.

TURBID,

TURBIDLY,

TURBULENT,

TURBULENTLY,

TURBULENCE,

TURBULENCY.

Fr. *turbulent*; It. *torbido*, *turbulento*; Sp. *turbado*, *turbulento*;

Lat. *turbidus*, *turbulentus*, from

turba; Gr. *τυρβην*, a mob or mul-

titude. Lennep derives from *συν-*

ειν, *trahere*, and his editor from

συν-ειν, *miscere*;—by mere transposition of the letter it

appears to be the same word as *trib-ul-are*, to trouble.

See **TROUBLE**. R. Brunne uses *turbe*, a troop. *Turbid*

is—

Troubled; disordered, vexed, disquieted, agitated, muddy. *Turbulent*—

Disquieted, agitated, confused; confusedly noisy, or

clamorous; stormy, tempestuous.

In the second *Turbe* was Maister Coradyn.

R. Brunne, p. 188.

TURBID.

TURBID. Since I was hurl'd among these walls, I had divers fits of melancholy, and such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners, who for the most part have no other companions but confus'd troops of wandering cogitations.

Howell. Letter 30. book ii.

Mast'ring the mighty, humbling the poorer wight,
By all severest means that could be wrought;
And, making the succession doubtful, rent
This new-got state, and left it *turbulent*.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book i.

For I have dreamt
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing beene but shapes, and formes of slaughter.
Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, act v. sc. 3. fol. 102.

Since the *turbulency* of these times, the same moderation shines in you, notwithstanding that the mitre is so trampled upon, and that there be such violent factions afoot.

Howell. Letter 54. book i. sec. 6.

Yet as being oft times noxious where they light,
On man, beast, plant, wastfull and *turbulent*,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they rore, and seem to point
They oft fore-signifie and threaten ill.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 457.

With jealous eyes, at distance she had seen,
Whispering with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue (her silence broke)
Thus *turbulent* in rattling tone she spoke,

Dryden. Homer. Iliad, book i.

But now, of *turbid* elements the sport,
From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist, with inward-eating change,
Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun.

Thomson. Spring.

As this innocent way of passing a leisure hour is not only consistent with a great character, but very graceful in it; so there are two sorts of people to whom I would most earnestly recommend it. The first are those who are uneasy out of want of thought; the second are those who are so out of a *turbulence* of spirit.

The Tatler, No. 112.

Their religion, like an hec tick body, hath, by degrees, been consumed by its own heats, whilst that zeal and fervour, which should move and animate it, hath been converted into its disease, and wholly evaporated into faction and *turbulency*.

Scott. Christian Life, part i. ch. iv. fol. 137.

It is true, indeed, that benevolence, arising from this source, at first runs thick and *turbid*; but, as it holds its way, it refines; it purifies and expands its current, till it hath lost all memory of its low original.

Warburton. Works, vol. ix. p. 57. Sermon 3.

A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong.

Young. Estimation of Human Life.

To thorny thickets flock'd the feather'd throng,
And pensive plied their melancholy song,
Or to the shelter of the forest driven,
Escap'd the windy *turbulence* of heaven.

Faule. Description of Winter.

Has any nymph her faithful lover lost,
And in the visions of the night,
And all the day-dreams of the light;
In sorrow's tempest *turbulently* tost—
From her cheeks the roses die.

Smart. Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

TURBINARIA, in Botany, a genus so called by Lamouroux, from *Turbino*, to fashion like a top, on account of the form of the plants. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Algæ*. Generic character: frond leafy; leaves petiolate, peltate, triangular, inflated into a vesicle; receptacle minute, branched, cylindrical, tuberculate, axillary.

A genus separated from *Sargassum* and *Fucus*, consisting of two known species, the *Fucus turbinatus* of Turner, t. 24, f. a. and b.

TURBINATED, Fr. *turbiné*; Lat. *turbinatus*;

formed like a *top* (*turbo*), like an inverted cone; or a cone,—*spiral*; moving like a top.

Let mechanism here make an experiment of its power, and produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director.

Bentley. Sermon 4, p. 143.

An irregular contortion of a *turbinated* shell, which common eyes pass unregarded, will ten times treble its price in the imagination of philosophers.

The Idler, No. 156.

TURBINELLA, in Zoology, a genus of Canaliferous Zoophagous Trachelipodous Molluses.

Generic character. Shell turbinated or somewhat spindle-shaped, canaliculate at its base, with from three to five compressed and transverse folds upon its columella.

The greater number of this genus was included by Linnæus among his *Volutæ*, and some also in the *Murices*, from which they have been removed by Lamarck; they have however close relations with those genera, notwithstanding the remarkable folds on their columella. They are not very easily distinguishable from *Fasciolaria*, except by the direction of these folds, which in that genus are very oblique, instead of transverse, as in this. The animal is provided with a small roundish horny opercule; it has two obtuse club-like tentacles, with prominent eyes, placed at the outside of their base. The mantle or cloak sends a tube-like prolongation through the canal of the shell. They are all inhabitants of the Indian and African Seas and the Southern Pacific Ocean; but Linnæus says, one species, *T. Craticulata*, is found in the Mediterranean. The type of the genus is *T. Scolymus*, Lam.

TURBITH, in Botany, a genus so called by Tausch, from the native name of the plant. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: limb of calyx five-toothed, deciduous; petals obovate, emarginate, each furnished with an inflexed point; fruit attenuated at the neck, contracted from the side; mericarps five-ribbed, the ribs filiform, obtuse and equal; the lateral ones marginating, the furrows between the ribs are furnished with one vitta each, and the commissure with two; carpophore bipartite; seed semiterete.

This genus consists of a single species, a perennial herb, a native of the Alps of Piedmont and Carniola. The leaves are decomposed, with capillary segments. The umbels are terminal. The involucre are deciduous, and the involucels are of many leaves. The plant is the *Athamanta Mathioli* of Jacq, and the *Seseli Turbith* of Linnæus.

TURBINOLIA, in Zoology, a genus of Polyps with Lamelliferous Polyparies.

Generic character. Polypary rocky, unattached, single, turbinated, or cuneiform, pointed at the base, striated longitudinally without, and terminated by a starlike, sometimes oblong, lamellated cell.

This genus is connected on the one hand with *Caryophyllia*, and on the other with *Fongia*, but they are not attached like the former, and their pointed base distinguishes them from the latter. The specimens found of this genus are all fossil. The type is *T. Patellata*, Lam.

TURBO, in Zoology, a genus of Turbinaceous Trachelipodous Molluscs.

Generic character. Shell conical, of a somewhat turricular shape; its periphery never compressed; aperture round, perfect, its edges distinct above; columella

TURBINATED

TURBO.

TURBO. arching, flattened, its base not truncated; furnished with an opercule.

TURDUS. The shell of this genus is solid, often very thick and agreeably diversified with brilliant nacreous colours; its twists are always round, never compressed or sharp. It rests entirely, or almost so, upon its aperture, and its axis is generally much more inclined than in the *Trochi*. It is distinguished from *Monodonta* by the lower end of its columella not being truncated. From the *Phasianella*, it is known by its aperture not being toothed, nor its roundness altered by the projection of penultimate turn. The foot or ventral disc of the animal is shorter than its shell, and is obtuse at both ends: the head is furnished with a pair of pointed tentacles which support the eyes at the outside of their base. Lamarck enumerates thirty-four species, of which seven are European. *T. Littoreus*, Lin., may be taken as the type.

TURBOT, Fr. *turbot*; D. *turbot*, *terbot*. In Latin called the Rhombus, from *ρῶμβος, ρεμβ-ειν*, to turn or roll round; and Scaliger thinks the turbot is so called from *turbo*, a top.

Of sea-fishes some be plaine and flat, as byrtes or *turbots*, solds, plaice, and flounders. And these differ from the *turbots* onlie in the making of their bodie. For in a *turbot* the right side turneth upward, and in a plaice the left.

Holland. Plinie, book ix. ch. xx.

To make thy meal of sauces, and to make the accessory become the principal, and pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an oglio, of a cheaper value than a *turbot*. Taylor. Sermon 16.

Not oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetites would wish,
Nor *turbot*, or the foreign fish
That rolling tempests overtake,
And hither waft the costly dish.

Dryden. Horace. Epode 2.

Turbots grow to a very large size; we have seen them of three and twenty pounds weight, but have heard of some that weighed thirty. Pennant. British Zoology. Turbot. Flounder.

TURCISM, } Religion, manners, &c. of the
TURKISHNESS. } *Turks*.

Contemnyng of knowledge and learninge, settinge at nought, and having for a fable, God and his hyghe providence, will bringe us, I say, to a more ungracious *Turkishnes*, if more *Turkishnes* can be than this, than if the *Turkes* had sworne to brynge all *Turkys* against us.

Ascham. Works, fol. 107. Toxophilus, book i.

He grounds his following discourse upon the probability of the fall of *Turcism*, and the hopes of the further propagation of the Christian religion; and the necessity of unity and concord of Christendom.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Hen. VIII. Anno 1536, book i. ch. xxxv. p. 432.

TURCOING or **TOURCOING**, France, in the department of the Nord, a manufacturing town, the chief place of the arrondissement of Lille, containing 14,660 inhabitants. It is well built, and the streets have a lively and industrious aspect. The Hotel de Ville, in the Grand Place, is a fine building, and the church of St. Christopher an ancient edifice of very considerable dimensions. In the church of St. James are several pictures by masters of different schools in the best style of the art. There is a hospital for aged women, upon which an order of nuns attends. Turcoing also possesses a Chamber of Commerce and manufactures. Camlets, satins, table-linen, soap, flax, woollens, and cotton cloths, are the principal manufactures. It is nine miles North-East of Lille.

TURCZANINOVIA, in Botany, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to M. Turczaninow, a Russian botanist. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionidæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate; ligulæ seven or eight in one series, female, fertile, entire, oblique at the base; flowers of the disk seven or eight tubular, five-toothed, hermaphrodite, fertile, mixed with a few sterile ones; receptacle alveolate; scales of involucre disposed in two series, linear, bluntish, shorter than the disk; stigmas of the ray-flowers elongated, of the disk ones short and inclosed; achenia compressed, glabrous, coloured; pappus uniseriate, bristly, the bristles silky and somewhat scabrous.

This genus consists of a single known species, *T. fastigiata*; it is an erect, simple, corymbosely fastigate herb, a native of Siberia and Dahuria, and is glabrous at the base, and clothed with scabrous pubescence above. Leaves alternate, linear, lanceolate, quite entire, acute, one-nerved; corymbs compound, fastigate, many-headed. Ray-flowers white, disk ones yellow. Habit of the genus *Galatella*, but differing in the ligula being fertile, and in the achenia being glabrous.

T U R D U S.

TURDUS. Lin.; Thrush, Pen. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak of moderate size, sharp, its tip pointed and curved, the upper mandible toothed towards its extremity; about the gape a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, ovoid, partly closed by a naked membrane; wings of moderate size, the first quill very short, or of moderate length, the third in some, the fourth in others longest; tarsus longer than the middle toe, which is attached at its base to the outer; hind toe large; claws large, but only slightly curved.

This species are all of moderate size, prettily formed, and in the shape of their beak approach the Crows. The inner sharp edges of the eyelids and the corners of the mouth are, in all the species, yellow at pairing time. Buffon has divided them into Thrushes and Blackbirds,

the former having their plumage more or less marked with little deep spots, whilst the latter have their colours in large masses, but their actual characters are the same. In the Blackbirds, however, the males of the first year resemble the female in their plumage. Temminck believes that they moult only once a year, and that the difference in the spotting and barring of their feathering covering is dependent on friction. They mostly live in flocks and have a sameness of voice. But few are stationary in any country, the greater number migrating northwards in summer, and returning to the south in winter. They feed on insects, worms, and berries; the tough wing-cases of the former, and the shells and stones of the latter they reject from their gizzards in the shape of oblong pellets. They all hop, and never walk. Some prefer the woods and others rocky places.

TURCISM.
TURDUS.

TURDUS. Section I.—*Wood Thrushes*; *Merula*, Willugh.

These live in companies, and specially at their migratory seasons. They constantly inhabit woods, bushes, and gardens, are very similar in their habits and in their voice, are very amorous, and one species readily follows the call of another. They feed on worms, grubs, and creeping insects, but do not notice those on the wing; and in winter and spring eat berries, specially those of the *Sorbus Aucuparia*, Lin. They build nicely contrived nests, breed twice a year, and their eggs are mostly pale sea-green.

T. Viscivorus, Lin.; *la Drenne*, Buff.; *Missel Thrush*, Pen. Eleven inches in length; beak pale golden yellow, its ridge and tip blackish-brown; streak between the beak and eye greyish-white; upper parts greyish-brown, under parts white tinged with rufous-yellow, varied on the throat and front of the neck with lance-shaped, and on the other parts with oval brown spots; wing-coverts edged and tipped with white; outer three caudal quills tipped with greyish-white; legs dusky light reddish-yellow; claws black. The female is distinguished from the male by having the beak more brown and rufous, and the under parts more clouded with ferruginous. The young birds are greyish above, much spotted beneath, and have a wide, rusty, yellow edging on the wing-feathers. The Missel Thrush, which is the largest of the genus, is found throughout the greater part of Europe, as high as Sweden and Norway, and as low as the Mediterranean; it is not, however, equally common, for whilst in England, in the south of Sweden and north of Germany, it is frequent, and remains throughout the year, and is also common in Switzerland, yet in Holland, and in the southern part of Europe, it is rare, and in some parts of France is only a periodical visitant. In summer it prefers thick fir forests, in which are little open spaces with a few bushes; but in spring and autumn it resorts to more open places, or to the edges of woods, and sometimes to the open fields, whilst in very cold and snowy weather it seeks shelter among the firs, and specially among juniper trees. They build their nest at various heights in trees, making its bottom of herb stalks and lichens, with a layer of earth, and line the interior with mosses, roots, and hay. The female produces twice a year about four greenish-white eggs, slightly speckled with violet and maroon. They feed on earth-worms and insects, and to these are added, in winter, berries, specially those of the juniper, of which they are very fond. Their song commences in February, consisting of five or six broken strains, and is continued for four or five months. Their call has much resemblance to the word *schnaerrrr*, but when excited by passion or fear of their nest being disturbed, it is increased to *schnaerrrr-ratatataru*. They live together in little and sometimes even in large flocks, but are little united together, as on the slightest alarm they disperse in various directions.

T. Pilaris, Lin.; *la Litorne ou Tourdelle*, Buff.; *Fieldfare*, Pen. Ten inches in length; beak, in spring, orange-yellow with brown spots, but in autumn brown, with the corners of the mouth and the lower mandible, only, yellow; space between the beak and eye black, and a white streak above the latter; head, nape, and lower part of the back ashy; upper part of the back and wing-coverts chesnut, the latter tipped with ashy; throat and chest pale rufous, with brown lancet-shaped streaks,

belly pure white; flank-feathers spotted with black and edged with white; tail black, its outer quills tipped with deep grey; legs deep brown. The female has the head tinged with brown, the throat white, and the legs paler than in the male. The Fieldfares are natives of the northern parts of Europe and Asia, which in winter they leave, passing southward into the northern parts of Germany, Denmark, England, and Holland, where they remain in great numbers, but part proceed to France, Switzerland, Italy, and a few even as low as Sardinia. It arrives in England, in large flocks, about October, and remains till the beginning of April, being the last bird which leaves our shores. On their first appearance their flesh is dark, thin, and scurfy, but after feeding in the hedges for a little time becomes fat, and the flesh bluish, in which state it continues from the latter end of November to that of January, according as the hedge fruit holds out; at this time they are comparatively tame, but subsequently, as their food is less farinaceous, they become more wild and shy, and their flesh again becomes dark. If the weather be very severe, they leave, and proceed southward, but again visit us on their return, and in greater numbers. Their migratory journeys are usually commenced at earliest dawn, and continued till about nine o'clock, when they rest and feed, after which, from noon to even, they proceed on their course, and rest for the night, if the weather be not severe, among the branches of tall trees; but if it be very cold, they prefer the lower branches and thick bushes, but in this country, according to Montagu, roost on the ground. In their migrations they are more commonly accompanied by the Redwing than any other species. They breed in high northern latitudes, and their gregarious habits are so strong that even at this time many nests are made in the same tree. They prefer birch woods, and in the north of Norway every little birch wood teems with them. The nest is made externally of soft brushwood, and dried stalks of plants, and within of straws, both consolidated with earth or clay; and in it are laid four or five, rarely six eggs, of a sea-green colour, with small rufous dottings. Their food is much the same as that of the last species. Their call, which they frequently utter, both sitting and flying, and which is a marked indication of the commencement of their migration, may be expressed as *schaschaschaschach*, uttered suddenly and sharply together with the single syllables *schach*, *schach*; but if they wish to attract one flock to another for the purpose of resting, they call distinctly *qui qui*, or *trivitri*. They are caught in winter in large numbers for the market, and are considered good eating. To this use they were applied by the Romans, who included them with the Redwings, under the common name *Turdi*, and fattened them with crumbs of figs and bread mixed together.

T. Musicus, Lin.; *la Grive*, Buff.; *Mavis*, *Throstle* or *Song Thrush*, Will. Eight inches and a half in length; and resembling the Missel Thrush, in almost every respect except size, so that the name *la Petite Grive*, applied to it by Belon, might be used without impropriety; beak horn-brown, with the under part of its base yellowish; irides nut-brown; space between the eye and beak yellowish; all the upper parts brown tinged with olive; the wing-coverts edged and tipped with rufous-yellow; throat white; sides of the neck and chest rufous-yellow, with triangular brown spots; belly and flanks white with oval brown spots; legs

TURDUS. greyish-brown. The female is smaller; her chest lighter yellow, and the rufous tipping of the wing-coverts less distinct. Thrushes are spread all over Europe, frequenting woods near streams; they are stationary in England, but in France are migratory, and as in Burgundy they appear just before the vintage, are there called *Grives de Vigne*. As the autumnal fogs come on, they collect in large flocks for their departure southward, which takes place between the middle of September and that of October, and they return about the middle of March, each pair to its own particular residence. They build in trees of no great height, often in apple and pear trees. The nest is pretty large, although less apparently so externally than within, its walls being very thin, so that it is both wide and deep, bowl-shaped, with its edges inverted. It is built up of dry twigs and stems of grass closely interwoven, and the whole interior is smooth and solid, being overspread with what is usually considered to be clay and cow-dung, but which Naumann holds to be more probably well masticated rotten wood mixed with some glutinous matter, probably the Thrush's saliva. From four to six eggs of a bright sea-green colour, with many small, and a few large, round, light rufous-brown spots; sometimes there are only a very few and small spots, and sometimes the eggs are spotless. The call of the Thrush is a hissing or hoarsely piped *zipp*, uttered often so low as to lead to the supposition that the bird is far distant, although close at hand. When alarmed or uneasy, their note *dak, dak, dak, dak, dak*, is uttered in a higher tone; and at sunrise, and sunset, and often even later, when they resort to the water to drink and bathe, the first which finds a suitable stream utters joyfully *tic, tic, tic, tic, ticki, dack, dak*, and this being quickly responded to by the party, consisting of ten or twelve, they cautiously begin to enter the water, and so soon as one has ventured in, the rest quickly follow, and begin to quarrel if they are scant of room. If disturbed whilst in a bush it darts out, merely uttering *zipp*, or *dack, dack*, by which it is distinguished from the Blackbird. The male has a very beautiful song, which from March till far into summer is heard in the woods, specially at morning and evening; it sits singing on the very topmost branch of the tree, above its usual favourite perch. Previous to having young ones they sing during the day, but most beautifully towards evening, and continue till twilight has passed, after which they descend, but for a long while their beautiful *tir, tir, tir, tir*, may be heard. Their song has some resemblance to that of the Blackbird, but the tone is higher, the time quicker, the pauses between the strophes shorter, but the entire song longer, more melodious and varying, and has several distinct, very flute-like strophes, of which some resemble the syllables *tratu, trati, migam, migam*, and *kudubh, kudiet*, each twice repeated.

T. Iliacus, Lin.; *le Mauvis*, Buff.; *Redwing*, Willugh. Eight inches in length; beak blackish, and yellow only at the base and angles of the lower mandible; irides nut-brown; space between the beak and eye black and yellowish; above each eye a broad whitish band; upper parts olive-brown; under wing-coverts and flanks bright rufous; sides of the neck, chest, and sides of the belly marked with numerous blackish longitudinal streaks; belly pure white; legs light grey. In the female the plumage is paler, the rufous colouring of the wings and flanks less bright, and the spots on the chest and sides of the belly larger

and of a light brown colour. They are natives of the north of Europe, and visit England in large flocks a few days before the arrival of the Fieldfares. Here they utter only a disagreeable piping note, whence perhaps their provincial names *Swine-pipe* or *Wind Thrush*, but in spring time in Sweden their song is loud and melodious. They build in elder trees, upon the berries of which they feed, also in birch and alder trees, in marshy districts. Their nest is very similar to that of the Song Thrush, but much smaller, less solid and compact; it contains six eggs of a bluish-green colour, spotted with blackish.

T. Torquatus, Lin.; *le Merle à plastron blanc*, Buff.; *Ring Ouzel*, Pen. Ten and a half inches in length; beak horn-black, the corners of the mouth yellow, and in old birds the base of the lower mandible also; irides nut-brown; all the feathers blackish with greyish-white edges; upper part of the chest belted with a broad semilunar, very beautiful white band: legs blackish-brown. In the female the plumage has a greyer tinge, the feathers of the upper parts being edged with ashy-grey, and those beneath with white; the chest band is narrower, less distinct, and tinged with rufous and ashy-grey. It is found generally throughout Europe, as high as Sweden and in the north of Asia; is very rare in Holland, but more common in Switzerland, although no where in great number. It prefers woody and mountainous districts, builds on the ground at the foot of a bush, and lays four or six whitish-green eggs, with little rufous-brown or reddish spots.

T. Merula, Lin.; *le Merle*, Buff.; *Blackbird*, Pen. Nine and a half inches long; beak, inside of mouth and ocular circlet yellow, irides black; whole plumage deep black; legs black. The female is of a blackish-brown or soot colour; the throat irregularly spotted with deep and pale brown; chest reddish-brown, and belly deep ash; beak black; legs brown. The young males resemble the female, but have the beak brown. The Blackbird is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, also in Asia, from the north down so low as Syria. It is sedentary or migratory, according to its locality: thus in Holland it is very common during autumn, but rare in winter. Their call, uttered either whilst sitting or flying, is a tremulous *tsrii, tsritsrii*; but sometimes merely *tak, tak*, or, in a deeper tone, *tuk, tuk*, and if very earnest, *taktaktaktak*, expressive of pleasure, or of the approach of something which they fear to be dangerous, and should this draw nearer, their voice changes to *tir, tir, tir, tir, tir, tir*! very loudly uttered, and, when they take wing, followed by a shrill, quick *gaig iggig giggi, gaigig gaggiggi*. In the evening, when sitting on a low branch, or flying to the water, they utter the syllable *tir*, sustaining it for a minute. If suddenly frightened, they dart off, crying out in a loud tone *tak, tak, gaigig gaggiggi, tak, tak*, the middle syllables expressed very quickly. The male Blackbird is one of our most beautiful songsters; his song consists of many strophes following at short intervals, among which are some more staid chirping and hoarse notes, varied with clear whistles; but it is specially distinguished and heard at a great distance, by a loud flutelike *tratu, tratatoe*, which has also been compared to the sounds *david, hans david*. With this somewhat melancholy song they enliven the quiet evenings of the early spring; they sing also during the day, but specially at morning dawn; for the most part,

TURDUS.

TURDUS. however, their song is first continuous towards evening, in the twilight, till the night is completely set in, when they cease, or are only very rarely heard. From March to July they sing incessantly, but principally on the evenings of hot and sultry days. Blackbirds build in the woods where thickest, and in the neighbourhood of water, making their nest sometimes in a hollow tree, of a tissue of club moss and dry stubble, but if more exposed, upon a small branch or in a thick bush: they weave the outside with fine roots, dried grass, and stalks, with which, not unfrequently, moss is intermingled, and the whole overspread with a layer of moist earth or mud. The female lays four, five, or six eggs, of a greenish-grey colour, marked with pale brown spots.

T. Atrogularis, Tem.; *T. Dubius*, Bechst.; *T. Bechsteinii*, Naum.; *Blackthroated Thrush*. About ten and a half inches long; beak blackish-brown, with the base of the lower mandible yellow; irides brown; face, cheeks, front of the neck, and upper part of the chest deep black, the tips of the chest-feathers tinged with ashy; upper parts pale olive-green, becoming darker on the head, with a paler streak over each eye; belly white, with brown, oblong, and dusky spots. In the female the throat is yellowish-white, spotted on each side with dusky-brown; the upper part of the chest light olive-grey arched with dusky-brown. This bird is a native of the north and north-eastern parts of Asia, from whence it visits Hungary and the neighbouring parts of Austria and Bohemia; it is found also in Silesia, and very rarely in Germany.

T. Naumanni, Tem.; *Nauman's Thrush*. Nine inches in length; beak brown; top of the head and auriculars deep brown; above the eye a broad light yellow stripe, and upon the sides of the neck a pale yellow spot; upper parts olive grey, mingled with ferruginous, the latter becoming more predominant on the sides of the neck, rump, and lateral caudal quills; wings brown above, their feathers all broadly edged with rufous, and the primary quills have at their root a pale rufous yellow spot; under wing-coverts rusty-red; upon the chest, flanks, and belly, the feathers are ferruginous, with broad white edgings; caudal quills deep brown, but their under surface rufous; legs brown. The colours of the female are paler, and the markings less distinct. It is probably a native of Northern Asia, and appears occasionally in Austria and Silesia, but most commonly in Hungary: it is also met with in Dalmatia and Southern Italy. It is fond of associating with the Redwing, and, like it, prefers more open woods than the Song Thrush and Blackbird.

T. Migratorius, Lin.; *T. Canadensis*, Briss.; *la Litorne et la Grive de Canada*, Buff.; *Robin*, Wils.; *Red-breasted Thrush*, Richardson. About eight inches and three quarters in length; beak yellow, with a blackish tip; head slate-grey, with three white spots on the sides, and the ocular circlelets white; upper parts and wings smoky-brown or blackish, throat having oblong black spots on a white ground; front of the neck, chest, and belly, brick-dust red marked more or less distinctly with slight whitish borders near the edges of the feathers; under tail-coverts white; tail blackish-brown edged with grey, the outer quill terminated with a white spot on its inner web. The female has her colouring less bright and distinct. It is a native of North America, and in summer ascends in large flocks as high as Hudson's Bay, but in winter descends as low as Carolina

and New Hampshire. It builds a large nest, often on an apple tree, plasters its interior with mud, and lines it with hay or fine grass. "The male," says Dr. Richardson, "is one of the loudest and most assiduous of the songsters that frequent the fur countries, beginning his chant immediately on his arrival. Within the arctic circle the woods are silent in the bright light of noonday; but towards midnight, when the sun travels near the horizon, and the shades of the forest are lengthened, the concert commences, and continues till six or seven in the morning." At Hudson's Bay they are known as *Redbirds*, from the colouring of their breasts, *Blackbirds* on account of their note, and by some they are called *American Fieldfares*.

T. Varius, Horsf.; *T. Aureus*, Stoll.; *le Merle Varié*, Tem.; *White's Thrush*, Gould. From ten inches and three-quarters to twelve and a half in length; beak brown; lore, ocular circlelets and cheeks whitish, and the feather tips marked with black crescents; all the upper parts and the four middle caudal quills olive-brown tinged with yellowish, and each feather marked near the tip with a broad black crescent; wing-coverts deep brown, spotted and edged with ochrish-yellow; bastard-wing streaked and edged with ochrish-brown; chin, middle of the belly, and under wing-coverts pure white; chest varied with pale-brown and ochre; the other under parts white, and the feathers ending in brown crescents; outer caudal quills black, the outermost two pale-brown towards their tips; legs brown. Temminck considers that the birds of this species, living either in Java, Japan, or Australia, are all identical, for he states that, although the latter have the beak rather longer and a little stronger than those observed in our country or in Japan, it is still a fact, that in the greater number of Indian specimens he has found individuals of which the beak is not stronger nor longer than those from Japan; he has therefore united them into one species in opposition to Gould's opinion, who makes two Indian, and is disposed to consider the Australian as a third species. Two of these birds have been shot in England, and it is remarkable that, as stated by Yarrell, the one shot near Christchurch, in Hampshire, should correspond to that of Japan in the relative size and structure of the wing, the total length of the former being twelve and a half inches, its wing from the carpal joint to the tip of the longest primary six inches and three-eighths; the first primary very short, the second and fourth of equal length, and the third the longest, whilst the latter is twelve inches long, its wing six inches and four-eighths, its first quill being short, the second a little longer than the fifth, and the third and fourth the longest. A specimen precisely similar to the latter has also been shot on the Elbe. The other English specimen, said to have been shot in the New Forest, Hampshire, measured eleven and a half inches; its wing five inches and four-eighths; the first quill short, the second as long as the sixth, the third, fourth, and fifth equal, and longest of all. This corresponds with an Australian specimen in the Zoological Museum of London, except in the second quill feather being shorter than the sixth, and the third, fourth, and fifth, although longest, being not quite equal. Yarrell also observes further, "so much alike in their colour and markings are the six birds just referred to, that one description would apply to all." Besides the instances mentioned as European, one has been shot on the Rhine, another in Germany, and a third close to Mayence. It is a very common species in

TURDUS. Japan, but in Java is only found on mountains of six or seven thousand feet high.

T. Pallidus, Pall.; *le Merle Blafard*, Tem.; *Pale Thrush*, Lath. About eight inches and three-quarters in length; the lore is covered with a black spot; forehead brown; head, sides of the neck and throat blackish-ashy; nape, back, and wing-coverts deep olive-rufous; alar and caudal quills black glossed with ashy, and upon the inner web of the outer three tail quills, a white spot; chin white; flanks cinereous olive, and all the other under parts pure white. It is a native of Siberia, but has been taken in some parts of Europe, in Saxony, and Italy.

T. Sibiricus and *T. Leucocillus*, Pall.; *le Merle à sourcils blancs*, Tem.; *White-browed Thrush*, Lath. Nine inches long; beak black; the whole plumage bluish-black, except the throat and front of the neck, which are perfectly black; a broad white streak over each eye; alar and caudal quills dingy-black, but the former having their inner web white, forming on the wings an oblique band; outer three caudal quills and under coverts having white tips; legs brown. The female has the throat whitish, with little brown points, and its sides bounded by a longitudinal black stripe; the band above the eye tinged with yellowish, and the cheeks marked with whitish-brown. This species inhabits the woody mountains of Siberia, and is also a native of Japan, where it is called *Kurotsigatori*.

T. Aureus, Pall.; *Yellow Thrush*. From eight and a half to nine and a quarter inches in length; upper parts olive or greyish-brown, inclining to brown towards the hinder part; a small white or yellow band above the eye; under parts rufous-yellow, becoming whitish upon the belly; upon the sides of the throat two brown bands, and in the throat itself some brown edgings; the chest is marked with some triangular spots, and the flanks with crescents of the same colour; under parts of the wings brown, and the tips of the feathers yellow and white. The colours of the female are less bright. Is a native of the Isle of Kadiak, on the north-eastern coast of North America.

T. Minor, Gmel.; *T. Iliacus Carolinensis*, Briss.; *Little Thrush*, Edw. Seven and a half inches in length; beak blackish, brown above, pale horn-colour beneath; head, upper sides of the neck, back, wings and tail reddish-brown or clay-colour; inner webs of the alar and caudal quills liver-brown; chin white; throat, lower part of the neck and breast reddish, and numerous marked with ill-defined roundish hair-brown spots, becoming fainter on the lower part of the chest, which is whitish; sides of the breast, flanks, and under surface of the wings smoky-grey; belly and under tail-coverts white; legs very pale brown. Temminck says, he cannot determine whether the species described under this title by Brehm, and shot near the Elbe, is the *T. Solitarius* or *T. Minor* described in Richardson's *Fauna Boreali-Americana*. The difficulty however ceases, if it be borne in mind, that Gmelin's description of the *T. Minor* is derived from that of Edwards, in which all the upper parts are "reddish-brown," and not "olivish or olive-brown," as Brehm's bird, which therefore cannot be Gmelin's species. Neither is it Brisson's *T. Iliacus Carolinensis*, in which the upper parts are described as "rufous-brown," and "the lower part of the neck and chest reddish with rufous-brown spots;" for Brehm's bird has "the chest white, with brownish streaks." The difficulty seems to have arisen from Swainson pre-

ferring to employ a version of his own in the description of the colours of this species to those of Edwards and Brisson, although he says that Edwards's "species is well distinguished by its tawny or reddish-brown plumage," and that "the reddish breast," as described by Brisson, "is a nice but very masterly distinction." Brehm's bird therefore is certainly not Gmelin's *T. Minor*. Is a native of North America, from the Arctic regions down to Georgia.

T. Wilsonii, Bonap.; *T. Mustelinus*, Wils.; *Wilson's Thrush*. From ten to twelve inches in length; beak shorter and less compressed than in the last species, black above and at the point, the base of its lower mandible flesh-coloured, angles of the mouth yellow; cheeks dusky-brown; all the upper parts tawny-brown; chin white; throat and upper parts of the chest cream-coloured, with pointed brown spots; sides of the breast and under surface of the wings tinged with ashy; legs pale brown. It makes its appearance in Pennsylvania from the south regularly in the beginning of May, and after staying a week or two passes northward. Prince Charles Bonaparte says, he has no doubt of its breeding in the northern high districts of the United States, but he has been unable to discover its nest. Richardson says, that it appears on the banks of the Saskatchewan in May, and during summer haunts the alder thickets and dense willow groves skirting the marshes where it doubtless breeds, but neither has he seen its nest. It has no song, and merely utters a sharp *chuck*.

T. Mustelinus, Gmel.; *Wood Thrush*, Wils. Eight inches in length; beak dusky-brown, the lower mandible flesh-coloured towards the base; irides dark-chocolate; ocular circle narrow and white; upper parts brown-fulvous inclining to olive on the rump and tail, and brightening into red upon the head; chin white; throat and breast white tinged with light buff, and marked with black or dusky points running in chains from the sides of the mouth, and crossing over the breast and belly, which with the vent is pure white; legs flesh-coloured. Inhabits the whole of North America from Hudson's Bay to the Peninsula of Florida. It arrives in Pennsylvania from the south towards the latter end of May, and returns in the beginning of October. It is commonly known as the *Wood Thrush* or *Ground Robin*, and arrives singly or in pairs, soon announcing its presence by piping its few but clear and musical notes in a sort of ecstasy, the prelude resembling the double tonguing of a German flute, and sometimes the tinkling of a bell; the whole song consists of five or six parts, the last note of each leaving its conclusion suspended. During the heat of day they are comparatively mute, but in the evening they resume their song, and continue it far into the night.

T. Solitarius, Wils.; *T. Minor*, Bonap.; *Hermit Thrush*. Seven inches in length; beak black above, whitish below; irides black; streak over the eye cream-coloured, as are also the auriculars, but mottled with olive; upper parts plain deep olive-brown, under parts dull-white; throat and upper part of the breast dull-cream-colour, deepest where falling over the shoulders of the wing, and marked with large dark-brown pointed spots; tail quills and coverts foxy red; legs dusky. This species remains in the southern states of the American Union through the whole year. It is rarely seen in Pennsylvania, and only at spring and fall for a few weeks, when it is mute, having in the spring only an occasional squeak like a young stray chicken. Richardson

TURDUS.

TURDUS. mentions one taken on the north side of Lake Huron in the spring. On the Atlantic coast in New Jersey, Wilson says, they remain longer and later, having observed them there in November. It frequents the dark solitary cane and myrtle swamps of the southern states, and the deeper they are the more certainly is this species found flitting about. It has been confounded with the Wood Thrush, but is distinguished by its smaller size, different markings, and the total absence of the clear voice and musical powers of that species. Its nest is made on a horizontal branch, its exterior composed of coarse rooty grass intermingled with horsehair, and lined with dry thread like grass laid circularly. The female deposits four pale greenish-blue eggs, speckled and blotched with olive.

Section II.—*Mocking Birds; Orphei, Swains.*

This section differs from the True Thrushes in its long bending and proportionally more slender beak; in its longer form dependent on the greater length of its tail, and in its rounded and shorter wings. They are all natives of America, and frequent the lower brushwood near the ground, mounting higher only during spring and breeding time, when they sing to their mates. Their note is very loud; some possess great melody, but in others it is very harsh, grating, and kept up incessantly.

T. Navius, Lath.; *Orpheus Meruloides*, Swains.; *Varied Thrush*, Pen. Nine inches and three-quarters in length; beak black, and at the base of the lower mandible pale yellow; head, sides of the neck, and an imperfect band across the breast pitch-black; auriculars encircled with a narrow reddish-orange stripe; upper parts blackish-grey; wings crossed with two reddish-orange bands, and the quill-feathers blotched exteriorly with the same colour, their inner surface leaden-grey with a broad whitish band on their base and on the tips of the greater inner coverts; chin, throat, and belly reddish-orange; flanks and axillary feathers bluish-grey; vent white; caudal quills greyish-black, their inner webs blackish-brown, all, except the outer, spotted with brownish-white on their tips, the spots diminishing towards the middle quills, which have mere brownish specks; on the tip of the inner web of the outer quill a large white spot; under tail-coverts blackish-grey edged with orange and tipped with white; legs flesh coloured. This species Swainson considers intermediate between the Thrushes and the Mocking Birds, agreeing with the former in the comparative straightness of its bill, the length of its wings, and the size, length, and scutellation of the tarsi; and with the latter in having the notch of the upper mandible nearly obsolete, the wings, though long, slightly rounded, and the rounded lengthened tail having its outer quills conspicuously tipped with white. It is a native of Nootka Sound.

T. Polyglottus, Lin.; *le Grand Moqueur*, Briss.; *Singing Bird*, *Mocking Bird*, or *Nightingale*, Ray; *Mocking Bird*, Wils. Nine and a half inches long, sometimes more, sometimes less; bill black, and base of the lower mandible whitish; irides yellowish-cream inclining to golden; upper parts dark brownish-ash, but when fresh moulted of a fine light grey; chin white, sides of the neck, breast, belly, and vent brownish-white; wings and tail nearly black; the first and second rows of coverts tipped with white; sometimes the primary coverts wholly white, and at other times tinged with brown; first three alar quills white from their roots to their coverts, the six following have the white extended

equally on both vanes, an inch to an inch and a half further; tail cuneiform, the outer two quills white, the others only tipped with white. In the female the white on the wings is less pure, spreads over only seven or eight of the primaries, to less extent, and reaches farther on the broad than on the narrow vane; the black is also of a brownish tinge. The Mocking Bird is spread largely over both North and South America, extending from New England to Brazil and among the adjacent islands. They are more numerous south of the River Delaware than north, where they are migratory. They seem to prefer a warm climate and low country, hence are they less numerous on the west than on the eastern side of the Alleghanies. Their time of building depends on the latitude in which they reside, in the lower part of Georgia early in April, in Pennsylvania not before the 10th of May, but in New York and the New England States still later. The nest, consisting of dry twigs and sticks, upon which are laid withered tops of weeds, fine straw, hay, wool and tow, and thickly lined with fine fibrous roots, is placed either in a solitary thorn bush, an almost impenetrable thicket, an orange tree, cedar, or holly bush; but the bird does not fear to place it near a house or farm, nor does it care for much concealment, as being at all times ready to defend it. Often, indeed, he builds near the house, not unfrequently in a pear or apple tree, rarely more than six or seven feet from the ground. The female lays four or five cinereous blue eggs with large brown blotchings. During the period of incubation, which lasts about fourteen days, neither man nor brute is allowed to approach without being fiercely attacked. But its vengeance is specially directed against the black snake, the inveterate spoiler of its eggs and young, and so soon as its stealthy approaches are noticed, the male darts at it like an arrow, striking it violently about the head with its beak, and as the snake's strength fails, the Mocking Bird seizes, and lifting it up a little from the ground, beats it with its wings till it has destroyed it. The motions of this bird are easy, elegant, and rapid; its voice full, strong, and musical, and capable, as Wilson observes, of almost every modulation, from the clear mellow tones of the Wood Thrush to the savage screams of the Bald Eagle. Its own note is bold, full, and varied almost endlessly, consisting of short expressions of two, three, or at most five or six syllables, generally interspersed with imitations, all uttered with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued for half an hour or an hour. As his song swells or dies away he mounts and descends, or, as Bartram expresses it, "he bounds aloft with the celerity of an arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain." His imitations are so perfect, that he not only deceives the sportsman, sending him in search of birds perhaps many miles distant, but even birds themselves are often deceived by his voice, and are either enticed by the fancied calls of their mates, or scared away by the well feigned screams of the Sparrow Hawk. Wilson, in his *American Ornithology*, has given a very interesting description of the imitative powers of this species, too long for insertion here, but well worth perusal. He also mentions, that they are frequently taken in trap cages, and may be rendered sufficiently tame to sing in confinement. Attempts have been made to breed them; and Wilson cites an instance, in which from a pair of birds confined in a room twelve feet square, with a cedar bush planted in its centre, five eggs were produced, the young hatched and brought up till

TURDUS.

TURDUS. they could nearly fly, but were accidentally starved. In the following year three young ones were hatched and doing well at the time of his observation.

T. Rufus, Lin.; *Orph. Ruf.* Swains.; *la Grive de la Caroline*, Briss.; *le Moqueur François*, Buff.; *Ferruginous Thrush*, Wils. About eleven and a half inches in length; beak black above and whitish beneath near the base; irides bright yellow; upper parts bright reddish-brown; wings crossed with two white bars relieved with black, their tips and inner vanes dusky; chin white; under parts yellowish-white; breast and sides beneath the wings marked with chains of long pointed black spots; legs dusky-clay. This species is the *Brown Thrush* or *Thrasher* of the middle and eastern states of the American Union, and the *French Mocking Bird* of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. It winters in the southern states, appears in Pennsylvania about the 20th of April, and thence ascends up to the Saskatchewan, announcing its arrival by its loud, emphatic, and highly varied song in the opening morning. Its notes, according to Wilson, are not imitative, but solely its own, and have great resemblance to that of the *Mocking Bird*. In May it builds its nest in a thorn bush, low cedar, briar thicket, &c., within a few feet of the ground, constructing it externally of small sticks, lined with dry leaves, and these overlaid with fine fibrous roots. The female lays five eggs of a pale bluish, thickly sprinkled with ferruginous granules, usually twice in the season. It quits the fur countries early in September, about which time also it begins to leave Pennsylvania; is an active vigorous bird, flies generally low, from thicket to thicket, with its tail outspread like a fan, and feeds not only on worms and caterpillars, but also on all the coleopterous insects it can find, as well as upon berries.

T. Felivox, Bonap.; *Muscicapa Carolinensis*, Lin.; *le Moucherolle de Virginie*, Buff.; *Cat Bird*, Cates. Nine inches in length; beak pitch-black; at a little distance this bird appears nearly black, but on closer observation is found to be of a deep slate colour above, lightest on the edges of the primaries, and much lighter beneath, excepting the under tail-coverts; the rounded tail and the upper part of the head, as also the legs, black. The female is very similar, but in the young birds the red on the under tail-coverts is scarcely visible. This species winters on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, arrives in Georgia about the end of February, in the second week of April appears in Pennsylvania, and in the beginning of May in New England, but it does not reach the Saskatchewan till the end of that month. They build, soon after their arrival, in a thicket, or the fork of a small sapling, a nest consisting of dry leaves and weeds, small twigs, and fine dry grass lined with black fibrous roots; in which are deposited four or five uniformly greenish eggs, usually twice or thrice a year. They are very common and familiar, and on approaching its nest the bird utters its note, which so exactly resembles that of a kitten, that, as Wilson states, "a stranger unacquainted with its note would instantly conclude that some vagrant orphan kitten had got bewildered among the briars and wanted assistance." It is one of the earliest American songsters, beginning generally before break of day. Its notes are rather more singular than melodious, consisting of short imitations of other birds and other sounds, but the pipe being rather deficient in clearness and strength of tone, his imitations fail where these are requisite. In their migrations, Wilson observes, they keep pace with the

progress of agriculture, the settlers in many parts of the Genessee country having noticed that, till several years after their entrance on that district, the *Cat Bird* had not made its appearance. They are very fond of fruit, specially of strawberries, cherries, pears, &c., among which they make much havoc; hence perhaps the great antipathy to them rather than their peculiar cry. If alarmed, they become extremely agitated, hurrying backwards and forwards with open mouth and hanging wings, calling out louder and faster and screaming with distress till seeming to become hoarse by exertion. During breeding time they are extremely courageous, will not readily desert their nest, but fiercely attack their great enemy the black snake, which is very destructive to their eggs and young, snapping and striking it with their bill till the snake retreats.

T. Lividus, Spix; *Mimus Liv.* Pr. Max.; *Livid Mocking Bird*. Nine inches and a half in length; beak black; irides bright reddish-brown; forehead sooty-white; temples greyish with long black streaks; upper parts ashy-grey; under white, the sides of the belly and thighs being marked with delicate longitudinal black streaks; wings and tail blackish-brown; alar quills and coverts edged with whitish, the middle four caudal quills unspotted, the others marked with a large white spot; legs black. Is a native of the Brazilian sea-coast; and has much resemblance to the following species—

T. Gilvus, Vieill.; *Grey Thrush*. The principal differences in which are a white streak over each eye, the greyish tinge of the breast and flanks, which have some narrow dusky streaks, and the middle caudal quills having very narrow white tips. It is a native of Guiana.

T. Saturninus, Licht.; *T. Thenca*, Vieill.; *Mim. Sat.* Pr. Max.; *Saturnine Thrush*. Ten inches in length; upper mandible blackish-brown, lower reddish horn-grey; irides citron-yellow; from the nostril, above each eye, passes a dingy-whitish streak, and a dark band runs through the eye to the ear; upper parts dirty greyish-brown, becoming somewhat paler on the edges of the feathers; alar and caudal quills dusky grey-brown, the former as well as the greater wing-coverts narrowly edged with a pale tint; the caudal quills, excepting the middle two, marked with large white spots; under parts dirty-white inclining to grey on the breast; flanks streaked longitudinally with dark greyish-brown, as is also the rump; legs blackish-brown, with white soles. This species is found in the interior of Brazil; Spix describes it as the male of *T. Orpheus*.

Many other species are also enumerated by Temminck, Vieillot, and Latham.

Section III.—*Rock Thrushes; Petrocinclæ*, Vigors.

The greater number of this section are readily distinguished by the rufous colour of the caudal quills, excepting the middle two, which are black. They live solitarily, and always inhabit steep rocks and the stony parts of the highest mountains, among the clefts of which they build. They feed almost entirely on insects, and but rarely on berries. In these habits they resemble the *Saxicolæ*, but the exact correspondence in the form of their beaks with the *Turdi* shows their true position.

T. Saxatilis, Lath.; *le Merle de Roche*, Buff.; *Rock Crow*, Pen.; *Rock Thrush*, Lath. From seven to eight inches in length; beak black; the angles of the mouth yellow, with some black bristles; irides dusky-brown;

TURDUS. all the head and upper part of the neck ashy or leaden-blue; upper parts blackish-brown, with a broad white space on the middle of the back; alar and middle two caudal quills brown, the other tail-quills and the under parts bright rufous; under tail-coverts tipped with white; legs black. In the *female* the upper parts are dirty brown, with some large whitish spots edged with brown on the back; throat and sides of the neck pure white, and these feathers very frequently edged with ashy-brown; under parts rufous-white, each feather delicately streaked transversely at its tip; caudal quills light rufous, excepting the middle two, which are ashy-brown. The *first year's* bird has all the upper parts pale ashy-brown, each feather terminating in a larger or smaller greyish-white spot; the wing-coverts edged with grey and tipped with white; tail rufous with white tip, and the under parts similar to those of the old female, but much more varied with white marked with brown lines; it is then Pennant's *Rock Crow*. It is found in Switzerland, the Tyrol, Hungary, Turkey, the Archipelago, the Apennines, and Pyrenees; here and there on the Vosges and other high mountains of France, rare in Germany, common in the north of Italy, but very rare on the Mediterranean coast. It is a bird of passage, makes its appearance in those places, where it breeds towards the latter end of April, begins to depart in August, and in September has entirely disappeared. It prefers high mountains, and specially where the steep rugged rocks face the south, or high towers and falling ruins. Whilst migrating, it resorts to the vine clad hills, and bushes or clumps of trees on the hills, but otherwise it avoids woody districts, and is never observed in deep woods. They live in pairs, and make their nest in the clefts of rocks or walls, of a mass of moss, tender stalks, and other parts of plants carelessly interwoven and lined with feathers and hairs. The female deposits from three to five spotless pale green eggs. It is a very active, shy bird, rarely hunting with its fellows, but driving them away from its resorts. It moves upon the ground in large light springs, often assisted with the wings and tail. In its manners it resembles the Starling or the Stone Chat much more than the Thrush. Its note consists of a snapping *tak, tak, tak*, partly resembling that of a Thrush, partly that of a Stone Chat. The male has also a very beautiful and melodious song, consisting of several various flute-like strains, which is heard far into the summer almost incessantly, and often at night.

T. Cyanus, Gmel.; *T. Solitarius* and *Manillensis*, Lath.; *le Merle bleu et le Solitaire de Manille*, Buff.;

Blue Thrush, Lath. About eight and a half inches long; **TURDUS.** beak black; irides dusky-brown; all the upper parts, excepting the wings and tail, deep blue, as are also the under, but of a paler hue; throat and front of the neck unspotted, but all the rest marked with very narrow black crescents at the tips of the feathers, the extremities of which are whitish; wings and tail deep black, the latter and the alar coverts edged with deep blue; legs black. In the *female* the upper parts are intermixed with brown and ash; the wings and tail are blackish-brown, and all the quills edged with bluish-ash; the throat and front of the neck have large reddish spots, and the remaining under parts are rayed and varied with bluish, ash, and brown. This species is a native of the south of France, Spain, Sardinia, Italy, and the Levant; is very common in the high valleys of Piedmont and about the Apennines, but less so in the Tyrol; is rare in Switzerland, and still more so in the Vosges. It is a bird of passage, and appears in the Tyrol, in the north of Italy, and the neighbouring parts of Switzerland in April and leaves in September. It does not resort to the highest but rather to the middle mountainous districts, living in the rugged sides of rocks and naked cliffs, and is specially fond of old ruins, church towers, and castles. In its passage it rests on the edges of woods, but never penetrates their depths. It is a very shy active bird, sits upon the juttings and peaks of rocks, or on the highest parts of ruins, and if it descend nearer the ground the slightest alarm sends it back to its old station. During the time of incubation they live in pairs, but without companions, driving away from their resort any other which may attempt to settle there. They are very fond of each other, are never far apart, and if the female leave her nest, it is only to seek her mate on his more elevated stand. They fly very quickly, move upon the rocks, walls, or roofs, and also sometimes on the green spots of the rocks, gardens, and vineyards with large hops. They make their nest of dried grass and feathers at great heights, in holes in walls, under roofs, or behind rafters, and sometimes in hollow trees. The female lays four or five eggs. Its voice is little like that of other Thrushes, but the song of the male is extremely beautiful, consisting of several varying strains, some very soft and flute-like, others melancholy and melting tones.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Wilson, *American Ornithology*; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali-Americana*; Vieillot, in *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*; Bechstein, *Natural History of Cage Birds*.

TURF, n. } A. S. *tyrb, tyrfe, turf*; D. *turf, torf*;
TURF, v. } Ger. *torf*; Sw. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Low
TU'RFY. } Lat. *turba, turfa*. In Islandic *torf*,
 from their verb *torf-wa, fodere*, to dig, to dig out or up;
 Wachter. Perhaps the A. S. *torf-ian, jacere, ejicere*, to
 throw, or throw out or up. Applied to—

The grassy surface of the ground, (dug off, thrown off, turned off.)—to the same surface cut into pieces.

Turfy, grassy; consisting of turf or turves.

But and he couth through his sleight
 Doe maken up a toure of height,
 Nought rought I whether of stone or tree,
 Of yearth, or turves though it be.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, p. 223.

And in a little herber that I have,
 That benched was on *turves* fresh igrave,
 I bad men shoulde me my couche make.
 Chaucer. *Prologue to the Legende of Good Women*, p. 300.

She toke vp *turnes* of the londe,
 Without helpe of mans honde,
 And heled with the greene grass.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 153.

Wher he caused to be made, at the coste of the Cōmonte, a
 walle of *turys* and great stakes, of the lengthe, as wytnessyth
 Policronica, of C. xxii. myles.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxi. p. 41.

The whiche agayne chased the sayd Pictes and other enemys,
 and made than a walle of stone of the thyckenesse of viii. fote,

TURF.
—
TUR-
GENIA.

and in heyght xii. fote, in y^e selfe place where before tyme Seuerus had made a dyke and walle of *turfs*.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxv. p. 52.

For y^e whych his owne clergie wold scarcely suffer hym to be buried about the church undre *tyrfes* or soddes of the grasse.

Bale. The Actes of English Votaryes, part ii. fol. 58.

A few greene *turfes* an altar soone they fayned,
And deckt it all with flowres which they nigh hand obtayned.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 8.

Cato, not content to have defended the graft with clay or past aforesaid, yea and to preserve it with *turfe* and mosse against the injurie of rain and cold, bound it about also with little knitches of soft osier twigs slived in twaine.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. xiv.

They pierce the *turfie* ground, and under it meet with a black and deadish water, and in it small fishes do swim.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 538. The Worthies of England. Lancashire.

Then after length of time, the labouring swains,
Who turn the *turfs* of those unhappy plains,
Shall rusty piles from the plough'd furrows take,
And over empty helmets pass the rake.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i.

When Charion saw me, from his *turfy* bed
With eagerness he rais'd his drooping head:
Oh! fly, my dear, this guilty place, he cry'd,
And in some distant clime thy virtue hide!

Pomfret. Cruelty and Lust.

Thus you call a canal the same notwithstanding a perpetual influx and efflux of the waters, and after you have new *turfed* the banks, but tho' it be the same canal no man will esteem it the same substance, for it seems necessary to substantial identity that the component parts should remain unchanged.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part i. ch. iv. p. 74.

There is, indeed, an elegance and a classical simplicity in the *turf-clad* heap of mould which covers the poor man's grave, though it has nothing to defend it from the insults of the proud but a bramble.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 457. Of Monumental Inscriptions.

TURGENIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hoffman, from *turgeo*, to swell, on account of the swollen fruit. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae-Caucalineae*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed, the teeth setaceous; petals obovate, emarginate, each furnished with an inflexed point, the outer ones radiating and bifid; fruit contracted at the sides, rather didymous; mericarps each with five primary ribs, and four secondary ones, the two lateral primary ones placed in the commissure, which is flat, each furnished with a single series of muricæ or prickles, and not, like the rest of the ribs, furnished with two or three rows of equal prickles each; the furrows below the secondary ribs contain a single vitta each; carpophore setaceous; seed involute.

A genus separated from *Caucalis* and *Tordylium*, and consists of three known species, all natives of the South of Europe. They are erect, scabrous herbs, with pinnate leaves, and toothed leaflets. The umbels are of few rays. The involucra, as well as the involucels, are composed of three or five ovate, concave, equal leaves, with membranous edges. The flowers are white or rose-coloured; those in the disks of the umbels are either male or sterile. *T. latifolia*, the *Caucalis latifolia* of Lin., or broad-leaved Bur parsley, is a native of England, in chalky pastures, but rare.

TU'RGENT,
TURGE'SCENCE,
TURGE'SCENCY,
TU'RGID,
TURGI'DITY,
TU'RGIDNESS.

Fr. *turgent*; It. *turgido*; Lat. *turgidus*, *turgens*, present participle of *turgere*, to swell; of unknown origin. Vossius suggests from *urgere*, by prefixing *t*. (Qy. A. S. *tir-ian*, *tir-ig-an*. See to TIRE.) Swelling, dilating, distending; tumid.

In stede of these we haue now base daūces, bargenettes, panyons, *turgions*, and roundes.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. c. xx. fol. 77.

The *turgescency* of the seminary vessels.

Smith on Old Age, p. 117.

For the instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. vii. p. 115.

But a great man in office may securely rob whole provinces, undo thousands, pill and pole, oppresse, flea, grinde, tyrannize, inrich himself by spoiles of the Commons, be uncontroleable in his actions, and after all, be recompensed with *turgent* titles, honoured for his good service, and no man dare find fault, or mutter at it.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 34. Preface.

— The clusters clear,
Half through the foliage seen, or ardent flame,
Or shine transparent; while perfection breathes
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew.

Thomson. Autumn.

The sucker, lying and playing always under water, is kept still *turgid* and plump.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. fol. 181. Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and *turgidity* of the eyes.

Arbuthnot on Diet, ch. iii.

A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the novice either into *turgidity* or obscurity.

Cumberland. Memoirs, p. 262.

The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit always upon the stilts.

Warburton to Hurd. Letter 96.

TURIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Forskael, from the Arabic name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Cucurbitaceae*. Generic character: flowers monoecious, the male ones disposed in umbels; calyx five-parted, the segments lanceolate and spreading; corolla rotate, yellow, of five petals; the rudiment of a half globose germ; stamens five, filiform, in three bundles; bearing irregularly curled anthers; female flower having the calyx and corolla as in the male, but the stamens are sterile; the ovarium is cylindrical and thickened; the stigmas three and two-lobed; fruit cylindrical, thickened, attenuated, villous, warted.

This genus consists of three known species, all natives of Arabia Felix; they are twining, perennial plants, with palmate, three-lobed, or angular cordate leaves, and trifid tendrils.

TURKEY, a fowl, *Gallus Africanus*; avis *Turcica* vel *Afra*. See the Quotation from Pennant.

Like very poore, or counterfeite poore men,
Who, to preserve their *turky* or their hen,
Doe offer up themselves.

Corbet. To Lorde Buckingham.

In fact the *turkey* was unknown to the antient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent, and is now the commonest wild fowl of the northern parts of that country.

Pennant. British Zoology. The Turkey.

TUR-
GENT.
—
TURKEY.

TURKISTAN.

TURKIS-
TAN.All North
Asia.Bound-
aries.

I. Siberia.

II. Middle
Asia.

I. Siberia.

West
Siberia.

Tobolsk.

TURKISTAN (*i. e.* the dwelling-place of the Turks) is a Persian word, which, in its original acceptation, comprehended the whole of the Northern half of Asia, supposed by the Arabs and Persians to be inhabited by tribes of Turkish origin: it has, by most European geographers, been restricted to a comparatively small part of that vast region, but it is here taken in its widest sense, for the purpose of including an account of the whole of that region and its inhabitants, many, if not most of whom, may be strictly said to be Turks or Tatars, and all are vulgarly known under the latter denomination, just as their country is commonly called Tartary or Siberia. This region, then, may be said to extend from the Caspian Sea and Mount Urál on the West to the Japanese Sea and Behring's Strait on the East; from the Frozen Ocean on the North to the Hindú Kush and Himálaya Mountains on the South. I. The Northern portion between Mount Urál and the Aleutian Sea, bounded on the South by the Kirghiz, Little Altaï, Daurian, Hing-an and Lamutian Mountains, is called Siberia, from Sibir, its ancient metropolis, near the present Tobólsk.* Its subdivisions are West and East Siberia; the former level, the latter mountainous. II. To the South of Siberia lies the remaining part of this vast region, containing, 1. Turkistán Proper. 2. Dzungaria or Jung-har. 3. The Khalkhás. 4. The Solóns, following the course of the mountains East and North-Eastwards. Farther South, in nearly parallel directions, are the 5. Turkománs of Samarkand and Bokhára, Káshghar, Yárkend, Khoten, and Turfán. 6. The Great Desert of Hami. 7. Kachi. 8. Tangút. 9. The Monghóls; and 10. The Manchús. Tibet, which lies to the North of Himálaya, but is separated from the Southernmost of these states by the Narr, Hor, and Weï Mountains, has been already described in this work, as well as Khorásán and Afghánistán, the latter of which is inhabited by a people not of Turkish origin.

I. The two great divisions of Siberia are perfectly natural; to the West of the Yeniséi the whole country is nearly level; to the East of that river it rises, more or less rapidly, (Oldekop, x. 260.) to a great elevation. 1. The former or Western Siberia is watered by the Ob and the Yeniséi, two very large streams, and the Irtýsh, which is a tributary to the first. The Lena, which is a third large river, flowing into the Frozen Ocean, belongs to, 2. Eastern Siberia. From the Kirghiz Mountains, which are the culminating ridge between Siberia and Turkistán, flow the Toból, the Ishím and Irtýsh, tributaries to the Ob, and near its confluence with the last, is the city of Tobólsk, (Tobólia,) capital of this part of Siberia, in $58^{\circ} 12' 39''$ N. and $68^{\circ} 18' 49''$, not far from the ruins of Sibir. It is now the capital of a government or province bearing the same name. It consists of two towns, one on an elevation, in which is the Kreml, or fort, built by Prince Gagarín, in the XVIIth Century; the other at a small distance below, near the river. It is an archiepiscopal city, has two

churches and a few public buildings of stone, the rest being built of wood, is the seat of government, and has 18 churches, some convents, a school, and a theatre. Its population amounts to above 16,000, one-fifth being Tatars. Having been assigned as a place of abode for the Swedish officers taken at the battle of Pultava in 1713, they established schools there which still subsist, and since 1770 it has been the seat of a German Lutheran colony, and is now the great emporium of the trade between Russia and Central Asia. Caravans of Kalmuks and Bukharians pass the winter there, and their goods are conveyed on sledges over the snow into Europe. It has a few manufactures of woollen cloths, ribbons, soap, and candles. (Vsevolojsky, *Dict. Géogr.*)

The Ob issues from the lake called by the Tatars Altín Gúl, (Golden Lake,) and Teletskoï Ozero (Telet-zian Lake) by the Russians, in $51^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $86^{\circ} 30'$ E. This river is formed by the junction of the Bíyah (King's) and Kátúniyah (Queen's) rivers, the first of which issues from the lake; hence their united streams have been called Óbe, *i. e.* both; but by the Kalmuks, Umar; by the Ostiaks, Emé, and by the people of Tobolsk, Ós. It is the largest of all the Russian rivers, and has several falls or rapids in the upper part of its course, which is very serpentine, and has generally a North-Westerly direction till it meets the Irtýsh, near Samárova, in $60^{\circ} 30'$ N. and $69^{\circ} 15'$ E. Before its junction with the Irtýsh, it receives the Tom a little below Tomsk, in $56^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $85^{\circ} 30'$ E., an episcopal see, with 6000 inhabitants. A little below, it divides into two streams, forming large islands, and, keeping a course nearly due North, discharges its waters below Obdórska, a little stoccade at its mouth, into the Óbskaya Gubá, (Gulf of the Ob,) a very large and deep inlet of the Frozen Sea, in $66^{\circ} 30'$ N. and 70° E. This vast river abounds in fish, and is navigable through the greater part of its course, which measures 3000 versts (2000 miles). Berezov, (Birch-town,) on the left or western bank of the Sosvâ, near its confluence with the Ob, founded in 1593, and made the capital of a district in 1772, is in 64° N. and 66° E., 929 versts (620 miles) from Tobólsk. It has three churches, and 200 or 300 houses, chiefly inhabited by Cossacks. (Kazáks.) The Yeniséi, the other great river of Western Siberia, rises in about 51° N. and 98° E., in the Chinese territory, on the North side of the Tang-nu Mountains, where it is called by the Monghols Kem, or Ulú Kem (the Great Kem); and, after a long course, nearly Westwards, turning to the North, and forcing its way through the Sayanian Mountains at Kem-Kenchik, enters the Russian territory, and passing through the districts of Kolyván, Kuznétsk, and Krasnoyársk, before it reaches the government of Tobólsk, falls into a deep gulf of the Frozen Sea, in $69^{\circ} 30'$ N. and 87° E., after a course of about 3500 miles. In the upper part of its course it is extremely rapid, and hardly navigable; in the lower part, its current is scarcely perceptible. Near its banks there are large beds of coal. The Tunguska, or Angara, issuing from the Lake Baikál, is the largest of its tributaries. Krasnoyársk, in $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $94^{\circ} 40'$ E., with a population of 3446 souls, is the most considerable place on the Yeniséi. It is a great

* In this and similar Russian names, which are apocated adjectives, their harsh termination might be conveniently changed into the Latin ending *ia*, or *a*. Tobólsk, abridged from Tobólskaya, signifies 'Tobolian,' as it is near the river Toból.

TURKIS-
TAN.East
Siberia.
River
Lena.Witim.
Aldan.
Wiljuy.

Minerals

Frozen
plains.

Forests.

Inhabit-
ants.

i. Finns.

thoroughfare, being on the high road to Kyakhta, on the Chinese frontier, the only place where trade by land, between the Chinese and Russians, is allowed. In 1772, wheat flour was sold there, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per púd, (36lb. avoirdupois,) and the same quantity of barley at $1d.$, while the best meat cost only $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per pound; such is the productiveness of the neighbouring country, and even now a cow sells for only 7s. II. The Léna, the largest river in the upper or Eastern division of Siberia, rises in the North-West declivity of the mountains skirting the Lake Baikal, in $52^{\circ} 10' N.$, and $105^{\circ} 30' E.$, and after a winding course, North, North-East, North, and finally West of North, enters the Frozen Sea by a large delta of estuaries, in about $75^{\circ} N.$, and $127^{\circ} E.$ Its principal tributaries are the Vitim, Aldan, and Viljui. The whole of this portion of Siberia is a continued tissue of mountain-ranges, receiving various names in different tracts, and branching out in various directions, but having all one general bearing from South-West to North-East, towards the shores of the Gulf of Anadýr, and the Peninsula of Kamchatka, which is itself merely an offset from this vast mass of mountains terminating in North-Eastern Asia.

The Siberian mountains contain large stores of mineral wealth, as yet little known or used, though it is more than a century since the Russian government began to derive some revenue from that source. In the southern tracts the valleys are, in summer, warm and productive; but the northern regions, where the mountains for the most part gradually sink into a level towards the Frozen Ocean, are completely bare and insusceptible of cultivation; they appear to have been anciently one vast swamp, and the soil has there been long frozen to a great depth, so that, in the hottest season, it is not thawed for more than two or three feet below the surface. The intermediate region, occupied by the lower hills, more temperate than the lofty ridges, is thickly covered with forests, abounding in game of many different species, and supplying its scanty and migratory population with food and furs for barter; the latter being the staple commodity of the traders in Siberia. The winter in every part of this country is very long and severe, and the trade is more generally carried on at that season by sledges on the ice and snow, than by land in summer.

Siberia and Middle Asia are inhabited principally by four, or perhaps three different races of men: 1. Finns; 2. Samoyéds; 3. Tungúzes; and 4. Turks. There are also four or five races in some parts of Siberia, whose affinity with the rest cannot be satisfactorily traced: one of the latter either emigrated from America, or was the parent of a considerable part of its population. i. "The Finns," says Dr. Ed. Dan. Clarke, (*Trav.* xi. 331, 8vo. ed.) "with their shorn features; long, dark, unbending hair, and sallow countenances; eyes extended lengthways, and half closed; peaked nose, frequently inclining upwards, but always pointed; sharp and square chin; elevated cheek-bones, and pinched mouth; large, high, prominent ears; small beard; thin, scanty eye-brows turned upwards at their extremities, like those of the Chinese; high shoulders; short and small fingers; bent and projecting knees, are evidently allied to the Laplanders." This their language also proves; and they extend in Siberia from Mount Urál, its Western boundary, and their original seat, (Klaproth, *Asia Polygl.* 132.) to the neighbourhood of Yeniseisk, in $58^{\circ} N.$ and $71^{\circ} E.$ Near Perm, in $58^{\circ} 1' N.$

and $56^{\circ} 26' E.$ on the West side of Urál, are the Votyáks, who call themselves 'Uhdmurd, *i. e.*, Hospitable men; the Syrenians and Permians or Komi-murt; and further Eastwards, the Uguri, whence the On-oguri or Hungarians of the middle ages: who are called Ugri by the ancient Russian annalists, and were the Ogres of the early romances. Their land, called Yuguria or Yugoria, extended to the mouths of the Ob, and their descendants in that part of Siberia are still called Vogúls or Vogúlich, and Ostyák, the latter from As-yakh, *i. e.* people of the river As or Ob. Near Narym or the Tórn, they are called Nyorom-yakh (marsh-people.) To the East of the Finnish race is a small tract on the Yenisei, inhabited by tribes, one of which, the Aríns, became extinct early in the last century, whose language was peculiar and origin doubtful. (Klaproth, *ibid.* 167.)

ii. The second distinct race inhabiting Siberia is that of the Samoyéds, who extend from Archangel on the White Sea to the Anabara River, which separates the Yeniseian (Yeniseisk) from the Yakútian Province, (Yakútsk,) and enters the Frozen Ocean in $74^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $112^{\circ} E.$ This race occupies nearly one-half of the shores of the Frozen Ocean. Their face is flat, round and broad; their lips are large and turned up; nose broad, with wide nostrils; hair coarse, stiff and black; and beard scanty. They are generally below the middle size, but are well made, fatter and more thick set than the Finns. They are migratory and unsettled in their habits, and less civilized than their Western neighbours. They appear at Uryang-khai, on the Upper Yenisei, South of the peculiar race just mentioned, and are subdivided into 19 different tribes or families.

iii. A considerable part of the North-East portion of Siberia is inhabited by the third of the widely-extended races established in that part of Asia; the Tung-úz, whose name is probably an opprobrious term (Hog) applied to them contemptuously by their Turkish neighbours, from whom it was borrowed by the Russians.* Their country extends from the Anabara River to the Okhotian Sea, (Okhotsk,) and the Lamúts, or maritime people on its shores, are one of their tribes. Their face closely resembles that of the Monghols and Chinese. They are migratory, and live by hunting and fishing; good humoured, honest and truth-telling, they appear to be the most estimable savages yet known, with the exception perhaps of some American tribes. To the East of the Tungúzes are the Yakúts, a Turkish tribe; and beyond these, the Yukagírs or Yukahírs, probably a mixed race. The Koryáks, another migratory tribe, perhaps of distinct origin, intervene between the Yukagírs, Kamchadáls, and Chukchís, and are generally, but improperly called, the Western Chukchís by the Russians. The Eastern Chukchís, near the Chukótskoï Nós, (Chukchi Nose,) are identical with the Eskimós, as was observed above. The Kamchadáls, inhabiting the Peninsula of Kamchatka, call themselves Itelmén or Itulmen, and have a different language from their neighbours. Bolsherétsk, its capital, and Petro-Pavlovsk, its best harbour, are Russian settlements of some magnitude. A small portion of the continent, East of the Manjús, opposite to the Isle of Sakhalin, (Black,) is occupied by the Aínos or Kuríls, whose Isles extend from Japan to the Southern extremity of Kamchatka. A somewhat remote branch of

TURKIS-
TAN.Wotjaks.
Syrentgi.
Ugor.
Hunga-
rians.
Ogres.
Jaguria.
Wogalitz.
Ostiack.
Arintzi.ii. Samo-
yéds.iii. Tun-
guses.

* M. Klaproth (*A. P.* p. 288) discards this etymology as untenable; but gives no satisfactory reason for doing so: Tyonga-kse, (three tribes,) the derivation proposed by Strahlenberg, may perhaps be the right one.

TURKIS-
TAN.Mantschus,
or Man-
tcheu.

Neu-dchi.

Mongols,
Moghols,
or Moguls.Burats, or
Burjats.
Aïaets.
Kalmucks.

Religion.

iv. Turks.

Hiun-üu.
Hioung-
nou.

the Tung-úzian race is that of the Manchús or Manjús, (in Russian Mandzhury,) who, from being a very inconsiderable tribe on the Sunggari-Ula or Amúr River, scarcely three hundred years ago, have now, for nearly two centuries, been masters of China and all its vast domains.

That the Nyu-ji of the Chinese are identical with the Manchús has been clearly proved by M. Klaproth, (p. 291.) who also shows their derivation from the Tungúz. The Monghols, whom the Chinese call Mo-ho, (Moghól,) and Mung-ku, or Mung-ku-su, (Mungkus,) were also named Tata, (Tátár,) and appear to have been established anciently in the neighbourhood of the Lake Baikál, North-West of the Solóns or Manchús. They were at an early period divided into three great tribes, the Monghols Proper, the Buriéts, and the Eléts or Kalmuks (also called Kilmáks.) Their tribes were brought into one body by Chingíz Khán, and became the principal instruments of his overwhelming invasions. Though now subject to the Manchús, their tribes are still very numerous, and occupy the whole area from the Chinese wall to the Great Altaí Mountains, Lake of Balkhash, and across Tangút, to Ka-chi on the borders of Tibet. Though very remote, in many respects, the structure of the Monghol and Manchú languages, which are almost dialects of the same parent tongue, bears such a resemblance to that of the 4th widely-extended race in Northern Asia, the Turks, that it is not improbable that they had a common origin. It is not, indeed, impossible, that the Chinese may have sprung from the same stock; but the monosyllables of that language have been so pared and melted down for some thousands of years, that it is almost a hopeless undertaking to attempt to trace its affinities even with its monosyllabic, much more with its polysyllabic neighbours. The Manchús and Monghols, who seem, in the earliest periods of their history, to have held that most ancient form of idolatry, the worship of the elements, still prevalent in China, embraced, in the middle ages of our era, with great zeal and rapidity, the doctrines of Budd'ha as then received from Tibet; and it can scarcely be doubted that they borrowed or received from Nestorian converts, many of those peculiar rites which distinguish the ritual of the Tibetan and Siberian Buddhists, and in some respects closely resemble certain rites and doctrines maintained by the Eastern and Western Church.

iv. The other race, which occupies the remainder of Siberia, as well as the greater part of Middle Asia, is that of the Turks, from whom so large a portion of it received the name of Turkistán. If the early history of China can be trusted, the Turks originally inhabited the declivities of the Tang-nu Mountains, and the Greater Altaí, nearly midway between the Frozen and the Indian oceans. They are mentioned by those annalists as early as the middle of the XVIIth Century before Christ, under the name of Hyun-yu; and that name, altered to Hyan-yun, or Hyung-nu, is given to them till the IIIrd Century after Christ. From the end of the IIIrd Century before Christ, to the middle of the Ist Century of our era, these Hyung-nu were masters of a great part of Central Asia. The southern branch of this people, with the aid of the Chinese, drove their Northern brethren Westwards, but were in their turn driven across the Great Desert of Gobi or Hamíl, by the Tungúzes, who had occupied the ground abandoned by their adversaries, soon after the beginning of the IIIrd

Century. One tribe of Hyung-nu settled on the Kin-shan, (Gold Mount,) at the foot of a hill shaped like a helmet, (tekyeh,)* was thence called T'hu-k'hyu, and are doubtless the Turks of Ektágh (Golden Mountain) of the Byzantine Historians, (Klaproth, p. 212.) In A. D. 569, their name and existence thus became first known in the West. The kingdom of the T'hu-k'hyu was ruined in the middle of the VIIIth Century by another tribe of the Hyung-nu, called by the Chinese Hwi-he, Hwi-hu, Kao-chi, or Ku-shi, who, in the beginning of the Xth Century, were driven Westwards by the K'hi-tan, probably a Tunguzian race, and possessed themselves of Tanggút, which comprehended all the tract between the Chinese province of Shen-si and the Snowy Mountains North of K'ho Kho, or Ko-ko Nór, (Blue Lake,) Southwards, and the ranges beyond the Great Desert of Gobi or Hamíl, (Hami,) Northwards. The Hwi-hu were subdued by the Monghóls, in A. D. 1257, and by degrees mixed with the inhabitants of Hamíl, Turfán, Ak-sú, Káshghar, &c., who were, in fact, people of the same or of a cognate race; for it can scarcely be doubted that their names Kao-che, Ku-shi, and Hwi-hu are corruptions of the Turkish Uí ghúr, whose country is often called Tanggút. In the middle of the Vth Century Turkish tribes made themselves masters of all the country between the Volga and the Sea of Azov, and thence, by continual incursions, overran Western Asia and a great part of Eastern Europe. Their original country has long been in possession of the Monghóls or Moghóls, so that the name of their conquerors was transferred to them, for the Moghóls of Hindústán are a Turkish and not a Tátár or Mongholian race, though constantly confounded with the latter by Arab, Turkish, and Persian writers. The most Eastern states of Turkistán are Khoten, Yár-kand, and Káshghar on the West side of the Great Desert, and now governed by Monghol chiefs, subject to the Chinese. Their country, lying between the 30th and 40th parallels of latitude, enjoys a comparatively temperate climate, though, from its great elevation, and the immediate neighbourhood of the Alpine chains, Bolór tágh, (Cloud Mount,) and Múz tágh, (Ice Mount,) the winters are long and extremely severe. To the West of these mountains begins Turkistán Proper with Khókand, in which the Sír or Saíhún (Jaxartes) rises, in about 42° N. and 76° 30' E. from the Western side of the Múz tágh. In its course, which is nearly due West to Khojend, where it turns almost at right angles to the North, it passes Khókand in 41° 30' N. and 70° 30' E. That town, the capital of a khánát or principality, has about 30,000 inhabitants, and is as large as Bokhárá. Its supply of water is by canals from the Sír, about seven miles North of it. It is a great mart for the trade of Táshkend and Káshghar, but its Khán is often at war with his neighbours, (Meyendorff, p. 117.) To the North of this state and Bokhárá are large Steps or plains, inhabited by migratory tribes of the Kirghiz Kazáks, who originally lived between the Upper Ob and Yeniséi, (Klaproth, p. 231.) Tásh-kend and Túnkat are on the banks of the Sír further Northwards, and near the latter, it again takes a Westerly direction, and passing by Otrár enters the Lake Aral, in about 46° N. and 61° 30' E. To the South and West of the Sír is the principality of Bo-

TURKIS-
TAN.

Thu-kiu.

Hoi-he,
Hoi-hou,
Kao-tche
Ki-tan.
Tangout.

Uigur.

Choten, or
Khotian.
Yarkund,
or Yar-
kiang.
Cashgar.
Climate.Turkestan.
Khokhun
Sir, or
Syhoon.
Jaxartes.
Khodjend.Kirghis
Kaissacks.
Tashkund.
Tooncat.
Otrar

Bochara.

* That T'hu-k'hyu is the Chinese derivation from Turk is probable, but not that the latter should come from Tukyah or Tekyeh.

TURKIS-
TAN
—
TURME-
RIC.

Amoo, or
Jyhoon.
Oxus.

Budukh-
shan.
Fyzabad.

Koondooz.

khárá, the capital of which, in 38° 52' N. and 64° 25' E., one of the finest cities in Asia in the Xth Century, is now in a state of complete decay, but, seen at a small distance, has still a striking appearance. Internally it has all the defects of an indifferent Turkish city, narrow, dirty streets, ill-built houses, and few public buildings deserving of notice. The city walls, 24 feet high, and of that thickness at their base, taper off to their summit, so that a vertical section of them forms a truncated equilateral triangle: they are about nine miles in circuit; and the population of the city may be estimated at 70,000, of which the Jews form nearly a tenth part. A very considerable trade is carried on there, as it is a sort of dépôt for the commerce of Central Asia, (Meyendorff, p. 184; and see also Bucharia, *E. M.* xix. 43.) To the South of Bokhárá is the Amú deryá, (Amú River,) or Jaíhún, (Oxus,) the source of which is Sari kól, (Lake-head,) in 37° 27' N. and 73° 40' E., just below the highly elevated and frigid Plain of Pamír, so well described by Marco Polo, and visited in February, 1838, by that enterprising traveller Lieutenant Wood of the Indian navy. On that river, which, passing through Khívah, empties its waters into the Lake Aral, having been apparently intercepted in its way to the Caspian, is Badakhshán, the capital of which, in 36° 23' N. and 72° 36' E., is now called Faíz-ábád, (Abode of Plenty,) and has about 20,000 inhabitants. Its trade is almost exclusively the purchase and sale of slaves, and not only does its Khan sell his subjects without compunction, but they are always themselves on the watch to kidnap each other. (Ritter, *Asien*, v. p. 797.) The governor of Kunduz, formerly its Easternmost province, has lately rendered himself independent; and as the Passes between Afghánistán and Balkh are in his territory, he is, in fact, master of the commercial intercourse between Turkistán and India. A very few years ago the districts of Khulm, Haibak, Ghaúrí, Inderáb, Tálikán, and Hazret

Imám were added by this new and aspiring chief, the Kkán of Kunduz, to his dominions. The little state of Khíva, formerly Khwárizm, on the South side of the Lake Aral, is the only remaining portion of Turkistán not previously noticed in this work. It is so surrounded by deserts that even the colossal power of Russia failed in reaching its boundaries and inflicting a well-merited punishment on its chief for a long series of unprovoked hostilities. The Khán of Khívah belongs to the numerous and formerly powerful tribe called Uz-beks, (Yúz-begs—Centurions?) who long occupied the country South of the Great T'hyen Shán or Gók Tágh (Heaven-Mountains) in the territories of Khoten, Káshghar, Turfán and Hámil, and were descendants of the Uíghúrs, Náimáns and other migratory tribes. They are called Ghuzz by the Arabs, a name strongly resembling the Ku-shi of the Chinese. They crossed the Saíhún (Sir or Jaxartes) in the beginning of the XVIth Century, and soon made themselves masters of Balkh, Bokhárá, and Khwárizm, (the Chorasmia of the Greeks,) now called from its present capital Khívah. The Turkománs who crossed the Jaíhún (Amú or Oxus) in the XIth and XIIth Centuries are still in a great measure migratory in Khorásán and most parts of Persia and Asia Minor. Though now comparatively harmless, they long spread terror and desolation wherever they went, and, as 'Osmánlis, or adherents of 'Osmán, overthrew the Seljúks, a more polished tribe, who had dispossessed the Arabs in the latter country; and the same Turkománs, in the XIIIth Century, gave birth to the Ottoman, or more properly 'Osmán Empire.

Oldekop, *St. Petersburg Zeitschrift*, 1822; Vsévoljsky, *Dictionnaire Géographique de Russie*, Moscou, 1813; Dr. E. D. Clarke, *Travels*; Klaproth, *Asia Polyglotta*; Meyendorff, *Voyage à Boukhara*, Paris, 1826; Ritter, *Asien*.

TURKIS-
TAN.
—
TURME-
RIC.

Khooloon.
Hybuk.
Gori.
Inderaub.
Taulikhan.
Hazrut
Imaum.
Kiva.
Chowaresm.
Usbeks.
Thianchan.
Ghozz.

Turkmans.

TURKO'IS, or } Fr. *turquoise*; It. *turchesa*; Sp. *turquesa*; lapis *Turcicus*, brought from Turkey; or from its colour, (It. *turchino*,) azure. Skinner.

And to Mary my daughter, I bequeth a ryng of gold, sette w^t a *turques*, a dyamaunt, and a ruby.

Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.

One of them [purses] falling from him, was by a servant of his named Upham, taken up and afterwards brought by him to Stourton, where my lord received it; and finding a *turquoise* therein, he made thereof a present unto my lady.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs, ch. xlviii. *Queen Mary I.* 1556.

TURM, Lat. *turma*, a troop.

Lictors and rods the ensigns of thir power,

Legions and cohorts, *turmes* of horse and wings.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 65.

TURMERIC is the root of the *Curcuma longa* of Linnæus; it is medicinal, but is generally used by dyers to give a yellow colour. The root is greyish externally, and of a deep yellow saffron colour internally, hard and not unlike ginger in appearance. It is brought from the East Indies, but the plant is also cultivated in the gardens of the Chinese, who use the powdered root as a sternutatory. The plant grows plentifully in Java, Malacca and other neighbouring islands. It was first cultivated in England by Miller, in 1759. It has been imagined by some people that there is a red Turmeric, but

this is owing to the root's turning brown as it grows old; and when pulverised, it is reddish. The Indians use Turmeric to dye their rice and other food of a yellow colour, whence it is called by some, Indian saffron. Our dyers do not find it give so steady a colour as woad, (the *Reseda luteola* of Linnæus.) Common salt, or ammoniacal muriate, fixes its colour, but at the same time renders it deeper. It is admirable to brighten and heighten all red colours dyed with cochineal and vermillion, as scarlets, &c. Turmeric has a slight aromatic and not very agreeable smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid, and rather warm taste. Distilled with water it yields a small quantity of a gold coloured, essential oil. Turmeric wash is the gum of the root dissolved in water, which is used in water-painting like that of the yellow berry, (*rhamnus infectorius*,) but is brighter, and for this purpose it is dissolved in spirits of wine instead of water, by putting two ounces of proof spirit and one ounce of water in a phial with two drachms of the powdered root, shaking them well together, and letting them stand, with a repetition of the shaking for three or four days.

Turmeric root in eastern countries, besides its use in colouring and seasoning dishes, is much recommended as a medicine, being accounted an effectual remedy in obstructions of the viscera, uterine disorders, affections of the kidneys, &c. In this country it has been em-

TUR-MERIC. ployed in infusion, decoction, and powder, as a deobstruent in hypochondriacal, leucophlegmatic, and cachetrical constitutions, but is now almost neglected as a medicine.

TURMOIL, n. } Skinner says, he knows not
TURMOIL, v. } whether from the Fr. *tre-mouille*,
TURMOILING. } *tremie*, a mill-hopper; perhaps compounded of *tres*, a word (Cotgrave) never used but in composition, and then adding to that which it precedes the superlative energy of thrice, most exceedingly, &c., and the verb *mouldre*, to grind, to pound into pieces, reduce to dust, or powder; and thus applied to—

Turbulence or trouble, confusion, agitation; confused commotion, or perplexity.

The *turmoyle* of his mind being refrained and staighed, Jesus saied; where haue ye laied him?

Udall. Erasmus. John, ch. xi.

And whan they were stayed by the sufferance of God, for the synnes of the people, than ded they *turmoyle* wyth them also.

Bale. The Actes of Englysh Volaryes, part ii. fol. 119.

Radulphus de Diceto sayth in hys image of storyes, that in the yere of our lorde. a. m. and lxxx. thys terrible *turmoyle* agaynst prestes marriage, gaue more occasyon of blasphemouse slaundre, than euer ded heresy in the church. *Id. Ib. fol. 37.*

And ye, fair swayns, after your long *turmoyle*,
Now cease your worke, and at your pleasure play;
Now cease your worke, to morrow is an holy day.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12.

But thus *turmoild* from one to other stoure
I wast my life, and doe my daies deuoure
In wretched anguyshe and incessant woe.

Id. Ib. book iv. can. 9.

If therefore we would vindicate our rational freedom, we must resolve to shake off those slavish fetters, our brutish and our devilish appetites, that do so perpetually *turmoil* and incumber us in all virtuous attempts and rational operations.

Scott. Christian Life, part i. ch. iii. fol. 70.

O son! *turmoil'd* in Trojan fate,
Such things as these Cassandra did relate.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iii.

So loud is the noise of business, as it is called, or the jarring *turmoil* which avarice occasions, that I fear the still small voice of reason will not be heard in the walks of the Exchange, and in the storehouses of the crowded emporium.

Knox. Works, vol. vi. p. 271. Sermon 19.

TURN, v. } (See **TOURN, TOURNAMENT.**) Fr. *tour-*
TURN, n. } *ner*; It. *tornare*; Sp. *tornar*; Lat.
TURNER, } *tornare*; Gr. *τοπος*, a tool or instru-
TURNERY, } ment to form a round or circle;
TURNING, } whether concave or convex; all from
TURNCOAT, } the Gr. *τερειν*, *terebrare*. Skinner.
TURMPIKE. } And see Menage. *Le Origini It.*
in v. *Tornare*. The A. S. *tyrn-an*, *vertere*, *flectere*, *volvere*; is probably the original word.

To move or cause to move out of a straight line, out of a direction or course; to be or cause to be, to take, to put or place in another, an altered, a changed course or direction; an altered or changed posture or position, state or condition, or appearance; to change or alter; to wind, to round.

Turn, with prepositions expressed or understood, is used as equivalent to various compound words derived from the Latin: as—

To avert, to convert, to invert, to pervert, to revert or reverse.

To deflect, to inflect, to reflect.

To revolve, to retort; to transfer, to transpose, to transform.

Turn, the *n.*, besides its usage in common with the verb, is applied to—

A vicissitude, a chance, an occasion, an opportunity, a purpose. **TURN**

Turnery is a common word.

The Englis kynges *turned*, bei mol do no more,
But sojourned þam a while in rest a Bangore.

R. Brunne, p. 3.

& Richard at þat *turne* gof him a faire juelle,
þe gode suerd Caliburne, þat Arthur luffed so welle.

Id. p. 154.

And Jhesus *turnede*, and sigh hem suyng him, and seith to hem, what seken ye?

Wiclif. Jon, ch. i.

And Jesus *tourned* aboute, and sawe them folowe, and sayde vnto them: what seke ye?

Bible, Anno 1551.

And thei han power on watirs to *turne* hem into blood.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. xi.

And haue power ouer waters to *turne* them to bloud.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And whanne his kynnes men hadden herd thei wenten out to hold him, for thei seiden that he is *turned* into woodnesse.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. iii.

But nathelesse, it is my will, (quod she)
To forthren you, so that ye shall nat die,
But *turnen* sound home to your Thessalie.

Chaucer. Hipsiphill and Medea, p. 311.

Now let vs stente of Troilus a throw,
That rideth forth, and let vs *tourne* fast
Unto Creseide, that heng her hedde full low.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. p. 242.

Olde doinges, and by many *turninges* of yeres vsed, and with the peoples maner proued, mowen not so lightly been defased, but new doinges contrariauntes soche old, often causen diseases and broken many purposes.

Id. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 473.

The goddes, that the mischiefe see,
Her formes chaunged all thre,
Eche of hem in his degree
Was *turned* into a briddes kinde
Diuerselicke as men may finde.

Gower. Comf. Am. book v. p. 168.

We discouered 32 islands lying al neere the land, being small and pleasant to the view, high, and hauing many *turnings* and windings betweene them, making many faire harboroughs and chanelles.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 300. John de Verrazzano.

And that vertue, if it be in operation, or (as I mought saye) endeuour, is called than beneficence; and the dede (vulgarly named a good *tourne*) maye be called a benefytte.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. viii. fol. 122.

The manifold water, so called, bicause of the sundrie crinckling rills that it receiueth, and *turnagines* that it selfe sheweth before it came at the Dou.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 164. The Description of Britaine, ch. xv.

The labyrinth in Lemnos was much like to them, onely in this respect more admirable, for that it had a hundred and fortie columns of marble more than the other, all wrought round by *turners* craft, but with such dexteritie, that a verie child was able to weld the wheele that *turned* them, the pins and poles whereby they hung were so artificially poised.

Holland. Plinie. Natural History, book xxxvi. ch. xiii.

But, soone as he appeared to their vew,
They vanisht all away out of his sight,
And cleane were gone, which way he never knew,
All save the shepheard, who, for fell despight
Of that displeasure, broke his bagpipe quight,
And made great mone for that unhappy *turne*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 10.

Moreover, translations are but as *turn-coated* things at best, specially among languages that have advantages one of the other, as the Italian hath of the English.

Howell. Letter 21, book iii.

The 29th of June, being St. Peter's day, a small fair was kept in St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster; as for wool, *turner's* ware, and such other small things.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Queen Mary, Anno 1557, ch. xlix. p. 141.

TURN.
—
TURN-
PIKE.

Pow'r has no balance, one side still weighs down;
And either hoists the common-wealth or crown.
And those who think to set the scale more right,
By various *turnings* but disturb the weight.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, part ii. act i. sc. 2.
But *turn-coat* Time assists the foe in vain,
And brib'd by thee, assists thy short-liv'd reign,
And to thy hungry womb drives back thy slaves again.
Rochester. Upon Nothing.

Found in few minutes, to his cost,
He did but count without his host,
And that a *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 3.

It is an aptitude which results from the figure of the flower,
and, as we have said, is strictly mechanical, as much so as the
turning of a weather board or tin cap upon the top of a chimney.

Paley. Natural Theology, c. xx. p. 300.

It is not more than fifty years ago, that some of the counties in
the neighbourhood of London petitioned the parliament against
the extension of the *turnpike* roads into the remoter countries.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. xi. p. 203.

Turn-bridge, further up the same river [Medway], which is na-
vigable to it for barges, is famous for its elegant *turnery*-ware.

Aikin. England Delineated.

TU'RNEP, or } Perhaps from its roundness so called
TU'RNIP. } —*Turn*, and A. S. *næpe, napus*.

The skirret (which some say) in sallads stirs the blood;
The *turnip* tasting well to clowns in winter weather:
Thus in our verse we put, roots, herbs, and fruits together.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 20.

The best husbandmen, and such as are more exquisite in their
practice of agriculture, give order, that the ground for *turneps*
should have five *tillthes*. *Holland. Plinie, book xviii. ch. xiii.*

TURNERA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Plumier to the memory of William Turner, M.D., Prebendary of York, Canon of Windsor, Dean of Wells, and Student of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, in 1538, died in 1568: author of a *New Herbal*, London, fol. 1551. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Turneriaceæ*. Generic character: calyx tubularly funnel-shaped; petals five; styles three, cleft at the apices into multifid stigmas; capsule opening from the apex to the middle.

Composed of above fifty known species, principally natives of tropical America; they are small shrubs or herbs with simple alternate toothed or pinnatifid exstipulate leaves, occasionally furnished with two glands at the apex of the petiole. The flowers are axillary, sessile, or pedunculate, the peduncles either distinct or joined with the petioles, simple and one-flowered, or branched and many-flowered, articulated in the middle, or furnished with two small bracteas. Corollas generally yellow or yellowish, opening in the sun, and sometimes with a dark centre.

TURNPIKE. The roads which are called Turnpike Roads are a class of highway roads made under the authority of Parliament, and for the passage along which of horses, carriages, carts, or other vehicles, a toll is authorized to be taken. Although Turnpike Roads are highways, it does not necessarily follow that every road is a highway where toll is taken, since there may be a toll traverse, as where a man pays certain toll for passing over the soil of another man in a way that is not a highway. The Turnpike Roads of England are under the management and direction of trustees appointed in general by the several Acts of Parliament enacted for making or repairing the particular road which happens to be the subject of such act. These statutes, however, being confined to separate and local objects, are ill calculated to supply the place of a general

code for the regulation of Turnpike Roads. The legislature has therefore thought it expedient to pass a general act for that purpose.

By the common law, and the simple system enforced by it, whenever a highway was out of repair, the general charge of repairing it lay on the occupiers of lands in the parish in which it was, who were compelled to pay such charge, or by actual labour re-instate the highway in good order. But a distinct class of ways have been created under the appellation of Turnpike Roads; and this conversion of highways into Turnpike Roads has taken place by reason of the application of a new principle of repair. This innovation on the old law consists principally of the following points: the suspension of the liability of the parish to the repairs of the road, except by the performance of their statute labour, and the substitution in lieu of the parish of a body of trustees or commissioners with a contracting power, power to levy tolls upon all passengers, and authority to raise money on loan. Under the Acts made for the regulation of highways, a ministerial agent is appointed to superintend the management of highways; actual labour is permitted to be compounded for in money, and a power is given to raise funds by assessment for effecting those repairs or other improvements to which the common law provision may prove inadequate. But by the Turnpike Acts, an additional body are appointed, who are made as it were the proprietors of the road, but nevertheless upon trust for the public. They are empowered to bargain and sell, and to enter into stipulations, to raise money by mortgage, and, what is the most important of their privileges, they are authorized to levy a tax, the receipts of which are to be applied to the repair and improvement of the roads, which are placed under their management and control. Such are the main distinctions between the regulations relating to highway and Turnpike Roads.

Although there is a general Turnpike Act, passed on the 6th of August, 1824, namely, the 3rd Geo. IV., c. 126, the provisions of which might be inserted in this place, it is considered more convenient that they should be stated in a subdivision, under the title *WAYS*, where the subject will be found treated as to the appointment and qualification of trustees and other officers for the management of such roads; their several duties and respective liabilities; the procurement of materials for repairs; regulations as to repairs by statute labour and by prescription; rules as to the exaction of tolls; exemption from toll; power to raise money by mortgage of tolls and other matters relating to the subject. Besides the statute 3 Geo. IV., c. 126, by which all former general statutes relating to Turnpike Roads were repealed, the present Turnpike Acts are—4 Geo. IV., c. 16, 35, 95; 5 Geo. IV., c. 69; 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 24; 9 Geo. IV., c. 77; 2 & 3 Vic., c. 40; 3 & 4 Vic., c. 51; 4 & 5 Vic., c. 33; besides several statutes passed in the reigns of Geo. IV., Wm. IV., and her present Majesty, by which the general acts have been continued from year to year, with a view to the enactment of some new general enactment. For information on the subject of Turnpike Roads, see the Treatises of Messrs. Wellbeloved, Bateman, and Egremont, on *Highways*, and Mr. F. Gunning, on *Tolls*.

TURPENTINE, (see *TEREBINTH*.) Fr. *turbentine*; It. *terpentina*, *trementina*; Sp. *termentina*, *trementina*; Lat. *terebinthi lacrymæ*. See the Quotation from Drayton.

TURN
PIKE.TURPEN-
TINE.

TURPEN
TINE.If they [woods] be of some other, then they may yeeld rosin,
turpentine, &c.*Hakluyt, Voyages, &c.*, vol. iii. p. 46. *Hakluyt's Instruction*.

TURRÆA

Near which, of stately fir and pine

There grew abundant store,

The tree that weepeth *turpentine*,

And shady sycamore.

*Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nym. 6.*The prohibition of exporting from the colonies to any other country but Great Britain, masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and *turpentine*, naturally tended to lower the price of timber in the colonies.*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, book iv. ch. vii. p. 421.

TURPINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Ventenat to M. Turpin, a distinguished French botanical artist and naturalist, author of several articles in the *Annales du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Dioecia*, or class *Dioecia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Celastrineæ-Staphyleaceæ*. Generic character: flowers polygamous or dioecious; calyx five-parted, persistent, the margins coloured; petals five, inserted in the disk; stamens five, inserted into a disk of ten crenatures; ovary trigonal; styles three, combined in one, or distinct; berry trigonal, three-celled, each cell containing two or three seeds.

This genus consists of four species, three of which are natives of tropical America, and one of the North of India; they are all trees having the habit of *Staphylea*, with glabrous, opposite, impari-pinnate leaves, and stalked and serrated leaflets; the inflorescence is panicled, and the flowers white or cream-coloured; *T. pomifera*, the *Dalrymplea pomifera* of Roxburgh, bears yellow fruit as large as a medlar.

TURPITUDE, Fr. *turpitude*; It. *turpitudine*; Lat. *turpitude*, from *turpis*; of unknown origin; perhaps from *turba*. See **TURBID**. Applied to—
Moral foulness or defilement; baseness.

But though no other plague and reuenge should follow sacrilegious violations of holy things, the naturall secret disgrace and ignominy, the very *turpitude* of such actions in the eye of a wise understanding heart, is it selfe a heauy punishment.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Pol., book v. sec. 79, fol. 431.

The second effect is shame, which conscience never fails to inflict secretly, there being a secret *turpitude* and baseness in sin, which cannot be better express'd than by its opposition and contradiction to conscience.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. i. fol. 12.

Vice [ought] to be avoided, for that evil of *turpitude* which is in it, and not for any other external evil consequent thereupon.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv. fol. 419.

When we have surveyed them round about, and considered them in all their natural *turpitude*, disingenuity, and indecency, and applied them to our selves in all their appendent strings, shameful effects, and dismal circumstances, so that our hearts begin to feel them, and to smart and bleed under the dolorous sense of them; then must we pour them out before God, in sad and mournful confessions.

Scott. Christian Life, part i. ch. iv. fol. 82.

TURRÆA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnaeus in honour of George Turra, professor of botany in the university of Padua, and author of several botanical works; he died in 1607. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Meliaceæ-Meliæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; petals five, very long, and ligulate; stamens ten, combined into a very long tube, which is ten-cleft at apex, and bearing the anthers at the bases of the lobes, or between them; style terminated by a thickish

stigma; capsule five-celled; cells two-seeded; the valves each bearing a dissepiment in the middle.

A genus consisting of ten species, principally trees, natives of the East Indies, Guinea, Mauritius, Madagascar. The leaves are alternate, generally simple, or three-lobed, very rarely pinnate; the flowers are usually red, seldom yellow or white.

TURRET, *n.* } Fr. *tourette*; It. *torricella*; Sp. *TURRET*. } *torrecella*. See **TOWER**.

A small tower.

And of a sute were all the *toures*,
Subtly coruen after flowres,
Of vncouth colours during aye,
That neuer been none seene in May,
With many a small *turret* hie,
But man on liue could I non sie.

Chaucer. Chaucer's Dream, p. 379.

When they saw the vines framed, the mount raysed and a *turret* a buylding a farre of, at the first they began to laugh at it and to make a continuall scoffyng at it fro the wall, that so huge an engine should be reared so great a distaunce of.

Goldynge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book ii. fol. 62.

Their temple and citee Jerusalem were buylded pleasantly vpon that holy hyghe mount of Sion wel fortreced and *turretted*.

Joye. Exposition of Daniel, ch. xii. fol. 232.

Thus they awhile with court and goodly game
Themselves did solace each one with his dame,
Till that great lady thence away them sought
To vew her castles other wondrous frame:
Up to a stately *turret* she them brought,
Ascending by ten steps of alablaster wrought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tinne, made in the forme of a square, the height of the *turret* being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth, &c., you shall finde, that it will burne slow, and a long time.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. 4, sec. 373.

Like as the mother of the gods, they say,
In her great iron charet wons to ride,
When to Jove's pallace she doth take ner way,
Old Cybele, arayed with pompous pride,
Wearing a diademe embattild wide
With hundred *turrets*, like a turribant.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 11.

Now like a maiden queen she will behold,
From her high *turrets*, hourly suitors come;
The east with incense, and the west with gold,
Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

His equals, over whom he attempts to rise, shoot at him from the ground the shafts of envy, and those who have already risen, assail him from the *turret* with the missile weapons of jealousy.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 509. *On the Safety and Happiness of a Life of Obscurity*.

TURRILITES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polythalamous Cephalopodous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell spiral, turricular, multilobular, its convolutions close and distinct, its walls articulated with wavy sutures; chambers transverse, lobated, notched at their circumference, and pierced by a marginal and dorsal siphon; aperture rounded with a marginal fulness.

This genus is fossil, and was first described by Montfort, under the name *Turbinite*. It has great resemblance, in structure, to the Ammonites, in the same family with which it is placed by Lamarck, but they are distinguished by their vertical spire. Five species are described, two of which are French and three English. The type of the genus is *T. Costulata*, Lam.

TURRITELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Phytophagous Trachelipodous Molluscs*.

TURRÆA

TURRI-
TELLA.

TURRI-TELLA. *Generic character.* Shell long, narrow, pointed, turricular, but not nacreous; the last turn terminating at the base in a perfect aperture, somewhat square or rounded, with a straight, narrow, sinuous edge; opercule horny and spiny.

This formed part of the Linnæan genus *Turbo*, till separated by Lamarck. The greater number have neither vertical ribs, fulnesses, nor spiny tubercles; the edges of the aperture are separate above, and not bent outwards. They have been confounded with the *Cerithia* and the *Terebræ*, but are distinguished from the former, which have the aperture oblong and oblique, and from the latter, in which it is longitudinal. Eighteen species are enumerated, all marine, of which *Turbo Terebra*, Lin., is the type.

TURRITIS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Dillenius, from the Latin *turris*, a tower, on account of the disposition of the foliage upon the stem, which gives to it a pyramidal figure, and from the same cause springs the English name Tower Mustard. It belongs to the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*, and the natural family of *Cruciferae-Pleurorhizeæ-Arabideæ*. *Generic character*: silique linear, with flat valves; seeds disposed in two rows in each cell.

This genus consists of about ten known species, all natives of Europe and North America; they are erect annual or biennial herbs, which are scabrous in the young state, and usually glabrous in the adult state. The cauline leaves are stem-clasping, and somewhat sagittate, the radical ones are toothed, and drawn out along the petioles; the racemes are elongated, the pedicels are bractless, and the flowers are white and sulphur-coloured. *T. glabra* is a native of Britain, on banks, by road sides, in a gravelly soil.

TURTLE, Fr. *tourterelle*; It. *tortola*; Sp. *tortolilla*; Lat. *turtur*; in A. S. *turtl*, *turtle*, *turtele*.

They schulen geve an offrynge aftir that is seid in the lawe of the Lord; a peyre of *turturis* or tweie culver briddis.

Wiclif. Luk, ch. ii.

And to offer (as it is sayde in the lawe of the Lorde) a payre of *turtle* doues or two yonge pignons.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Rise up, my wif, my love, my lady free;
The *turtles* vois is herd, myn owen swete;
The winter is gon, with all his raines wete.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10012.

He saw the body of his dearly esteemed prince, and heard Gynecia's lamenting; not such as the *turtle-like* love is wont to make for the over-soon loss of her only loved mate.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iv. p. 745.

And ye, faire ladies, that your kingdomes make
In th' harts of men, them governe wisely well,
And of faire Britomart ensample take,
That was as trew in love as *turtle* to her make.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 11.

And have a flock of *turtle*-doves,
A guard on us to keep,
As witness of our honest loves,
To watch us till we sleep.

Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

Not half so swift the sailing falcon flies,
That drives a *turtle* through the liquid skies;
As Phœbus, shooting from th' Idæan brow,
Glides down the mountain to the plain below.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xv.

ALMAH. So two kind *turtles*, when a storm is nigh,
Look up, and see it gathering in the skie;
Each calls his mate to shelter in the groves,
Leaving in murmur their unfinish'd loves;
Perch'd on some drooping branch they sit alone,
And coo, and hearken to each other's moan.

Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, part ii. act i. sc. 2.

TU'RTLE, } Seamen (says Skinner) call the sea- **TURTLE.**
TU'RTLER. } tortoises, *turtles*, from the It. *tartuga*, **TUS-**
tartaruga. See **TORTOISE.** **CANY.**

These people have great large nets, with wide meshes, to catch the *turtle*. The Jamaica *turtlers* have such; and I did never see the like nets but at Jamaica and here.

Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1687, vol. i. ch. iv. p. 395.

The Jamaica *turtlers* visit these keys with good success for *turtle* all the year long, and from thence bring most of their *turtle*, wherewith the market of Port Royal is served.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part iii. ch. iv. p. 36. Discourse of Winds.

TUSCANY, a Grand Duchy of Italy, the ancient Etruria; in modern times including the territories of Florence, Pisa, Sienna, and Lucca, formerly the celebrated republics so named. It is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and healthy regions of Italy, bounded on the North by Romagna, Bologna, Modena, and Parma; South by the Mediterranean; East by the Duchy of Urbino, Perugia, the States of the Church, and the Duchy of Castro, and West by the sea and Genoa. It is about 120 miles long by 90 broad, and is densely peopled, containing, upon 7040 square miles of surface, a population of 1,250,000, or 177 to each square mile, exclusive of Lucca.

Tuscany was made a sovereignty by Charles V. in favour of Alexander de Medicis, who was created Duke of Florence by that emperor. Subsequently Pope Pius V. created the son of Alexander, Cosmo de Medicis, Duke of Tuscany, and for two centuries the house of Medicis reigned uninterruptedly, until the death of Gaston in 1737, when by agreement between France, Spain, and the Emperor of Germany, it passed to Francis Duke of Lorraine, the consort of the heiress of the house of Austria, to whom Elizabeth Farnese, Queen of Spain, ceded it, as heiress of the house of Medicis, since which it has remained in the house of Austria.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany comprises the Florentino, or territory of Florence, containing the towns of Pistoia, Fiesoli, Prato and Borgo San Sepolchro, Monte Pulciano, Cortona, Arezzo, Barberino, Ancisa, Il Miniate, Val Ombrosa, and Camaldoli, with other places of less note beside the capital. The Siennese contains the Maremma, an unhealthy marshy district near the sea, Sienna, Monte Alcino, Pienza, Chiusi, Massa, Grossetto, Suana, Saturnia, Pitigliano, Campagnatico, and Radicofani. The territory of Pisa comprises Pisa, Livorno, Volterra, Orciano, Piccioli, Orcinato, Casali, Campiglia, Lastignano, Paumanza, and Colle. In addition to these three states, Lucca was added to the Duchy by the treaty of 1815, on the death of the ex-queen of Etruria. It contains the port of Via Reggia, and the towns of Castiglione and Coreglia. Two appendages to Tuscany in addition, are the Val di Magia, and Piombino; the first, on the North-West of Tuscany, between Genoa, Parma, and Modena, was a particular fief of the empire. Piombino lies between Orbitello and Livorno.

Tuscany abounds in the finest fruits. The plains are affluent in corn, and every species of production, useful as food, comes to great perfection. The vine is largely cultivated, and the best wines in Italy are made from the vineyards; among them, the famous Monte Pulciano. The olive is grown for its oil, and the white mulberry is planted to a considerable extent for the purpose of breeding silkworms, the silk and oil of Tuscany being its principal articles of exportation.

TUS-
CANY.

The worm is hatched twice a year. Among the fruits, the water-melons of Pistoia are held in great esteem. Almonds are largely exported. All the plain country bordering upon the Arno is particularly rich in agricultural productions; although the mountains, containing better pasturages, are more thickly peopled. Diligence in cultivation is every where remarkable, every foot of land capable of it, is assiduously applied to that end, the population being industrious, and enjoying the mildest government in Italy, under the Archduke Ferdinand. Agriculture too is well understood, dressing is carefully bought up and applied with judgment. Much flax is grown near Florence, and, though the land pays considerably in taxes, the peasantry are cheerful and contented. The revenue is computed at half a million sterling. The troops kept in pay do not exceed 6000 or 7000.

The winter rarely has more than three months of duration, from the first of December to the first of March, and from the mildness of the climate but few houses have the appendage of chimneys beyond those needful for culinary purposes. The inhabitants are well grown, of large proportion, and the women handsomer than in other parts of Italy, being distinguished for what is generally styled the Roman character of beauty. The manners of all ranks are less strict in the observances of the Catholic church than in the other States, the ecclesiastics being held in less respect amid the pleasures of Florence and the exterior assumption of a luxury which is little observable in the private recesses of their mansions. They speak the Italian tongue in great purity, (although with an unpleasant accent,*) a circumstance which is become a proverb, but Sienna, rather than Florence, is given as the locality where this excellence is most discoverable. Every thing Florentine bears more or less of the peculiar genius and character of the people.

The mountainous part of Tuscany lies in the Siennese, and is part of the Apennine, wooded principally with the chestnut, and abounding in every variety of scenery, the beautiful, cultivated, savage, or romantic. Valuable metallic ores are found in the mountains; antimony is plentiful; copper is extracted near Massa, slate and yellow marble abound, and the serpentine of Imprunata, about seven miles from Florence, is noted as one of the most beautiful used in domestic architecture. Borax has been discovered in the lakes between Sienna and Volterra. Iron, alum, and salt mines are worked, though not to the extent which is practicable.

The physical aspect of the country on entering Tuscany from the north is pleasing rather than bold. Near Lojano the eye ranges over a great part of the basins of the Po from Bologna to Milan, and the Alps bound the horizon, while near Pietra Mala there is scenery which may even be called bold. The summits of the Apennine in that direction, though not high, slope down to the Val di Mugello and the Val d' Arno, which show no elevation until the Siennese hills appear. The climate is modified in all seasons, and the summer heats of the plains of Florence are avoided by ascending the Apennines. The heat is sometimes very great, the thermometer being for days at 90°, and in winter ice is often two inches thick.

Pistoia, on the road from Florence to Lucca, is a neat city, with broad streets, and a population of 9000.

* One great peculiarity is the pronunciation of *c* hard, like a strong aspirate, as *hasa* for *casa*.

TUS-
CANY

It has a number of noble buildings which appertain to its past greatness. Its cathedral is noble, having some fine monuments. It was erected in 1337. Pistoia has a museum, two public libraries, a theatre, and a race-ground; there is also a large hospital. There are some iron-works in its vicinity, but the principal manufactures consist of woollen, silk, leather, and hardware.

Fiesoli has but few inhabitants, but is still a bishop's see, and its ruins bespeak its having once been a place of importance.

Volterra in the Pisanese, the ancient *Velathri*, or Volaterra of the Etruscans, is about 15 miles from the sea, and is filled with ruins of all dates, amid which no more than 3000 or 4000 inhabitants wander like spirits of the past. In the XIIth Century it numbered a population of 50,000, now *malaria* and desolation reign over the whole site of the ancient and modern city. It is 12 leagues South-East of Florence.

Sienna, the capital of the Siennese, is 12 leagues from Florence, on the side of a hill. The inhabitants have dwindled from 100,000 to 20,000. It is still a fine city, and has several noble architectural edifices, of which the most worthy of note is the cathedral, built in 1250, of black and white marble polished, and covered with statues, busts, and ornaments. There is a Roman gate much admired, ancient grottoes, and a few antiquities besides. Sienna possesses a university, founded in 1330, and a library of 25,000 volumes. The inhabitants are affable and social, the climate neither subject to the heat nor cold of Florence, and the neighbouring country fertile, healthy, and beautiful, consisting of hill and valley well cultivated. The state of Sienna numbers 182,000 souls.

Grosseto stands on the right bend of the river Ombrone, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Pliny represents that river, then called the Umbro, as navigable.

Piombino contains about 2000 inhabitants; it was once a little principality, covering 190 square miles, and numbering 18,000 inhabitants. Attached to it are the islands of Elba, Capraia, and Gorgona. Elba lies immediately off the shore of Piombino, and once belonged to the Dukes of Sora. Porto Ferrajo and Longono are the principal towns. Gorgona is celebrated for its anchovy fishery.

Lucca and its duchy comprise about 54 geographical square leagues. The population of the Duchy is about 145,000, and the revenue 82,000 pounds sterling. The capital, Lucca, is a handsome city, with a population of 22,000. It stands in a plain amid a rich country, over which rise in the distance the picturesque Apennines. It is said to have little in its streets which resembles an Italian city. The cathedral was built in 1100, and the portico in 1204. It is rather a singular than a handsome structure. There are several very old churches: the Palazzo Pubblico is an immense edifice, and the palace in the Piazza Reale is superbly furnished and painted by inhabitants of Lucca alone. The Lucchese are an industrious race; both their oil and silk are justly famed in other countries. Lucca has celebrated baths in the mountains, some miles from the capital, beautifully situated in the heart of the Apennines. The temperature is 128° of Fahrenheit.

Via Reggio is the only port of the Lucchese, three leagues from the capital; it lies in a marshy, unhealthy spot, though much ameliorated by drainage and dykes. Hence the merchandise of Lucca is exported.

TUS-
CANY.

TUSSEL.

Castiglione, on the lake of that name, is a small town where there are salt-works; *Coreglia* is also an inconsiderable place.

TUSH, } or, as Holinshed writes it, *twish*. I
TU'SHING, } know not, says Skinner, whether from
the D. *twissen*, *discordare*, *q. d.*—

That is dissonant, or absonant, or absurd. See the Quotation from Udall.

Nowe after a peruerse kynde of iudgement (as it wer, setting the cart beefore the horses) thou flatterest and pleasest thy self in thyn owne good qualitees, as though they were singular, and at an other mannes thou makest much *tushing*, and many exceptions. Udall. *Erasmus*. *Luke*, ch. vi. fol. 276.

There is a cholericke or disdainfull interiection used in the Irish language called Boagh, which is as much in English as *twish*. Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 8. *The Description of Ireland*, ch. viii.

Tush, tush, son, said Cecropia, if you say you love, but withal you fear, you fear least you should offend.

Sidney. *Arcadia*, book iii. p. 515.

CLEON. *Tush*, nymph, his swans will prove but geese,
His barge drinks water like a fleece;
A boat is base, I'll thee provide
A chariot, wherein Jove may ride.

Drayton. *The Muses' Elysium*, Nym. 2.

TUSK, *n.* } A. S. *tuxas*, *dentes exerti*. *Tusks* of a
TUSK, *v.* } boar; the projecting teeth of the boar.
TU'SKY, } *Tusked*, having *tusks*; to *tusk*, to
TUSH. } show, or move, to strike with the *tusks*.

And up and doune as he that forrest sought,
He met he saw a bore, with *tushes* great,
That slept ayenst the bright Sunnes heat.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v. p. 288.

Janus sit by the fire with double berd,
And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine:
Before him stant braune of the *tusked* swine,
And Nowell, crieth every lusty man.

Id. *The Frankeleines Tale*, v. 11564.

Meriones lent Ithacus, his quiver and his bow;
His helmet fashiond of a hide: the workeman did bestow
Much labour in it, quilting it, with bow-strings; and without,
With snowie *tushes* of white-mouth'd bores, 'twas armed round
about

Right cunningly. Chapman. *Homer*. *Iliads*, book x.

Nay, now you puffer, *tusk*, and draw up your chin,
Twirle the poore chain you run a feasting in.

B. Jonson. *Essay* 107.

The chase she lov'd not, nor with hound or spear
Would charge the *tusked* bore, or savage bear.

Sherburne. *Salmacis*.

O be advis'd; thou know'st not what it is
With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore,
Whose *tushes* never sheathed, he whetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher, bent to kill.

Shakspeare. *Venus and Adonis*.

On Oeneus' field she sent a monstrous boar,
That levell'd harvests, and whole forests tore;
This beast (when many a chief his *tusks* had slain)
Great Meleager stretch'd along the plain.

Pope. *Homer*. *Iliad*, book ix.

COR. These branches of a stag, this *tusky* boar,
(The first essay of arms untry'd before)
Young Mycon offers, Delia, to thy shrine.

Dryden. *Virgil*. *Pastoral* 7.

Rous'd by their smart, the savage lion roars,
And mad to combat rush the *tusky* boars,
Of wounds secure.

Wilkie. *The Epigoniad*, book i.

TU'SSEL, *n.* } *i. e.* a *tousel*, diminutive of *touse*
TU'SSEL, *v.* } or *tease*.

And scarcely hatch'd, these sons of him
That hurls the bolt trisulcate,
With helmet shell on tender head
Did *tustle* with red-ey'd pole-cat.

Saint George for England, part ii. v. 204.

I hate to see two people bear ill-will to one another, after they have had a *tussel*. TUSSEL.

Fielding. *History of a Foundling*, book ix. ch. iv.

TUTTY.

TUSSILAGO, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, from *tussis*, a cough, and *ago*, to drive away, in allusion to its virtues. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Eupatoriaceæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray in many series, narrow, ligulate, female, those of the disk few; male, tubular, with a campanulately five-toothed limb; receptacle naked; involucre subuniseriate of oblong obtuse scales; anthers almost tailless; style of the disk flowers inclosed, abortive, those of the ray bifid, with nearly terete branches; achenia of the ray oblong-cylindrical, glabrous, those of the disk abortive; pappus of the ray in many series, those of the disk in one series with very fine bristles.

This genus has been reduced to a solitary species, *T. Farfara*, the common Coltsfoot, a plant indigenous to Britain; it is a perennial with thickish rhizomatose roots. The leaves rise after the flowers, they are petiolate, cordate, and angular. The scapes bear each one head of yellow flowers; they are tomentose and leafless, but furnished with alternate, oblong, adpressed scales, referable to the scales of the involucre. The plant is a certain indication of a clayey soil, and is the first plant that vegetates in marle or limestone rubble. The cotton of the leaves wrapped in a rag, dipped in a solution of saltpetre, and dried in the sun, makes an excellent tinder. The leaves are the basis of British herb tobacco; they have been regarded as expectorant from the earliest ages, having been smoked through a reed in the days of Dioscorides, with a view to relieving the chest from accumulated mucus in catarrh, asthma, and phthisis. At present very little reliance is placed on its power.

TUT, perhaps *Toot, toot*; See, see.

And that he [my lord of Norfolk] said, (to what she had spoken, as it seems, in her own defence,) *Tut, tut, tut*; and shaking his head three or four times.

State Trials. 28 Hen. VIII. Anno 1536. Queen Anna Boleyn.

TUTENAG, or TUTANAG, is the name of a mixed mineral substance brought from China, and sometimes called *White* or *Chinese Copper*: it is a compound of which from 60 to 90 parts in 100 are zinc and the remainder iron, with a very small quantity of clay. It is very white and malleable, takes a fine polish, and is not soon tarnished. Nicholson, *Dictionary of Chemistry*.

TUTSAN, Fr. *tutsan*. Skinner says it is remarkable for its efficacy in healing wounds, and thinks it so called, *q. d. totum sanum* or *sanans*.

The yarrow, wherewithal he stops the wound-made gore;
The healing *tutsan* then, and plantane for a sore.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 13.

TUTTY, Fr. *tuthie*; Low Lat. *tutia*; from Ger. *tootsen*, *explorare*, to try, to examine, or Fr. *toucher*, to touch; but see TUTTY, *infra*.

The true *tuthie* (says Cotgrave) is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces whereinto store of the mineral calamine beaten to dust hath been cast.

Upon the mantle-tree, (for I am a pretty curious observer,) stood a pot of lambitive electuary, with a stick of liquorice, and near it a phial of rose-water, and powder of *tutty*. Tatter. No. 266.

TUTTY, from the Arabic word *Tútiyá* and the Persian *Dúdiyá*, *i. e.* vaporous, is an argillaceous ore of zinc, cast in tubes over cylindrical moulds. The Asiatic

TUTTY. writers on the *Materia Medica* speak of it as both natural and artificial; but the author of the *Karabadin* says that it is always artificial. It is procured principally in Kirmán, the south-easternmost province of Persia, where zinc is found in great quantities: when levigated it is used as an ophthalmic.

TUY, a city of Galicia, in Spain, on the banks of the Miño, near the sea, in the midst of a very fertile but unhealthy district; it is the seat of a rich bishopric, and is distant 17 leagues from Compostella. The walls are the workmanship of the Moors; the streets are narrow and gloomy. The principal building is the cathedral, which contains the body of San Pedro Gonzales Telmo, the patron saint. The population is about 5000.

TUZ, perhaps from the Fr. *tasse*, a *tuff* (or *tuft*) of grass. *Tasse de foin*, a bundle of hay, Cotgrave. Or it may be a corruption of *tush* or *tusks*; tufts of hairs projecting like *tusks*. Donne, in his history of the *Septuagint*, has the expression—*tussies* of all fruits.

A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together. P. 49. Ed. 1633.

With odorous oyl, thy head and hair are sleek:
And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek.

Dryden. *Persius*. Satire 4, v. 89, fol. 51.

TWAIN, or } A. S. *tuæg*, *twæg*, *tuæg-en*, *twæg-en*; D.
TWEY, } *twée*; Ger. *zwen*, *zween*. *Tuene* in Piers
TWEYN. } Plouhman, from A. S. *twéon-an*, *du-*
bitare; to doubt, or put in doubt; in hazard: thence, as Dr. Whitaker interprets it, "to ruin."

Twey dayes heo wende in þe se fro þe lond of Grece.

R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Godefrey of Louaïn, þe duke þat was douhty
By messengers *tuayn* sent to kýng Henry.
For his douhter Adelaïn, þat wele was þan of age.

R. Brunne, p. 106.

In trist of hure tresour, hue *tueneþ* ful menýe.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 46.

Two wymmen schulen be gryndyng in oo queerne oon schal be taken: *tweyne* in a bed the toon shall be taken and the tother left.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxiv.

That other answered, I not how that may be:

He wote well that the gold is with us *tweye*.

What shuln we don? what shuln we to him seye?

Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12750.

— With Proserpine

Whan I am dead, I woll won in pine,

And there I woll eternally complain

My wo, and how that *twinned* be we *twain*.

Id. *Troilus and Creside*, book iv. p. 269.

So soon as he [Taurus] is risen from the coast of the East Indian sea, he parteth in *twaine*: and taking the right hand, passeth Northward, and on the left hand Southward, somewhat bending into the West: yea, and dividing Asia through the mids.

Holland. *Plinie*, book v. ch. xxvii.

— I may be bold

To justifie a truth, this very sword

Of mine slew more than any *twain* besides.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Laws of Candy*, act i. sc. 2.

And when cold winter split the rocks in *twain*,

And ice the running rivers did restrain,

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth,

And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring of sloth.

Dryden. *Virgil*. *Georgics*, book iv.

TWANG, } Either (as Minshew believes) from
TWANG, v. } the Lat. *tang-ere*; or rather a word
TWA'NGLE, v. } formed from the sound. Skinner.
TWANK, v. } The A. S. *twéog-an*, *twéon-an*, is,

hæsitare, *fluctuare*. *Twéon-unge* or *twéoung*, *hæsitatio*, a hesitation, a shaking, *fluctuatio*, a fluctuation, a wavering. And *twang* is—

The sound of metal, the reverberation from the concussion, shaking, quavering of metal; of a bow-string,

in quivering motion; then applied to other ringing sounds. *Twang* of the vessel in Search should be *tang*.

When the harper *twangeth* or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist, or else he chafeth like a cutpurse, by reason his harmonie is not had in better price.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 67. *The Description of Ireland*, ch. viii.

Twanged the string, out flew the quarell long,
And through the subtil aire did singing passe,
It hit the knight the buckels rich among,
Wherewith his precious girdle fast'ned was.

Fairefax. *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, book vii. stan. 103.

He was an arch-robber, and withall an excellent archer, though surely the poet gives a *twang* to the loose of his arrow, making him shoot once a cloth-yard long, at full forty score mark, for compass never higher than the breast, and within less than a foot of the mark.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. ii. p. 205. *Nottinghamshire*.

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber, and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,
The loose gave such a *twang*, as might be heard a mile.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 26.

For it comes to passe oft, that a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, giues manhoode more approbation, then euer prooffe it selfe would haue earn'd him.

Shakspeare. *Twelfth Night*, fol. 268.

— The sinew forged string
Did give a mighty *twang*; and forth the eager shaft did sing,
(Affecting speedinesse of flight) amongst the Achive throng.

Chapman. *Homer*. *Iliads*, book iv

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments

Will hum about mine eares.

Shakspeare. *The Tempest*, act iii. sc. 2, fol. 12.

While she did call me rascall, fidler,
And *twangling* Jacke, with twentie such vile tearmes,
As had she studied to misvse me so.

Id. *The Taming of the Shrew*, act ii. sc. 1, fol. 217.

Yet shooting upward, sends his shaft, to show
An archer's art, and boasts his *twanging* bow.

Dryden. *Virgil*. *Æneid*, book v.

When we in merry plight, airy and gay,
Surpris'd to find the hours so swiftly fly,
With hasty knock, or *twang* of pendant cord,
Alarm the drowsy youth from slumbering nod.

Gay. *Wine*.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twankling* of a brass kettle.

Addison.

I took notice indeed that his voice was something different from the human, having a little *twang* like that of string music.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. part ii. ch. xxiii. p. 129.

He then owned that he had received heavenly gifts in earthen vessels, and though the liquor was not at all impaired thereby in substance or virtue, it might get some *twang* of the vessel.

Id. *Ib.* p. 259.

TWA'TTLE, v. } Perhaps *tattle*, Junius. *Twittle*,
TWIT'TLE, n. } *twattle*; and *tittle-tattle*, differ only

TWEE'DLE, v. } in the w. *Be-twattled* Mr. Brockett

TWA'TTLER. } explains, confounded, stupified,
infatuated. See **TWIDLE**.

To *tweetle* is perhaps to make a small chattering noise; a small unmeaning or insignificant noise or sound; like the tuning of an instrument; the bad play.

Let vs, in God's name, leaue lieng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers, chatting for *twatlers*.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 52. *The Description of Ireland*, ch. vi.

Such fables *twitted*, such vntrue reports *twatted*.

Id. *Ib.* p. 48.

Insomuch that a man that heareth, would say; all that ever he did was not worth so much as the *twittle-twattle* that he maketh.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 85.

When one talks toys or trifles, and speaks shadows or gawds that yield no profit; such *twatling* cuts out the heart of good time.

Whately. *Redemption of Time*, p. 15.

TWAT-
TLE.You keep such a *twatting* with you and your bottling.Swift. *To Dr. Sheridan.*

TWEEZE.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.

Addison.

TWEAGUE. From *tweoge*, indicative of *tweog-an*, *dubitare*, *hesitare*, says Lye, comes the Sw. *tuekan*, and our *tweague*.

Perplexity, anxiety, fluctuation of mind.

Mrs. Bull. I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*.Swift. *History of John Bull*, part ii. ch. vi.

TWEAK, v. } A. S. *twiccan*, *twiccian*, to pluck, to
TWEAK, n. } catch, to *twitch*. Somner. See **TWITCH**.
 To pluck or pull.

Am I a coward?

Who calles me villaine? breakes my pate a-crosse?

Pluckes off my beard, and blowes it in my face?

Tweakes me by the nose? giues me the lye i'th' throate?

As deepe as to the lungs?

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act ii. sc. 2, fol. 264.

Quoth he,

Tweaking his nose, You are, great sir,

A self denying conqueror.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 2.

It wanders about without stirring out;

No passion so weak but gives it a *tweak*.Swift. *Rid.* 25.

TWEEDIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to James Tweedie, an indefatigable collector of plants in South America. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla campanulate, the throat crowned by five fleshy, retuse, or bifid exserted scales, which are opposite the sinuses of the corolla; stameneous corona none; anthers terminated by a membrane each; pollen masses ventricose, fixed by their attenuated apices, pendulous; stigma long-acuminated, bipartite.

Tweedia consists of a single known species, *T. versicolor*, a twining shrub, native of Buenos Ayres, bearing opposite membranous leaves, and axillary umbels of largish flowers. The corollas are pinkish outside and blue inside.

TWEEZE, } It. *astuccio*; Low Lat. *estugicum*;**TWEEZER.** } derived by some from the Lat. *theca*.

See *Menage*. Fr. *estuy*, a sheath, case, or box to put things in, and more particularly, a case of little instruments or sizzars, bodkin, penknife, &c., now commonly called an *ettwee*. (Cotgrave.) *Ettwee* is used by Shenstone. *Economy*, part ii.

Tweezers—is now usually applied to—a small instrument, to pinch and pull out hairs, &c.

I have sent you by Vacandary the post, the French bever and *tweeses* you writ for.

Howell. *Letter* 17. book i. sec. 1.

By drawing a little penknife out of a pair of *tweezers* I then chanced to have about me, and approaching it to the north point of the needle, which, according to the known custom of such needles, readily followed it, or rested over-against it, which way soever I turned the penknife, or whereabouts soever I held it still.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. sec. 4. fol. 419. *Occasional Reflections*.

Then his *tweezer-cases* are incomparable: you shall have one not much bigger than your finger, with seventeen several instruments in it, all necessary every hour of the day, during the whole course of a man's life.

Tatler, No. 142.

There is but one,

By this expedient left alone,

To save that dear head from disgrace;

Here, Jenny, fetch my *tweezer-case*.Somerville. *The Bald Batchelor*.

Open'd his toy-shop in the port,

Trinkets of various size and sort;

Bracelets and combs, bodkins and *tweezers*.Id. *The Fortune-Hunter*, c. 4.**TWELVE,** } See **ELEVEN**. D. *twelf*; Ger. **TWELVE****TWELFTH.** } *zwelf*; Sw. *tolf*; A. S. *twelf*; D. **TWICE.**

twael, *twelf*; Goth. *twa-lib*, *twa-lif*, duo-decim—numerus in quo unitates *duæ* relinquuntur supra denarium, unde tota numerandi ratio de novo subinde resumitur ac veluti redintegratur. Junius. See also Wachter.

Twelfth, that unit which completes the number *twelve*; or the number two beyond ten, for a second decimal numeration.

pis folc hem armede anon, and baneres gonne rere,
 And departede here ost in *twolf* partyes here.

R. Gloucester, p. 18.

Oþer an ague in suche an angre. and som tyme a fevere
 þat takeþ me al a *twelf* month.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 91.

And whanne the *twelve* Apostlis weren clepid togidir: Jhesus gaf to them vertu and power on alle Develis, and that thei schulden heel syknessis.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. ix.

Then called he the *twelve* together, and gaue them power, and auctorite ouer all deuyls, and that they myght heale diseases.

Bible, Anno 1551.

(Quod Pandarus) All this know I my selue,
 And all thassiege of Thebes, and the care,
 For hereof ben there maked bookes *twelve*.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book ii. p. 237.

And there vpon to make an ende
 The Soudan his hostage sende
 To Rome, of princes' sonnes *twelve*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 49.**TWENTY,** } D. *tweyn-tygh*; Ger. *zwan-tig*; A. S.**TWE'NTIETH.** } *twen-tig*, *teon-tig*; Goth. *twain-tig*.*Twain* or two tens; twice ten.

At þe laste dyede Brut, þo al þis way y do,
 After þat he com to Engeland in þo four and *twentiþe* ger.

R. Gloucester, p. 23.

ze haf well herd, þe Brus Roberd was Scottis kýng.
 Wele *tuenti* gere in gode powere mayntend þat þing.

R. Brunne, p. 282.

Although the eage of gold be never so gay,
 Yet had this brid, by *twenty* thousand fold,
 Lever in a forest, that is wilde and cold,
 Gon eten wormes, and swiche wretchednesse.

Chaucer. *The Manciples Tale*, v. 17053.

And tho she yafe hym drinke a draught,
 Of whiche his youth agayne he caught,
 His head, his herte, and his visage
 Licke vnto *twenty* wynter age.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 154.

— The seven and *twentieth* day expir'd
 Quite from the Earth the waters were retir'd.

Drayton. *Noah's Flood*.

TWI-BILL, A. S. *twy-bill*; D. *twee-bill*, bipennis, bicuspis, securis.

A two-edged bill, or axe.

She learn'd the churlish ax and *twybill* to prepare,
 To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 18.

TWICE, D. *twees*, *twy-es*, *twies*, *twise*, *twice*, the gen. of *twy*, *twey*, or *two*.

Lo this thriddle tyme I come to ghou, and in the mouth of *tweyne* or of thre witnessis eueri word schal stonde. I seide bfore and *seie bfore*,—(prædixi et prædico)—as present *twies*—and now absent to hem that bfore han synned and to alle othir.

Wiclif. *2 Corynth.* ch. xiii.

Hast thou not wondred, Adam, at my stay?
 Thee I have misst, and thought it long, depriv'd
 Thy presence, agonie of love till now
 Not felt, nor shall be *twice*.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix.

By virtue of this property of the mind, the having done any thing *once* becomes a motive to the doing of it again; the having

TWICE. done it *twice* is a double motive; and so many times as the act is repeated, so many times the motive to the doing of it once more is multiplied.
Horsley. Sermon 28. vol. ii. p. 352.

TWI-LIGHT.

TWIDLE, v. See **TWATTLE.** To rub, or pull about lightly.

With my fingers I pressed close upon it and *twidle* it in, first one side, and then the other.
Wiseman. Surgery.

TWI-FALLOW. See **TRIFALLOW.**

TWIG, n. } A. S. *twig, twiga*; D. *twiigh*; Ger.

TWIG, v. } *zweig*, perhaps from A. S. *twicc-an*, to

TWIGGEN, } twitch.

TWIGGY. } Something (branch, slip, of a tree,)

tweaked or *twitched*; a branch *twitched*, snatched, plucked, severed; a small branch.

To *twig*, to *tweak*; to flog with *twigs*, to lash, to flog.

And eche of thise chief sinnes hath his braunches and his *twigges*.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 153.

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest, but they haue *twygged* hym one way or other, and had theyr false flynges at him.
Bale. Apology, fol. 142.

Others the utmost boughs of trees doe crop,
And brouze the woodbine *twigges* that freshly bud;
This with full bit doth catch the utmost top
Of some soft willow, or new growen stud.

Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

Traiterous brat,
How dost thou thus confront me? impious *twig*
Of that old stock, dew'd with my kinsman's gore,
Draw.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 2.

Wise Solomon, while he cared to seem not too severe an exactor of that which his father had remitted, prudently lays insensible *twigs* for so foul an offender.

Hall. Works, Cent. vol. i. p. 430. The Exec. of Joab and Shimei.

Others take and lay them within a large basket or *twiggen* panier.
Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. x.

But I hold it a meere fable and vaine tale, that all of it is fetched as farre as from the islands of the Atlanticke sea, and that the inhabitants of those parts doe convey it in little *twiggen* boats, covered all over with feathers.
Id. Ib. book xxxiv. ch. xvi.

Oziers yield more limber and flexible *twigs* for baskets, flaskets, hampers, chairs, hurdles, stages, bands, &c. likewise for fish wairs and to support the banks of impetuous rivers, in fine for all wicker and *twiggy* works.
Evelyn. Sylva, ch. xix.

Their nests hang down two or three foot from the *twig* to which they are fastened, and look just like cabbage-nets stuff with hay.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 68. Anno 1676.

Yet ev'n these
Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he
That overhangs a torrent, to a *twig*.

Cowper. The Task, book i.

TWI-LIGHT, D. *twee-licht*; A. S. *tweonlht, dubra lux*; *tweon*, from *tweon-an*, dubitare, to doubt.

The waning light immediately after the setting, or before the rising of the sun.

A dim light; a dim sight.

Whan that the day his light gan withdraw,
And the night approched in the *twilight*,
How a woman came and met him I saw,
Talking with him vnder shade of the night.

Imputed to Chaucer. The Remedy of Love, p. 540.

As the *twilight* beginneth, you shall haue about you two or three hundred foxes, which make a marueilous wawling or howling.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 400.

This famine must beginne at the heart of the Prophet. He must haue darknesse for a vision, hee must stumble a noone-dayes, as at the *twi-light*, and then truth shall fall in the midst of the streets.

Hooker. Sermon vpon St. Jude, sec. 33. fol. 582.

The sun was sunk, and after him the starr
Of Hesperus, whose office is to bring
Twilight upon the Earth, short arbiter
Twixt day and night.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 50.

And now on earth the Seventh
Ev'ning arose in Eden, for the sun
Was set, and *twilight* from the East came on
Forerunning night.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 583.

Some few sparks or flashes of this divine knowledge may possibly be driven out by rational consideration; philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof.

Barrow. Sermon 45. vol. iii. p. 412.

My evening is now fully come, and the night is fast approaching: yet if we shall have a tolerably lengthened *twilight*, we may still perhaps find time enough for a further conversation on this subject.

Tooke. Div. of Purley, vol. ii. last page.

TWILLED. From the Fr. *tuyau*, we have *tewell*, *tiwill*, or *tuill*, or *twill*, any thing tubular. See ante **TEWELL.**

A cane, a reed; and in this contested passage of Shakspeare, *twilled* may be merely *can-y*, *reed-y*; or abounding with *tuills*, canes, or reeds. A *quill* is very commonly called *twill* in the north. See **RAY.**

In Ovid's *Banquet of Sense*, by Chapman, 1625, Mr. Steevens found *twill*-pants enumerated among flowers.

Thy bankes with pioned, and *twilled* brims,
Which spungie Aprill, at thy hest betrimms;
To make cold nymphes chast crownes.

Shakspeare. The Tempest, act iv. sc. 1. fol. 14.

TWIN, v. } A. S. *tuin, getwin*; Ger. *zwen*,
TWIN, n. } *gemini, gemelli.*

TWIN, adj. } To *twin*, is to *twain*, to disunite in

TWINNING, } *twain*; to separate, to disjoin, to part

TWINNED, } with or from; to sever. See **TWAIN.**

TWINNER. } It is also to unite in *twain*; to conjoin.

Twins, are two or *twain*, at a birth; in astrology, Castor and Pollux, "the Spartan *twins*."

We se alle day in place ping bat a man wynnes,
It is told purchase, whedir he it hold or *twynnes*.

R. Brunne, p. 86.

& he with scrite & oth mad obligacion,
bat for leue no loth, borgh conseile of treson,
Suld werre on him begynne, bi water ne bi lond,
Ne his pes breke no *tuynne*, þe sonne þertille him bond.
Id. p. 134.

But though myself be guilty in that sinne,
Yet can I maken other folk to *twinne*
From avarice, and sore hem to repente.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12363.

If love be searched well and sought
It is a sicknesse of the thought
Annexed and knedde betwixt *tweine*,
With male and female with o cheine.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 206.

Many a sodeine blast
He bloweth, wherof been agast
Thei, that desiren pes and reste:
He that is ilke vngoodlyeste,
Whiche many a lustie loue hath *twynned*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 75.

Ewes, yearly by *twinning*, rich masters do make,
The lamb of such *twinnings*, for breeders go take:
For *twinnings* be *twiggers*, increase for to bring,
Though some for their *twigging*, peccavi may sing.

Tusser. January's Husbandry, p. 93.

Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosomes seeme to weare one heart,
Whose houres, whose bed, whose meale and exercise
Are still together: who *twin* (as 'twere) in loue,
Vnseparable, shall within this houre,
On a dissention of a doit, breake out
To bitterest enmity.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, act iv. sc. 4, fol. 21.

HER. Was not my lord
The veryer wag o' th' two?

POL. We were as *twyn'd* lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at th' other.

Id. The Winter's Tale, act i. sc. 2, fol. 278.

TWI-LIGHT.
TWIN.

TWIN.
—
TWINE.

Yet know withall
Since thy original lapse, true libertie
Is lost, which alwayes with right reason dwells
Twinn'd and from her hath no diuidual being.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book xii. l. 82.

And from her [Psyche] fair unspotted side
Two blisful *twins* are to be born,
Youth and Joy: So Jove hath sworn.
Milton. Comus, l. 1010.

As when those hinds that were transform'd to frogs
Rail'd at Latona's *twinn-born* progeny
Which after held the sun and moon in fee.
Id. Sonnet 12. l. 6.

The cave of Mars was dress'd with mossy greens:
There, by the wolf, was laid the martial *twins*:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The foster-dam loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book viii.

The tardy fields
Pay not their promis'd food; and oft the dam
O'er her weak *twins* with empty udder mourns.
Dyer. The Fleece, book i.

TWINDGE, } Ger. *zwing-en*; D. *dwing-en*; Sw.
TWINDGE. } *twing-a*; cogere, coarctare, compri-
mere, to press, to pinch; appears to be the A. S. *twicc-*
ian, to twitch.
To pinch.

I tell thee, I doe use to tear their hair, to kick them, and
twindge their noses if they be not carefull in avoiding me.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman-Hater, act ii.

LAP. For the *twindge* by th' nose,
'Tis certainly unsightly, so my tables say,
But heelps against the head-ach, wond'rous strangely.
Id. The Nice Valour, act iii.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a
twinge for my own sin; though it come far short of his.
Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, act iv.

But when a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears or nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows.
Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 1.

As *twing'd* with pain, he pensive sits,
And raves, and prays, and swears, by fits,
A ghastly Phantom, lean and wan,
Before him rose, and thus began.
Gay. Fable 31.

But struggling to go through the rest,
He felt a pain across his breast
A sort of sudden *twinge*, he said,
That seem'd almost to strike him dead.
E. Moore. The Trial of Sarah, &c.

TWINE, n. } D. *tweyn, twyn*; A. S. *twyn, twyne*,
TWINE, v. } or *twined*, thread, filum duplex, from
the verb *twyn-an, duplicare*, to *twine* (i. e. to *twain*) or
twist (i. e. *twis't*.)

A double thread, one thread strengthened by another
twined around it; a thin string.

To *twine*—

To turn, roll, or wind around; to convolve, to in-
volve; to embrace.

To *twyn* or *twine*, is to unite into two; make two into
one; and also, to disunite into two; to make one into
two; to separate. See to **TWIN**.

They all of them do weare long haire vpon their heads, and,
after the maner of women, do' curiously keame their dainty locks
hanging downe to the ground, and, hauing *twined* and bound them
vp, they couer them with calles, wearing sundry caps thereupon,
according to their age and condition.
*Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 91. A Description of
China.*

TWINE
—
TWINK.

She then began them humbly to intreate
To draw them longer out, and better *twine*,
That so their lives might be prolonged late.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 2.

The Naiads and the nymphs extremely overjoy'd,
And on the winding banks all busily employ'd,
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets *twine*.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 15.

And because it *twineth* and casteth not, it is passing good for
hinges and hookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates.
Holland. Plinie, book xvi. ch. xl.

She shrikes, and *twines* away her sdaignefull eyes
From his sweet face, she fals dead in a swoone,
Fals as a flowre halfe cut, that bending lies.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book xx. sec. 128.

Right on the front he gaue that Ladie kinde
A blow, so huge, so strong, so great, so sore,
That out of sense and feeling, downe she *twinde*.
Id. Ib. book xx. sec. 43.

But heav'n, which moulding beauty takes such care,
Makes gentle fates on purpose for the fair:
And destiny that sees them so divine,
Spins all their fortunes in a silken *twine*.
Dryden. Secret Love, act iii.

My clue of life is *twinn'd* with Ozmy'n's thread.
Id. The Conquest of Granada, act iv.

By thee dispos'd into congenial soils,
Stands each attractive plant, and sucks, and swells
The juicy tide; a *twining* mass of tubes.
Thomson. Spring.

This said, a double wreath Evander *twinn'd*;
And poplars, black and white, his temples bind.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book viii.

TWINK, v. } A. S. *twinc-lian*, rutilare, scin-
TWINKLE, v. } tillare, is probably the diminutive
TWINKLE, n. } of *twyn-an*, to *twine*, or *twin*; to
TWINKLING, n. } separate.

A twinkling (of a star) is caused by the apparent
separation of the continuous surface.

The *twink* or *twinkle* of the eye; the quick separation
of the lids; or the sparkle caused by it;—the space of
time in which it is finished.

To shine with a sparkling, quivering light; to sparkle,
to quiver; to emit or throw forth a small portion of
light.

Whan that I *twinkin* upon the
Loke for to be gon,
And cast away the fetteris,
And come to me anon.
Imputed to Chaucer. The Coker's Tale of Gamelyn, p. 615.

His eyen *twinkled* in his hed aright,
As don the sterres in a frosty night.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 250.

It is of Loue, as of Fortune,
That chaungeth oft, and nill contune,
Which whylome woll of folke smile,
And glombe on hem another while,
Now friend, now foe, shalt her feelee,
For a *twinkling* tourneth her wheele.
Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 203.

And than hir ioy for aught I can espie,
Ne lasteth not the *twinkling* of an eye.
Id. The Comp. of Mars and Venus, p. 363.

And in a *twinkelynge* of a loke
His man's forme ageine he toke
And was reformed to the reigne,
In whiche that he was wont to reigne.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 41.

And so in the very *twinkling* of an eye, both shippe and men
were all cast away.
*Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 612. The honor. Voyage to
Cadiz.*

TWINK.

When suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damzell broke his misintended dart.

Spenser. Sonnet 16.

TWIRL.

If women have an ague, and the same accompanied with head-
ach and much *twinkling* or inordinat palpitacion of the eyes, it is
thought they shall find much good by drinking them in some hard
and austere wine.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxii. ch. x.

Hast not slept to night? wou'd not (a naughty man) let it sleep
one *twinkle*!

Dryden. Troilus and Cressida, act iii. sc. 2.

PAND. I go immediately, directly, in a *twinkling*, with a
thought.

Id. Ib. act ii. sc. 2.

He had a roguish *twinkle* in his eye,
And shone all glittering with ungodly dew,
If a tight damsel chaunc'd to trippen by.

Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

Well may we be thus ignorant of all the solar systems beyond
our own, the very phænomena of which, except the *twinkling* of
some of their suns and our fixed stars, are imperceptible to human
sight.

Bolingbroke. Essay 1. On Human Knowledge.

Happy who walks with him! whom what he finds
Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flow'r,
Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic oak
To the green blade, that *twinkles* in the sun,
Prompts with remembrance of a present God.

Cowper. The Task, book vi.

TWIRE. *Twyereth*, says Skinner, is interpreted
singeth, *twyer*, to sing; I know not whether from the
Dutch *wieren*; Fr. *vire*; It. *girare*, circuire; *gyrare*,
(i. e.) vocem reciprocare, vibrissare, et quasi circumro-
tare.

Steevens thinks *twire* may perhaps have the same
signification as *quire*, or that it may be a corruption—of
twink for *twinkling*. Gifford says, to *twire* is to leer
affectedly, to glance at obliquely or surreptitiously, at
intervals, &c.

But whence have we the word? It is perhaps the
A. S. *thwyr-ian*, *thweor-ian*, to wrest, to twist, to turn
or put out of a straight course; to swerve.

To swerve from a straight line, to look or direct the
look askance, askint, obliquely; to leer, to wink, to
twinkle.

In Chaucer *twireth* appears to be applied to the in-
terrupted, intermitted sounds of a bird, its short chirp
or whisper of gladness on escaping from its cage,—as
distinguished from continuous song.

If thilke birde skipping out of her straite cage, seeth the agre-
able shadowes of the wodes, she defouleth with her feete her meate
ishad, and seketh on morning onely the woode, and *twirethe*, (silvas
dulci voce susurrat) desiring the woode with her swete voice.

Chaucer. Boecius. De Consolatione, book iii. p. 424.

Suppose twixt noon and night the Sun his half way wrought
(The shadows to be large, by his descending brought)
Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 13.

Tho. Ye are an ass, a *twirepipe*,

A Jeffery John bo peepe, thou minister.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas, act iii. sc. 1.

I tell the day, to please him, thou art bright,
And dost him grace when clouds do blot the heaven;
So flatter I the swart-complexion'd night;
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even.

Shakspeare. Sonnet 28.

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers thus!

Ben Jonson. Sad Shepherd, act ii. sc. 1.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee
The other day, the wench that's new come hither,
The young smug wench.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Women Pleas'd, act iv. sc. 1.

TWIRL, v. } Holland writes *turling*, the same word
TWIRL, n. } probably as *trilling*, from the A. S. verb
thirl-ian, to turn round; to turn about.

To turn, to run or cause to run round; to revolve TWIRL.
fast or speedily; to whirl about.

If a man in private chamber *twirls* his band-strings or plays
with a rush to please himself, 'tis well enough; but if he should
go into Fleet Street, and sit upon a stall, and *twirl* a band-string,
or play with a rush, then all the boys in the Street would laugh
at him.

Selden. Table-Talk. Poetry.

But what a dizzinesse and giddinesse of the brain is this to
say; that he who is indigent of nothing, yet hath need of the
good things which he hath; and that the lewd and vicious per-
son is indigent of many things, and yet needeth nothing: for this
is the very assertion which Chrysippus holdeth: That wicked persons
have no need, and yet are indigent, *turling*, shifting, and trans-
porting the common notions, like unto cockall bones or chasse-
men upon the board.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 893.

MARG. Can you love a young lady? how he blushes!

ALT. Leave *twirling* of your hat, and hold your head up,
And speak to th' lady.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, act ii.

Yet when I meet again those sorcerer's eies,
Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw,
As if that cakes of ice and July met,
And her sighs powerful as the violent North,
Like a light feather *twirl* me round about
And leave me in mine own low state again.

Id. Love's Cure, act iii. sc. 3.

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high
In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky,
Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings,
And twists her legs, and writhes about her wings.

Addison. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book iv.

Then to my few companions, bold and brave,
Propos'd, who first the venturous deed should try,
In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye
To plunge the brand, and *twirl* the pointed wood,
When slumber next should tame the man of blood.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book ix.

TWIST, n. } A. S. *ge-twisan*, to twice. *Twist*, that
TWIST, v. } which is *twiced*, *twist*; and hence the
TWISTING. } verb.

To double, or duplicate; to turn one round another;
generally to turn or wreath around, to infold, to wind,
to implicate.

Ther was no wight, save God and he, that wiste
In many a wise how sore that I him *twiste*.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathe's Prologue, v. 1065.

But after whan the fury and all the rage
Which that his heart *twist*, and fast threst,
By length of time somewhat gan assuage,
Upon his bed he laid him down to rest.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. p. 260.

And as about a tree with many a *twist*
Bitrent and writhe the swete wodbinde,
Can eche of hem in armes other winde.

Id. Ib., book iii. p. 260.

The men weare onely a stroope about their wastes, of some
kinde of linnen of their owne weauing, which is made of plantan
leaves, and another stroope comming from their backe vnder their
twistes, which couereth their priue parts, and is made fast to
their girdles at their nauels.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. iii. p. 819. M. Thomas Candish.

There were fyue rowes of them ioyned and *twysted* one wythin
another, so that whosoever ventured in, must nedes gore them
selues vpon the sharpe pointes of the stakes.

Goldynge. Cesar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 225.

There was a man seene in Aquitaine. whome the king being in
those parties made of his gard, whose height was such, that a
man of common height might easilie go vnder his *twist* without
stooping, a stature incredible.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 18. Description of Britaine,
ch. v.

All in a canvas thin he was bedight,
And girded with a belt of *twisted* brake:
Upon his head he wore an helmet light,
Made of a dead man's skull, that seemd a ghastly sight.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 11.

TWIST. And these meet one with another in the space betweene, and are interlaced, *twisted*, and tied together.
TWIT. *Holland. Plinie, book xvii.*

Upon my blessing say not it was she.
 The daughter of the only man I hate!
 Two contradictions *twisted* in a fate!
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, act v.
 Too well he knows the *twisting* strings
 Of ardent hearts combin'd,
 When rent asunder, how they bleed,
 How hard to be resign'd.
Young. Resignation, part i.

Which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint so firmly in their place, that none of the motions which the limb naturally performs, none of the jerks and *twists* to which it is ordinarily liable, nothing less indeed than the utmost and the most unnatural violence can pull them asunder.
Paley. Natural Theology, ch. viii. p. 99.

I have such confidence in the microscope, having already found it serviceable upon many occasions, that I doubt not to follow, without losing or breaking the threads, all the *twistings* and crossings and entanglements in those intricate subjects that have hitherto perplexed the learned world.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part i. ch. vi. p. 190.

TWIT, } A. S. *edwit-an*, to reproach, to re-
TWITTINGLY. } buke, to taunt, to wit, to backbite, to slander, to deprave. Somner. And *edwit-an*, Skinner forms of *ed*, again, and *wit-an*, to give to wit (or cause to wit or know), *i. e.* openly to signify to any one the fault he may have committed.

The A. S. *wit-an* is not only to know, but to censure. Chaucer and G. Douglas use the *n. Wite*, and Spenser the *n.* and *v.* as equivalent to—*twit*. F. Q. b. ii. c. 12. s. 16. B. vi. c. 3. s. 16.

To name, or tell of, a fault, defect, infirmity, any matter of blame, scoff, mockery; to scoff, to reproach. And see **TOOT**.

May it not be from *Twight*, the past participle of twitch? (See the Quotation from Chaucer in *v. twitch*.)

To pull or pluck; to have a twitch or pull at; to carp at; and hence to taunt, scoff, flout.

his word dude much sorwe his seli old kyng,
 pat *atwytede* hym & ys stat, pat he nadde hymself noþing.
R. Gloucester, p. 33.

In womanhede as auctours all write
 Most thing commended is their chaste honesty,
 Thing most slaundersous their nobles to *atwite*.

Chaucer. *A balad declaring the worthines of Women's Chastitie.*

The loured let make a gret fere,
 And let of sende a neyghebour,
 Ich understonde, a god barbour
 And set his wif forth, for-hot,
 And hire misdedes here *atwot*.

The Seugn Sages. Weber, vol. iii. l. 1876.

Oft did she blame herself and often rew
 For yeelding to a straunger's love so light,
 Whose life and manners straunge she never knew,
 And evermore she did him sharply *twight*,
 For breach of faith to her which he had firmly plight.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 6.

But not more pleasing was't to Pompey's spritt
 That all the people raile at heauen, and *twitt*
 The gods with Pompey, then what Cato spoke,
 Few words, but from a truth-fill'd breast they broke.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book ix.

By hearing feminine confessions (wherewith Wilton *twitteth* them,) and abusing the key of absolution, they opened the coffers of all the treasure in the land.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 450. Wiltshire.

The physician onely is dispensed with all, if he murder a man; so cleare he goeth away with impunitie, that none so hardie as once to *twit* or challenge him for it.

Holland. Plinie, book xxix. ch. l.

I would some other had been the cause of thy undoing, I shall be *twitted* i' th' teeth with it, I'm sure of that foolish lady.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit at several Weapons, act v.

But so far was all this from satisfying that fierce natur'd man, to whom his own mind and will was a law, that in a long letter having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he *twittingly* upbraided them therewith.
Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1569, book i. p. 125.

TWITCH, v. } Ger. *zwicken*; A. S. *twicean*, *twic-*
TWITCH, n. } *an*; *vellere*, *carpere*; to pull—
TWITCHING, n. } To pluck, to catch, to snatch.

Somner.

And ever in on alway she cried and shrighit,
 And with hire bek hireselven she so *twight*.
Chaucer. The Squires Tale, v. 10731.

And after this, with sterne and cruel herte,
 His swerde anon out of his sheth he *twight*,
 Him selfe to sleen.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. p. 275.

Imagine that the time is now presently come, that shal shortly come at hande, whan (those riches wherin now you most folishly put your confidence, being *twitche*d awaye) you shal be wise to late, and acknowlage that those gaye possessions doe not now helpe you.
Udall. Erasmus. St. James, ch. v. fol. 39.

His word (*was slaine*!) straightway did move
 And nature's inward life strings *twitch*;
 The skie immediately above
 Was dimd with hideous clouds of pitch.

Spenser. Elegie upon Sir P. Sidney.

They themselves, measuring worship by wealth, and thinking nothing honourable that is not sumptuous and costly, see not how by this means they give occasion to their heires for to breake open their counters and make spoile of all, or else before that day come, entice a theefe to be hooking or *twitching* them away with gins and snares.
Holland. Plinie, book xxxv. ch. ii.

Any sharp thing to the eyes provoketh tears; and therefore we see that almost all purgers have a kind of *twitching* and vellication, besides the griping which cometh of wind.

Bacon. Nat. Hist. Cent. l. sec. 37.

So crakt their backe bones wrincht
 With horrid *twitehes*. In their sides, armes, shoulders (al be-
 pincht)

Ran thicke the wals, red with the bloud, ready to start out.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book xxiii.

Now forc'd to wake, because afraid to sleep,
 Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
 She sprang from bed, distracted in her mind,
 And fear'd, at every step, a *twitching* sprite behind.

Dryden. Theodore and Honoria.

He gives the princely bird, with all his wives,
 To his voracious bag, struggling in vain,
 And loudly wond'ring at the sudden change.

Cowper. The Task, book iv.

[Other muscles] placed on the hinder part of the arms, by their contractile *twitch* fetch back the fore-arm into a straight line with the cubit, with no less force than that with which it was bent out of it.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. ix. p. 111.

A man who should find a troublesome *twitching* in his muscles would do very wrong to destroy the tone of them; he had better bear the present uneasiness than lose the use of his limbs.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part ii. ch. xxxiii. p. 288.

TWITTER, n. } A common word in Lincolnshire,
TWITTER, v. } says Skinner, from the Ger. *zit-*
TWITTERING, n. } *tern*, *tremere*, to tremble;—both
 formed from the sound. Ray says, to *twitter* thread or yarn, is to spin it uneven.

To tremble, to shake, (with any passion, hope, or fear; with laughter;) to utter or emit, a trembling, shaking sound.

I KEEP. How the fool bridles? How she *twitters* at him.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Pilgrim, act iii. sc. 6.

Thought he, the ancient errant knights
 Won all their ladies' hearts in fights,
 And cut whole giants into fritters,
 To put them into amorous *twitters*.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. c. i

TWIT.
TWIT-
TER.

TWIT-
TER.

TYGER.

The swallow *twittering* on the straw-built shed.
Gray. Elegy.

Well the sweet warbler of the livelong night,
That fills the list'ning lover with delight,
Forgets his harmony, with rapture heard,
To learn the *twitt'ring* of a meaner bird.

Couper. Conversation.

TWIXT. See BETWIXT, BETWEEN.

Three miles together thrusting through the throng
Of th' enemies horse, (still pouring on their fall
Twixt him and home) and thunder'd through them al;
The gallick Monsiour standing on the wall,
And wondring at his dreadfull discipline.

Chapman. Homer. The Epistle Dedicatorie.

If music and sweet poetry agree,
As they must needs, the sister and the brother,
Then must the love be great 'twixt thee and me,
Because thou lov'st the one, and I the other.

Shakspeare. Passionate Pilgrim, stanza 6.

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd
Like furrows he himself had plough'd;
For underneath the shirt of pannel,
'*Twixt* every two there was a channel.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 1.

TWO, Goth. *twai*, *twos*, *twa*; A. S. *tu*, *tua*, *twa*;
D. *twee*, *twy*; Ger. *zwei*, *zur*. From A. S. *twæman*;
D. *tween*; Ger. *zwein*, *dividere*, *separare*, *dissidere*;
to divide, to separate, to dis-join. See *ante Dis*, in
composition. *Two*, generally, means—

One separate unit, added to one separate unit, or one
and one.

A wondere were, *two* watres þer er togidir gon,
& two kýngdames, with *two* names, now er on.

R. Brunne, p. 282.

For they are but allegories both *two* of thē and this word alle-
gorie comprehendeth them both and is enough.
Tyndal. Workes, fol. 166. The Obedience of a Christian Man.

The prince reed the letter a *two* tymes, the better to understande
it.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 235, p. 329.

When, all the way; Apollo shew'd them still
Their farr-stretcht valleys, and their *two-topt* hill,
Their famous Phane.

Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Apollo.

Rest upon that word,
Which doth assure thee, tho' his *two-edg'd* sword
Be drawne in justice 'gainst thy sinfull soule,
To separate the rotten from the whole;
Yet if a sacrifice of prayer be sent him,
He will not strike.

Browne. British Pastorals, book i. stanza 5.

Ah me! but yet thou might'st, my sweet, forbear,
And chide thy beauty and thy straying youth,
Who lead thee in their riot even there
Where thou art fore'd to break a *two-fold* truth.

Shakspeare. Sonnet 41.

TYDY, *n.* D. *tyte*; *avis quælibet* minutior, Kilian.
A bird perhaps so called for its small size, or small
and delicate notes. See the Quotations.

In which were painted all thise false foules,
As ben thise *tidifes*, tercelettes, and owles.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10861.

And yet of these chanting fowls, the goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind,
The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they,
The laughing hecco, then the counterfeiting jay.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 13.

TY'GER,
TY'GRESS,
TY'GRISH.
VOL. XXVIII.

See *ante*, TIGER.

Some part thei shopen in to bestes,
Some part thei shopen in to foules,
To beres, *tygres*, apes, oules.

Gower. Conf. Am., book vi. p. 195.

As when a *tygre* and a lionesse
Are met at spoyling of some hungry pray,
Both challenge it with equall greedinesse.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 7.

And let thine eyes drinke vp my funerall fires,
And with my ashes glut thy *tygrish* heart.

Stirling. Aurora. Son. 91.

The painted panther which not fear'd doth gore,
Like some whose beauteous face foule mindes defame;
The *tyger tygrish*, past expressing more,
Since cruelty is noted by his name.

Id. Doomes-day. The Third Houre.

No *tyger's* like her; she feedes upon man
Worse than a *tygresse* or a leopard can.

Corbet. Upon Mistris Mallet, &c.

TYKE, an animal subject to, or infested with *ticks*,
(*q. v.*); a dog: a lousy, vulgar, dirty fellow. See *TIKE*,
and the Quotation from P. Plouhman.

TYLANTHUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
Reissek, from *τυλος*, a *hump*, and *ανθος*, a *flower*, on
account of the petals being concave inside, therefore
convex outside. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*,
order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamneæ*.
Generic character: calyx with an obconical tube, which
adheres to the ovarium at its base, but is free at its
apex; limb five-cleft; segments ovate, acute, erect,
crestedly villous outside, and callous at the apex in-
side; petals five, inserted in the edge of a concave
disk, above the middle of the tube, roundish, concave,
fornicately cucullate, narrowed into the claws: stamens
five, inserted with the petals, and inclosed in their
hoods; filaments short, incurved; anthers reniform,
one-celled, from the cells being confluent at apex, de-
hiscing by a horseshoe-shaped two-valved chink; ova-
rium elliptic, three-celled; ovula solitary in the cells,
erect; style short, conical; stigma obsoletely tridentate;
capsule spherical, crowned by the persistent tube of the
calyx, three-celled, containing three crustaceous, one-
seeded *coccae*, which at length open longitudinally from
the base; seed erect, propped by a short cup-shaped
funicle, ovate, convex on the back, and rather angular
in front, with a crustaceous testa.

A genus separated from *Phyllica*, and consists of
several species; they are small heath-like shrubs, indi-
genous to the Cape of Good Hope and Madagascar;
the branches are erect and fastigiate; the leaves are
dense, scattered, and fastigiate, linear, with revolute
edges, glabrous, warted or pubescent above, and villous be-
neath; the flowers are disposed in terminal heads or spikes,
which are girded by short, scarious, villous bracteas.

TYLLOMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by D. Don,
from the Greek *τυλος*, a *hump*, and *λωμα*, a *margin*, on
account of the callous margins of the leaves. It belongs
to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the
natural family of *Compositæ-Mutisiaceæ*, heads many-
flowered, heterogamous, ray formed; involucre ovate,
imbricated; scales coriaceous, smooth, adpressed, macro-
nulate; receptacle naked; flowers of the ray eigh-
teen—twenty; female, with sterile stamens; and those
of the disk hermaphrodite; corollas of the ray bila-
bate, having the outer lip silky outside, ligulate,
and obscurely tridentate; the inner lip is very short,
bifid, and erect; corollas of the disk tubularly bilabiate,
clothed with silky villi, having both lips short and
erect, the outer lip tridentate, and the inner one biden-

TYL-
LOMA.
TYMPAN. tate; filaments glabrous; anthers with a lanceolate, acuminate appendicula; tails bristly, long, subplumose; styles glabrous, filiform, with short, connivent, blunt, pruinose branches; achenia trigonal, papilloso-muricated; pappus of many series, deciduous, furnished with capillary bristles at base and apex.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Chætanthra*, contains three known species, all procumbent, many-stemmed herbs, natives of Chili. The leaves are alternate, rarely opposite, narrowed into the petioles at the base, rather aggregate at the tops of the stems, complicate, quite entire, glaucous, ornamented with glands; heads of flowers sessile, bracteate; corollas yellow.

TYLOPHORA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Greek *τυλος*, a swelling, and *φορεω*, to bear, in allusion to the ventricose pollen masses. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Dygynia*, and the natural family *Asclepiadeæ-Hoyaceæ*. Generic character: corolla rotate, five-parted; stameneous corona of five simple, fleshy leaves, having their inner angles simple and toothless; anthers terminated by a membrane; pollen masses erect, fixed by their bases, with simple margins; they are minute, ventricose, and are either transverse or ascending; stigma mutic: follicles smooth, attenuated at their apices, compressed, rather angular on one side; seeds comose.

This genus, which is separated from *Hoya*, *Asclepias*, *Gymnema*, and other genera, consists of twenty-four known species, natives of New Holland, Java, Timor, and the Indian Peninsula; they are all twining herbs or sub-shrubs, with opposite, membranous, flat leaves, and usually interpetiolar umbels of small flowers; the extreme minuteness of the pollen masses renders it difficult to determine the situation this genus ought to occupy in the natural family; the form of the gynostegium and the leaves of the corolla readily distinguish it from every other genus, except *Iphisia*, but which differs in the pendulous pollen masses: as now defined the genus is quite distinct from *Hoya*, to which R. Brown considered it so closely allied.

TYLOSTYLIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Blume, from the Greek *τυλος*, a swelling, and *στυλος*, a column, in reference to the callous base of the column. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Epidendreæ*. Generic character: outer sepals of perianth erectly spreading, lateral ones connate beneath, inner ones rather narrower; labellum small, entire, with a callous disk, elastically articulated with the callous incurved base of the column; column incurved, clavate; anther two-celled, cells divided by four partitions; pollen masses eight, a little compressed, connate, with elastic caudiculæ.

Of this genus only a solitary species is known; it is a pseudobulbous, caulescent epiphyte. The leaves are lanceolate, and obliquely retuse and stiff; the scapes are terminal and the flowers are numerous, and disposed in spikes.

TYMBAL, Fr. *tymbale*; a timbrel; or a little brazen drum to dance to. Cotgrave. See TIMBREL.

Yet, gracious Charity! indulgent guest,
Were not thy power exerted in my breast,
Those speeches would send up unheeded prayer;
That scorn of life would be but wild despair;
A tymbal's sound were better than my voice;
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise.

Prior. *Charity*.

TYMPAN, } Fr. *tympan*; It. *timpano*; Sp. *tím-*
TYMPANY. } *pano*; Lat. *tympanum*.

A drum; any thing stretched, extended, expanded, swollen, like a drum; sounding or echoing like a drum.

Ireland (saith one) uses the harp and pipe, which he calls *tympanum*; Scotland the harp, *tympan*, and chorus; Wales the harp, pipe, and chorus.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 6.

Some of slight judgment, that were standing by,
Said, it was nothing but a *tympany*.

Id. *The Moon-Calf*.

So that as in a *tympany* their very greatness was their disease.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 162. *Cambridgeshire*.

In the first leaf of my defence, I fore-told you so much; as finding nothing in that swollen bulk, but a meer unsolid *tympanie*, instead of a truly solid conception.

Hall. *A Short Answer*. *Preface*.

By striving to be short, they grow obscure,
And when they would write smoothly, they want strength,
Their spirits sink; while others, that affect
A lofty style, swell to a *tympany*.

Roscommon. *Horace's Art of Poetry*.

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.

Dryden. *Mac-Flecknoe*.

TYMPANUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tode, from the Greek *τυμπανον*, a drum. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: hymenium not persistent, but at length cracking and breaking up; cup open; veil partial; between horny and coriaceous.

This genus, which has been separated from *Peziza*, consists of three British species: *T. alnea*, a tufted umber-black plant, at first resembling a *Sphaeria*, and grows on the alder. *T. fraxinea*, a shining black plant, growing on dry ash branches, and *T. conspersa*, a black plant, found on the branches of *Rosaceæ*.

TYNDARIDEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Bory de St. Vincent, who does not give its derivation. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Algæ*, and the natural family of *Algæ-Confervoideæ*. Generic character: filaments simple, finally inosculating by transverse tubes; endochrome consisting of two-roundish masses, (stellæ,) which after conjugation unite and form a roundish globule (sporidium) lodged either in one of the articulations or in the connecting tube.

This genus is separated from *Conferva*, and consists of four British species, found on stones, in running streams, stagnant water, ditches, and pools: except one of the species, *T. epigæa*, which is found on road sides, they are all yellowish, greenish-yellow, or bright-green plants.

TYNEMOUTH, a town of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles from Newcastle. This town has some considerable salt-works, and, equally with Shields, loads great numbers of vessels with coals and goods from Newcastle. The population is 10,000. Tynemouth has a castle, seated on a high rock, the ruins of an abbey, extensive military barracks, and a strong fort commanding the entrance of the river, at the mouth of which are rocks called the Middins, where light-houses have been erected.

TYPE,

TY'PICK,

TY'PICAL,

TY'PICALY,

TY'PIFY, v.

TY'PIFIER,

TYPO'GRAPHY,

TYPOGRA'PHICK,

TYPOGRA'PHICAL,

TYPO'GRAPHER,

TY'POCOSMY.

Fr. *type*, *typographie*; Sp. *typo*, *typografia*; Lat. *typus*; Gr. *τυπος*, *signum a percutiendo factum, simulacrum, forma*, from *τυπτειν*, to strike.

A sign or mark, (made or formed by striking,) a form, an image, a figure, an emblem; a mark, figure, letter.

Typocosmy, a figure, or representation of the world, (*κοσμου*.)

TYPE.

Typography, figurative descriptions; writing in figures or letters; printing.

I must endite
A wofull case, a chippe of sorie chaunce,
A tipe of heauen, a liuely hew of hell.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, Anno 1572.

So mought thy Redcrosse knight with happy hand
Victorious be in that faire ilands right,
(Which thou dost vayne in *type* of Faery land)
Eliza's blessed field, that Albion hight.
To the Learned Shepheard. Addressed to Spenser.

Great ladie of the greatest isle, whose light
Like Phœbus lampe throughout the world doth shine,
Shed thy faire beames into my feeble eyne,
And raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile,
To thinke of that true glorious *type* of thine,
The argument of mine afflicted stile.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

The truth is, he [Erghom] renewed the custome of expounding scripture in a *typicall* way, which crowded his church with auditors, seeing such soft preaching breaks no bones, much pleased their fancy, and little cross'd or curb'd their corruptions.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 542. York.

S. Gregory clearly enough expresses himself, that in the immolation of the Pascheover Christ was figured; that in the Eucharist he still is figured, there more obscurely, here more clearly, but yet still but *typically*, or in figure.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 526.

So St. Hierome he offered wine not water in the *type* (representation of Sacrament) of his blood.

Id. Of the Real Presence, sec. 6.

Alluding herein unto the heart of man and the precious blood of our Saviour; who was *typified* by the goat that was slain, and the scape goat in the wilderness.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. v. p. 91.

To reduce surnames to a methode, is matter for a Ramist, who should haply finde it to be a *Typocosmic*.

Camden. Remains, p. 112.

Great father of the gods, when, for our crimes,
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant-king, the terrour of his age,
The *type* and true vicegerent of thy rage;
Thus punish him.

Dryden. Persius. Satire 3.

How many passages of the prophets by lazy readers are thought to have no use, which, as the star did the wise men, lead the attentive considerers to Christ; and so loudly and harmoniously, together with Moses's *typick* shades, utter those words of the Baptist's, Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world!

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. fol. 278. The Style of the Holy Scriptures.

Indeed the Mosaic law was intended for a single people only, who were to be shut in, as it were, from the rest of the world, by a fence of legal rites, and *typical* ceremonies; and to be kept by that means separate and unmixed, till the great antitype, the Messiah, should appear.

Atterbury. Sermon 4, vol. i. p. 134.

Thus, for example, the words relating to Jonah carry but one meaning, the literal meaning, expressing such a fact; by them that fact expresses, prefigures, or *typifies* another fact of a higher and more important nature.

Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 8. Preface to Scripture Vindicated.

He who wishes to trace the art in its gradual progress, from the wooden and immoveable letter to the moveable and metal *type*, and to the completion of the whole contrivance, will receive satisfactory information from the annals of the elaborate *Mattaire*.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 81. Essay 135.

And where the peacock shows
His azure eyes, (Time) is tinctur'd black and red
With spots quadrangular of diamond form,
Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs *typical* of strife,
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.

Cowper. The Task, book iv.

Give us, say they, a bible-proof that God declared or revealed his intention of prefiguring the death of Jesus; or some better authority at least than a modern *typifier*, who deals only in similitudes and correspondences.

Warburton. Works, vol. ii. p. 103. Occasional Reflections.

It [the history of a mechanical art] often exhibits manual excellence united with such meanness of sentiment and vulgarity of manners, as unavoidably mingle disgust with admiration; but to the truth of this general remark, the annals of *typography* are a singular exception.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 82. Essay 135.

Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474. The first book printed in English was a translation.

Idler. No. 69.

In the possession of good men it [eloquence] cannot do so much good as a written discourse, sent into the wide world by the operation of that providential discovery, the *typographical* art, the most important in effect which the world ever received.

Knox. Works, vol. iii. p. 141. Winter Evening, 33.

It was printed, subjoined to Tully's Offices, in the infancy of the *typographic* art.

Warton. History of England. Poetry, vol. ii. p. 218.

There is a very ancient edition of this work (Justinian's Institutes) without date, place, or *typographer*.

Id. History of English Poetry. Additions, p. 189.

TYPHA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Tournefort from *τυφος*, a marsh, on account of the species growing in water or marshes. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Typhaceæ*. Generic character: ament double, both cylindrical, pannose on the top of the culm; upper ament male, having the perianths composed of three bristles, each with three stamens seated on the common stipe; lower ament female, having the perianths pappose, the ovaries stipitate, and the styles capillary; fruit a valveless utriculus, crowned by the style.

The English name of the genus is Cat's-tail. There are four known species—*T. latifolia*, *angustifolia*, *minor*, and *minima*; the three first are natives of Britain, and the latter of the Lake of Geneva; they are all water-plants, with erect culms, grass-like leaves, and brown tail-like aments of flowers. Haller says the roots of *T. latifolia* are eaten in salads, that cattle eat the leaves, and that the downy seeds serve for stuffing pillows. The leaves are sometimes used by coopers to introduce between the staves of their casks; they are frequently used for making mats, baskets, chair-bottoms, and sometimes for thatch. Rubens, and other Italian painters after him, have put it into the hand of Christ as a sceptre, when he was saluted as a king in mockery by Herod's soldiers. *T. angustifolia* is found in every part of the globe, in rivers, brooks, and ditches.

TYPHIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Isopod Crustaceans*.

Generic character. Superior antennæ thick, angularly bent, much shorter than the large head, and attached to its fore and under part; inferior antennæ attached on the under surface below the eyes, and on the sides of the mouth, slender, cylindrical, setaceous, consisting of four joints which fold on each other, so as to be entirely concealed beneath the head, although longer than the thorax; the last joint consists of two pieces; eyes large on the fore and lateral parts of the head; body oblong, convex, curved, divided into transverse segments, and on each side two oblong pointed movable plates; on the tip of the tail some little plates; ten pairs of legs, the first four two fingered.

This genus, first described by Risso, is remarkable for

TYPE.

TYPHIS.

TYPHIS. bending its body inwards, and converting itself almost into a ball, lapping over the lateral plates, so as to conceal all its under parts. They live on sandy bottoms, but rise to the surface of the sea occasionally in search of little *Æquoræ*, upon which they prey. Three species are described, of which *T. Ovoides*, Riss., a native of the Mediterranean, is the type.

TY-
PHLOPS.

TYPHLOPS, from the Greek τυφλωψ, *blind*, Schneid. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Serpentes*, order *Ophidia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Head of the same size as the body, which is vermiform, the former covered with plates, the latter with small imbricated scales; eyes scarcely visible, throat not dilatable; mouth very small; tongue long and forked; vent almost at the extremity of the body; one lung four times so large as the other.

This genus has great resemblance in the disposition of its scales to the Blind Worms, *Angues*. Its mouth is extremely small, and hence Spix has altered the generic term to *Stenostoma*, which is probably a better name than that used by Schneider, as they are not blind. Their general form is very similar to Earth Worms; they live in the ground, and feed on ants and termites, which is perhaps the reason of their eyes being protected with so thick skin. In some the head is obtuse, as—

T. Braminus, Cuv.; *Eryx Bram.* Daud. About six inches in length, and as thick as a swan-quill; the eyes are vertical, round, and slightly prominent; the general colour is cream-white, studded with innumerable black spots. It is found occasionally at Vizagapatam, and called by the natives *Rondou-taloulou-pam*.

The greater number have the muzzle depressed, obtuse, and furnished anteriorly with plates, as—

T. Reticulatus, Schn.; *Anguis Ret.*, Lin. From seven to eight inches long; upper parts blackish-ash, with a white spot in the centre of each scale; under parts yellowish-white. Is found at Surinam.

T. Septemstriatus, Schn. Is marked with seven streaks; has the tail larger than the head, and terminating in a kind of appendix or obtuse elongation.

T. Crocatus, Cuv.; *Ang. Croc.*, Gmel. About a foot long; muzzle very long; eyes at the top of the head; lower jaw very short, of a greenish-black colour, with the top of the head, sides, belly, a broad band on the tail, and a point on its tip, yellow. Is a native of Surinam.

To these also may be added, *T. Undecimstriatus*, Cuv.; *T. Cinereus*, Schn.; *T. Leucorhous*, Oppel.

In some the front of the muzzle is covered with a single broad plate, of which the anterior edge is rather cutting.

T. Lumbricalis, Schn.; *Ang. Lumbr.* Lin. About eight inches long, and as thick as a goose-quill; caudal extremity of the body larger than the fore part; lower jaw shorter than the upper; tail very short, and terminating in a hard pointed scale; its colour is livid-white. It is a native of the Greek Archipelago, and specially of Cyprus, and is also found in the East Indies.

T. Leucogaster, Pr. Max. About fifteen inches long; all the upper parts dusky reddish-grey; sides and under parts whitish, the middle of the scales being dusky reddish-grey, and their margins white, so that the sides and belly have the appearance of being overspread with a white network. It is a native of Brazil.

Some have the muzzle terminating in a little conical point, and the tail enveloped in a little oval horny shield, as—

T. Philippinus, Cuv. Eighteen inches long, and completely blackish. Native of the Philippine Islands.

T. Oxyrhynchus, Cuv.; *Ang. Oxyrh.*, Schn. The muzzle is narrow and rufous; dusky brown above, and paler beneath; the horny shield on the tail rufous. Is found in the East Indies.

See Schneider, *Historia Amphibiorum*; Daudin, *Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Prince zu Wied, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*.

TYPHONIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Schotte, from τυφων, in mythology, a giant, the son of Titan and Terra. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Aroideæ*. *Generic character*: spath convolute at the base, self-coloured; spadix a little elongated, with aggregate paranthia which are beneath the stamens; ovarium containing one ovulum each, fixed to its bottom, and therefore erect.

A genus separated from *Arum*, consisting of four known species, all natives of the East Indies, one of which is *T. Orixense*, the *Arum Orixense* of Roxburgh. The leaves rise simultaneous with the flowers and are entire; the peduncles are elongated.

TYPHULA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Fries, from *typha*, the reed-mace, which it sometimes resembles in miniature. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. *Generic character*: receptacle somewhat cylindrical, distinct from the capillary stem, bearing sporules on every side, as obsolete.

This genus, which has been separated from *Clavaria*, consists of five known British species, small, white, brownish-black or reddish-brown plants growing on dead or fallen leaves, decaying vegetable substances, and rotten wood. The genus is nearly allied to *Clavaria* and *Pistillaria*, which, like the present, is separated from the first.

TYRAN, v.

TYRANNE, or

TYRANT,

TYRANNESS,

TYRANNY,

TYRANNISH,

TYRANNICK,

TYRANNICAL,

TYRANNICALLY,

TYRANNICIDE,

TYRANNIZE, v.

TYRANNOUS,

TYRANNOUSLY.

Fr. *tyran*, tyranniser; It. *tiranno*, *tirannizzare*; Sp. *tyrano*, *tyranizar*; Lat. *tyranus*; Gr. *τυραννος*, the cause of the appellation may be—that they dwell in towers (*turres*) or palaces; the word was used originally for a king or prince or chief. Lye says—A. S. *tir*, was Quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator, any leader, prince, master, or commander; and hence perhaps he adds the *τυραννος* of the

Greeks. This brings the word home to the verb *tir-an*, to tear, to prey upon; an origin which will suit very well with the use of the word as explained by Smith; but not to the just and merciful of Potter. See the Quotations from those writers.

This shold a rightwise love have in his thought,
And nat be like *tiraunts* of Lombardie,
That han no reward byt at *tyrannie*,
For he that king or lorde is naturell,
Him ought nat be *tiraunt* ne cruell.

Chaucer. *Prologue to Legende of Good Women*, p. 302.

He had of counsell many one,
Amonge the whiche there was one,
By name whiche Berillus hight,
And he bethought hym, how he might
Unto this *tyranne* do likynge.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 232.

TY-
PHLOPS.

TYRAN.

TYRAN.
—
TYRAN-
NUS.

Of *tyrannie* and crueltee
By this ensample a kynge maie see
Hym selfe, and eke his counsell bothe,
Howe they ben to mankynde lothe,
And to the god abhominable.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 232.

So as these olde gestes seyne
The proude *tyrannisse* Romeyne
Tarquinius, whiche was than kynge,
And wrought many a wrongfull thyng.

Id. *Ib.* p. 242.

And after all the remenant
He shall vpon his couenant
Gouerne, and lede in suche a wise,
So that there be no *tyrannise*,
Wherof that he is people greue.

Id. *Ib.* book viii. p. 274.

A *tyrant* they name him, who by force commeth to the monarchy
against the will of the people, breaketh lawes already made, at
his pleasure, maketh other without the aduise and consent of the
people, and regardeth not the wealth of his commons, but the
aduancement of himselfe, his faction and kindred.

Smith. *Commonwealth*, book i. ch. vii. p. 6.

They blame Lewes the xi. for bringing the administration-
royall of Fraunce, frō the lawfull and regulate raigne, to the abso-
lute and *tyrannical* power and gouernment.

Id. *Ib.* p. 7.

For, what ciuill countrey hath euer suffered themselues to be
conquered by so few men as they were; to be deprived of their
naturall king, and to be *tyrannized* ouer thus long, but they?

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. ii. part ii. *The Portugall Voyage*.

With his false doctryne, capciouse othes, articles, and interroga-
tions he shall fraudelently deceyue and trappe the simple inno-
cents and shed their blode *tyrannously*.

Joye. *Exposicioun of Daniel*, ch. vii. fol. 119.

What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore,
And adding anguish to the bitter wound
With which their lives thou launchedst long afore,
By heaping stormes of trouble on them daily more!

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 6.

But his familiar friends above all rebuked him, saying he was
to be accounted no better than a beast, if for fear of the name of
Tyrant, he would refuse to take upon him a kingdom: which is
the most just and honourable estate, if one take it upon him that
is an honest man.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 72. *Solon*.

This encouraged the Irish Grandees (their O's and Mac's) to
rent and *tyrant* it in their respective seignieuries, whilst such
English who were planted there had nothing native (save their
surnames) left.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 141. *Buckinghamshire*.

They were by law of that proud *tyrannesse*, [Covetise]
Provokt with Wrath and Envyes false surmise,
Condemned to that dongeon mercilesse,
Where they should live in wo, and dye in wretchednesse

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 6.

I can forget
The barbarous usage; and though thou to me
(When I was in thy power) didst shew thyself
A most insulting *tyranness*, I to thee
May prove a gentle mistriss.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Prophetess*, act iv. sc. 4.

They say that he answered his friends, that principality and
tyranny was indeed a goodly place: howbeit there was no way for
a man to get out, when he was entred into it.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 72. *Solon*.

TYRAN.
—
TYRAN-
NUS.

The crocodile with running deepes in love,
By land and water of *tyrannicke* pow'r,
With upmost iawes which (and none else) do move,
Whose cleansing first is sweet, oft after sou'r.

Surling. *Doomes-Day. The Third Houre*.

Brutus being chosen Consul of Rome by the general voice of
the whole people, chased out of the city Tarquinius Superbus who
raigned *tyrannically*.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 744.

Whosoever is most unreasonable and importunate, he will ever
tyrannize and domineer over such an one, forcing by his impudency
the bashfulness of the other.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 136. *Of Bashfulness*.

The example of Læna the courtisan is most rare and singular,
who for all the dolorous tortures that could be devised, would
never bewray Harmodius and Aristogiton, who slew the *tyrannous*
king.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. xxiii.

There being both together in the flood,
They each at other *tyrannously* flew;
Ne ought the water cooled their whot bloud,
But rather in them kindled choler new.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 2.

They would then, in all probability, open their mines, and
gladly embrace a traffick of such mutual convenience to both
nations; for then their gold, instead of proving an incitement to
enslave them, would procure them weapons to assert their liberty,
to chastise their *tyrants*, and to secure themselves for ever from
the Spanish yoke.

Anson. *Voyages*, book i. ch. ix. p. 129.

Tyravros, by the antient Greeks, was applied to all Kings, as well
the just and merciful, as the cruel, and whom we now call *Tyran-
nical*: but in more modern ages, was appropriated to that latter
sort, and became a name of the greatest ignominy and detestation.

Potter. *Antiquities*, book ii. ch. xii.

These poor prisoners eat nothing but rice and drink water, and
are *tyrannically* insulted over by their rigid creditors, till the debt
is satisfied.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 78. *Anno* 1688.

This prince and his minister had strained prerogative to the
utmost and had governed by it very *tyrannically*.

Lord Bolingbroke. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 249. *A Discourse upon
Parties*.

LYND. You want not cunning, what you please to prove,
But my poor heart knows only how to love,
And, finding this, you *tyrannize* the more.

Dryden. *The Conquest of Granada*.

We love the man, the paltry pageant you:
We the chief patron of the commonwealth,
You the regardless author of it's woes:
We for the sake of liberty a king,
You chains and bondage for a *tyrant's* sake.

Cowper. *The Task*, book v.

From the vulgar crowd
Though Superstition, *tyranness* abhor'd,
The reverence due to this majestic pair
With threats and execration still demands.

Akenside. *Pleasures of the Imagination*, book i.

Th' oppression of a *tyrannous* control
Can find no warrant there.

Cowper. *The Task*, book vi.

The law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fel-
low-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil
liberty of mankind; but every want and causeless restraint of the
will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or
a popular assembly, is a degree of *tyranny*.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book i. ch. i. p. 126.

T Y R A N N U S.

TYRANNUS, Briss.; *Tyrant*, Lath. In Zoology, a
genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*,
order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak stout, long, straight, wide,
and depressed, toothed near the tip, which is suddenly

bent down, and bristled at its base; lower mandible
slightly flattened beneath, sharp, and turned up at the
tip; nostrils lateral, basal, round, and patulous; wings
of moderate size; three toes in front, of which the outer
two are connected at their base, and one behind.

TYRAN-
NUS.

This genus, originally instituted by Brisson as a section of *Muscicapa*, has since been adopted by Vieillot, Cuvier, Swainson, and others. Temminck, however, considering that they do not exhibit sufficiently decided generic characters, has left them among the Fly-catchers, *Muscicapæ*, of which they form a considerable number. Swainson, on the other hand, in his *Natural History and Classification of Birds*, has converted Vieillot's genus into the sub-family *Tyranninæ*, and divided it into five genera and two sub-genera, in which he has been followed by Jardine. The species, however, which he has classed in these new genera do not always agree with the characters assigned to them, when compared with the descriptions of those species previously given by him in the *Journal of the Royal Institution*, vol. xx. p. 267, and subsequently in the *Fauna Boreali-Americana*, vol. ii. For all useful purposes, the sections he has pointed out in the *Journal* just mentioned are amply sufficient. They are all natives of America, supplying the place of the *Drongos* in the Old World, and connect the Shrikes, *Lani*, with the Flycatchers, *Muscicapæ*. The Tyrants are fierce, courageous, and active, feed on insects generally, some species also on dead carcases, according to Azara, and some fish like King-fishers, and eat lizards, as noticed by Swainson. Usually they sit perched upon a twig, and dart upon such insects as come within their notice; but some chase their prey upon the ground. Most of the species live either in or upon the borders of woods or thickets, but occasionally some are found on the edges of streams.

Sect. I.—Beak strong and large; wings of moderate size, the inner webs of the primary quills are entire; caudal quills of equal length.

These nearly approach the Blackcaps, *Psaris*; are very carnivorous, but, from the small size of their wings, have no very extended flight.

T. Pitangua, Swains.; *Lanius Pitang.*, Lin.; *Muscicapa Pitang.*, Licht.; *le Tyran du Brésil*, Buff.; *Bienteveo* or *Puitaga*, Azar. About nine inches and a quarter in length, and rather more bulky than our Common Shrike; beak black; gape bright yellow; forehead greyish-white, sometimes intermingled with black; middle of the top of the head bright yellow, sides and back of the head, and a broad patch extending from the angles of the mouth, through the eyes and upon the ears, black; a white streak passes from the forehead, above each eye, and meets on the back of the head, forming a crown; upper parts rufous greyish-brown; chin and throat white; other under parts bright citron-yellow, most brilliant on the belly and vent; alar coverts and quills dark-greyish-brown, their anterior edges bordered with rufous-brown, as is also the tail; legs black. The female nearly resembles the male, but has the beak shorter, the streak over the eye towards the nostrils ash-grey, and the hinder alar quills edged with whitish. The *Bentavi*, as it is called by the Brazilians, is very common in their country and in Paraguay, in the fields which are patched with bushes, in the neighbourhood of dwellings, in plantations, and on the edges of woods or in pastures among the cattle, where it sits commonly upon a stone, a clump of earth, an old tree stump, or in the thickest bushes, and is continually uttering its shrill *tictivi*, *tictivi*, or *bintivi*, as the Brazilians say. It is a restless, active, inquisitive,

and quarrelsome bird, jealously follows its mate with a loud noise, and is often fighting with its fellows. They frequently fly from their perch to the ground, when they notice an insect. They probably feed on beetles and locusts, as the remains of these have been found in their gizzards. At pairing time their cry is very shrill, and they are more than usually active; males and females flying constantly together, and in vying with each other, exhibit the beautiful yellow feathering of the head. Their nests are found in spring, and in the beginning of autumn, in the fork of a thick bush or not very high tree, consisting of a large thick round ball of moss, leaves, stubble, and feathers, with a little round entrance in front, and containing four bluish eggs, spotted with violet and black.

T. Sulphuratus, Vieill.; *Lan. Sulph.*, Lin.; *le Bécarde à ventre jaune*, Buff.; *Nei-nei*, Azar. This species, described both by Vieillot and Swainson, as a *Tyrannus*, is considered by Prince zu Wied as more properly a distinct genus, which he names *Scaphorynchus*, on account of the peculiar form of its beak, which he describes as being "strong, bulky, swelling, broader than its height, its ridge angular, slightly vaulted, hooked at its point and armed with a small tooth, the lateral edges in front of the rather compressed, superior, maxillary bones scalloped, the edge of the lower mandible, in front of the point, notched, the symphysis roundish and sloped." The bird's length is nine inches and three-quarters; beak blackish; irides greyish-brown; upper and lateral parts of the head blackish-brown, the feathers on the vertex being bright yellow at their root, and blackish only at their tip; upon the forehead a little white; from the lore a broad white streak passes over each eye to the back of the head, but are not united as in the last species; upper parts greyish-brown, with a strong tinge of olive-green on the back; large wing-coverts and quills tinged with rufous-brown, and the hinder ones partially edged with white; the hinder edges of the quills tawny-yellow; chin and throat white; all the other under parts brilliant gamboge yellow; inner wing-coverts pale yellow; tail dusky greyish-brown, the outer edges of the quills reddish-brown; legs blackish. The *Nei-nei* is very common throughout the whole of South America, between the tropics, specially in Brazil and Guiana. It has been well named by Azara, from its distinct utterance of the syllables *nei*, *nei*, or *gnei*, *gnei*, in a high but not very loud tone; is less common than the *Bentavi*, and lives singly or in pairs in bushes, woods, and especially on the edges of thickets. It may be noticed flying backwards and forwards from the ground to a branch, upon which, after having devoured an insect, it sharpens its beak. It often keeps upon the thick tops of trees, but constantly in motion, hopping from branch to branch, and uttering its cry. Its habits are very similar to the *Bentavi*, but it prefers the woods, and more rarely approaches human habitations. Azara states that it approaches dead animals to carry away the remnants and little bits of flesh which have been left by the Caracaras. And Swainson mentions that he has taken from its stomach entire lizards, of such size as to render it astonishing how the bird could have swallowed them. Hence the name *Saurophagus*, applied to the genus, of which he makes this species the type.

T. Cinereus, Vieill.; *Cinereous Tyrant*. Nine inches in length; beak black; head streaked on the sides with black and white; throat, belly, and base of the alar

TYRAN-
NUS.

TYRAN-
NUS.

quills white; tail and feet black. Is a native of South America.

T. Calcaratus, Swains.; *Spiny-footed Tyrant*. Is eight inches in length; and very remarkable for a series of seven or eight small, but very acute, spines like the teeth of a saw, placed at the back of the tarsus, adjoining the knee: as they descend, they diminish in size, and unite to a series of small scales extending to the base of the tarsus; general colour dull olive-grey, paler beneath, and tinged with dirty yellow; tarsi short, weak, and blackish. Is found in the province of Bahia, but is rare, and its habits not known.

Of the following species Swainson composes his genus *Tyrannula*, which, however, excepting its general small size, has not any very definite character.

T. Audax, Swains.; *Muscicapa Aud.*, Lath. Eight inches in length; head brown, with a slight golden-yellow crest, one white band passes around the head above the eyes, and another from the corner of the mouth passes on to the ears; upper parts blackish-brown, mingled with white, each feather having its centre brown, and its edges white; under parts white, and the centre of each feather slightly streaked with brownish, which is deepest on the throat and chest; vent pale yellow; alar quills brown, edged with whitish, caudal quills brown with rufous edges; legs black. Not a very common species, and seemingly confined to the northern part of Brazil.

T. Crinitus, Swains.; *Muscicapa Crin.*, Gmel.; *le Moucherolle de Virginie à Huppe verte*, Buff.; *Great Crested Flycatcher*, Wils. Eight and a half inches long; bill blackish; irides hazel; feathers on the top of the head pointed, with dark brown centres and ragged edges, forming a sort of crest; upper parts dull greenish-olive; wing-coverts pale drab, crossed with two dull white bars, primaries bright ferruginous; throat and upper part of the chest delicate ash, other under parts sulphurous yellow; tail slightly forked, its interior vanes bright ferruginous; legs and feet bluish-black. This species appears in Pennsylvania early in May, and builds in a hollow tree, a scanty nest, consisting of loose hay, Guinea fowls' feathers, bristles, dog's hair, and pieces of cast snake's skin; in it are found four dull cream-coloured eggs, thickly marked with purple, as if lined with a pen. It feeds on insects, and is specially fond of bees; towards the latter end of summer it also eats berries, particularly huckle-berries, which are principally the food of the young birds. They more commonly keep to the woods, and have no song, but their loud harsh squeak is easily distinguished. Both Swainson and Vieillot consider the *Louisiana Flycatcher*, described by Latham, as identical with this species.

T. Acadicus, Swains.; *Muscicapa Querula*, Wils.; *Small Green-crested Flycatcher*, Wils. Five and a half inches in length; beak dark brown above and flesh-coloured beneath; irides hazel; ocular circlelets yellowish white; upper parts olive-green, under pale greenish-yellow, darkest on the breast; wings deep brown, with two bars of yellowish-white; legs and feet pale ash. It inhabits deep, lonely woods, sits on the lower branches, uttering continually a sudden sharp squeak, which is heard at a great distance, and as it flies from tree to tree, makes a low querulous note, resembling the twitterings of chickens beneath the wings of the hen. It makes its appearance in Pennsylvania from the South, about the middle of May, but does not pass farther northwards than Newfoundland.

T. Pusillus, Swains. Very nearly resembles the last species, its colours being the same, but is distinguished by its smaller size, being only five inches long, by its bill being broader in the middle, and the upper mandible also pale, by its wings being shorter and rounded, which, in the last species, are longer and rather pointed. It has been shot in the arctic regions, as high as Carlton House, and extends southward to Mexico.

T. Fuscus, Jard.; *Muscicapa Nunciola*, Wils.; *le Gobemouche noirâtre de la Caroline*, Buff.; *Pewit*, Bartr. Six inches in length; beak black; irides hazel; head plumage loose, and of a deep brownish-black, upper parts dusky olive; under parts pale yellow; wings and tail deep dusky, each feather of the former edged with yellowish-white, the latter forked and widening greatly towards the tip; legs black. Is spread over America from Canada to Florida, numbers of them wintering in the Carolinas and Georgia. In New York they are called *Phæby Birds*. They arrive in Pennsylvania about the first week in March, and continue till the latter end of October or beginning of November. Their favourite resort is the sides of streams, under or near bridges, in caves, &c.; here they sit on a twig calling out *pewée*, *pewittilee pe-wée*, occasionally darting after insects, and returning to their perch. Towards the latter end of March they build on some projection beneath a bridge, in a cave, or open well, often under a shed, &c., making their nest large and solid, of mud mixed with moss, and lined with flax and horsehair; in it are deposited five pure white eggs, with two or three red dots at their large end. Towards the middle of June the bird becomes mute.

T. Richardsonii, Swains.; *Short-legged Pewit*. Nearly of the same size as the preceding, to which it has very close resemblance, but is distinguished by the beak being less elevated and compressed, by the ridge of the upper mandible being less distinct and the sides more dilated; and by its feet being much smaller, and the tail more forked; the head crest is thick and lengthy, the upper plumage more olive, and the under more olive-white; the length of the corresponding alar quills also differs. It was found in the neighbourhood of Cumberland House, frequenting moist shady woods, by the banks of the rivers and lakes.

T. Barbirostris, Swains. More nearly approaches the last species in the peculiar tint of its upper plumage, and its thick incumbent crest.

T. Sayi, Swains.; *Muscicapa Sayi*, Bonap.; *Say's Flycatcher*. Seven inches in length; very similar to *T. Fuscus*, but distinguished by having the beak long, straight, and remarkably flattened, the upper mandible very slightly emarginate and blackish, the lower much dilated, and pale horn colour; irides brown; upper parts dull cinnamon-brown, of a deeper shade on the head; throat and breast of same colour, gradually merging into the pale rufous of the belly; primary quills dusky, tinged with cinnamon, and having brown shafts; tail blackish-brown; feet blackish. Is found in Mexico, and extends as high northward as Carlton House. Peale states that the bird he took on the Arkansas river had its nest, in July, built on a tree, of moss and clay, with a few blades of dried grass, and the young were then just ready to fly.

T. Virescens, Jard.; *Muscicapa Rapax*, Wils.; *Wood Pewee*. Six inches in length; lower mandible yellow; head dusky-brown; upper parts dusky-olive, inclining to greenish, under parts pale yellowish-white;

TYRAN-
NUS.

TYRAN-
NUS.

tail forked. It does not appear in Pennsylvania till the middle of May, and retires southwards about the middle of September. It frequents high timbered woods, where there is little underwood, sits on high dead branches, calling out in a feeble tone, *peto wāy, peto way, pee way*, and occasionally darts out upon insects, or, making a circular sweep of thirty or forty yards, snaps up numbers of them with great activity. It builds on the upper side of a limb or branch, forming its nest externally of moss, without mud, and lining it with soft materials; in it five white eggs are deposited.

T. Trailii, Audub. Is stated by Jardine to come nearest this species, but differs in some parts of its plumage, as well as its habits.

Sect. II.—*Beak of moderate size; wings long, their outer quills sinuated; tail of moderate size, and nearly equal; tarsi short.*

T. Crassirostris, Swains., *Thick-beaked Tyrant*. Nine and a quarter inches long; beak stout; head furnished with an indistinct crest; upper parts pale greyish-brown, deepest on the head, primary quills and tail; the upper coverts of the latter tinged with rufous, and the first primary very pointed; chin and throat pure white; under parts pale yellow. Is a native of the hottest parts of Mexico, and lives on large trees, from whence it drives away other birds.

T. Vociferans, Swains.; *Noisy Tyrant*. Eight and a half inches long; beak much smaller, but broader than in the last species; upon the top of the head an indistinct tuft of orange feathers; remainder of the head, neck, and throat, slate colour; upper parts greyish tinged with olive; wings very long; their first primaries pointed; under parts pale yellow; tail and its coverts deep black. Is found in the neighbourhood of Mexico, perched upon the very tops of the trees, and screaming loudly on the approach of any other bird. It is stated to be fearless of attacking falcons.

The following genus is the type of Swainson's *Tyrannus*.

T. Intrepidus, Vieill.; *Muscicapa Tyrannus*, Lin.; *le Tyran de la Caroline*, Buff.; *Field Martin* or *King Bird*, Wils. About eight inches long; bill glossy black; upper parts generally dark slaty-ash; head and tail nearly black, the latter tipped with white, the crown feathers of the former, although not making a crest, are capable of erection, and exhibiting a bed of rich orange or flame colour, which does not appear when they are depressed; wings brownish, the quills and coverts edged with dull white; throat and all the under parts pure white, except the upper part of the chest, which is tinged with ash; legs and feet black, seamed with grey. The female has the plumage above more brown, a smaller streak of paler orange on the crown, and the white edging of the tail broader. The King Bird arrives in Pennsylvania towards the latter end of April, in small parties of five or six; and are silent till they begin to pair and build their nest, (which takes place in the early part of May,) at no great height from the ground, consisting of small twigs, withered flowers of the yarrow and others interwoven with tow and wool, so as to render it very compact; internally it is lined with dry fibrous grass and horsehair, and the female deposits five pale cream-coloured eggs, with a few large deep purple and some small brown ones, mostly towards the large end. At this time the male is extremely fierce in the protection of its mate and of its nest, attacking indiscriminately every

intruder which approaches its habitation, be it hawk, crow, bald eagle, or the great black eagle. So soon as the King Bird perceives one of the latter kind, it rises in the air considerably above it, and darts down upon its back; again and again it remounts to descend with great violence, and at the same time keeping up a shrill and rapid twitter. These attacks are often continued for the distance of a mile, and the Eagle is only relieved from one of these plagues to be tormented by another. The flight of this bird is similar to that of a Hawk, hovering and settling over a field till it perceives an insect suited to its liking, when with a sudden sweep it stoops upon and seizes it, and then rises again to be on the look out for more. It often settles on tops of rank weeds, there waiting the approach of its prey, and is very fond of the large black gad-fly. Bees also are great favourites with it; and as it often allows many to pass before it singles out one for its prey, some of the American farmers imagine that it feeds only on the drones, and not on the working bees. Wilson considers the King Bird as of great use to the agriculturist, not only by the destruction it makes among noxious insects and their larvæ, but also by driving away the Crows, Hawks, and Eagles, which have little relish for its society.

T. Crudelis, Swains.; *Grey-breasted Tyrant*. Eight inches and a half in length; beak black; head and back of the neck light cinereous, as is also the front of the neck, but paler; auriculars deep black, upon the top of the head a bright orange crest; upper parts dingy olive, under bright yellow; alar quills brownish and sharp pointed, their coverts and the middle quills edged with whitish; caudal quills black, as are also the very short tarsi. Is a native of the northern part of Brazil, and Swainson mentions of it, that whilst "sitting in the house, he suddenly heard a splash close to the window, and on looking out, saw one of these birds perched upon a dead branch hanging over the water, plunging and drying itself. Intent upon watching, he saw it, within a quarter of an hour, dive into the lake two successive times, after some small fish or aquatic insects, precisely like a King-fisher; this action was done with amazing celerity, and it then took to its former station to plume and dry its feathers."

T. Dominicensis, Briss.; *St. Domingo Tyrant*, Lath. Nine inches in length; it has been long confounded with *T. Intrepidus*, from which it is distinguished by its beak being stronger and more convex; upper parts light ashy-grey, tinged with rufous on the wing-coverts; chest greyish, belly white; vent yellow; tail black. Is found on the sea-coast of Mexico.

T. Leucotis, Swains.; *le Barbichon de Cayenne*, Buff.; *White-eared Tyrant*. Seven inches in length; crest yellow, cheeks and a streak above the eye white; hind head black; upper parts deep greyish-brown, with deeper spots on the back; throat white, becoming greyish on the chest, and yellow on the belly; wing-coverts and scapulars edged with white; caudal quills and their coverts edged with ferruginous; legs black. Native of Northern Brazil.

T. Ferox, Swains.; *le Petit Tyran de Cayenne*, Buff.; *Brown-crested Tyrant*. Rather more than seven inches long; crest on the top of the head brown; cheeks ashy; upper parts deep greyish-brown tinged with olive; throat white; belly pale yellowish; alar quills brown, secondaries and coverts tinged with rufous and edged with white; tail brown; tarsi black. Native of South America.

TYRAN-
NUS.

TYRAN-
NUS.

Sect. III.—*Wings of moderate length; tail even; tarsi lengthy.*

The length and strength of the tarsi in this section are so strongly contrasted with their shortness and comparative weakness in the other species, that Swainson is led to believe they live upon the ground, and feed principally on apterous insects.

T. Cinereus, Swains.; *Muscic. Cin.*, Gmel.; *le Gobe-Mouche roux de Cayenne*, Briss.; *Rufous-bellied Fly-catcher*, Lath. Eight inches in length; upper mandible brown, lower yellowish; head, neck, and throat cinereous, darkest above, whilst the feathers beneath have their edges nearly white; shafts of the crown-feathers black; wings and middle of the back rufous, merging into bright ferruginous on the rump; under surface and tail rufous; tarsi pale, with a series of small reticulated posterior scales. Is a native of Brazil.

T. Rufescens, Swains. *Yellow-rumped Tyrant*. About six inches and three quarters in length, and though of smaller size, yet nearly allied to the last species; upper parts rufous-brown, changing to buffy-yellow on the rump and upper tail-coverts; wing-coverts dusty black tipped with rufous-brown; three bands of the latter also mark the wing; from the chin to the breast light brown; belly white; vent and under tail-coverts tinged with yellow; tarsi pale, and as in the last species.

T. Ambulans, Swains.; *Walking Tyrant*. Rather more than seven inches in length; beak black, and rather long; front and sides of the head greyish-brown, and the crest orange; upper parts drab coloured brown, under parts yellow, inclining to white on the chin and throat; wings and tail deep brown, the side feathers of the latter tipped with white; legs long and stout. Is found in the neighbourhood of Pernambuco, and according to Swainson, "habitually frequents the ground upon which it walks, and occasionally runs like a lark; it nevertheless is an air-feeding bird, for during these excursions it is perpetually making short and nearly perpendicular flights after such insects as have just taken wing." Notwithstanding every watchfulness on his part, Swainson could never detect this bird using its feet in any other situation than on the ground.

T. Nengeta, Swains.; *Black and White-winged Tyrant*. About the size of a blackbird, nine inches in length; upper parts, breast, and flanks cinereous grey; the throat and belly white; across the front, from eye to eye, a white line; space between the eye and gape black, and below the ears a black streak joins the lower mandible; wings and tail black; the wing-coverts and scapulars edged with grey; primary quills marked with a white band at their base, widening as it approaches the lesser quills, of which two are pure white, tipped only with black; the first two quill-feathers notched, and obsoletely pointed; tail half concealed by its coverts slightly forked, of a deep black colour, broadly tipped with greyish-white; legs black. Is a native of Brazil, has very great resemblance to the American Mocking Bird, but is distinguished by the depression of the base of its bill. According to Latham, the species in Guiana assemble in flocks near watery places and utter loud cries.

Sect. IV.—*Wings long; inner webs of the primary quills sinuated; tail very long and forked.*

The species in this section form the subgenus *Milvulus* of Swainson's last arrangement.

VOL. XXVIII.

TYRAN-
NUS.

T. Savanna, Vieill.; *Musicapa Tyrannus*, Lin.; *le Tyran à queue fourchue de Cayenne*, Buff.; *Fork-tailed Fly-catcher*, Pen. Fourteen inches in length, of which the tail measures ten; bill black; upper part of the head, cheeks, and nape, velvet black; feathers on the crown slender, and orange-yellow at their base, but not visible till erected; upper parts greyish-ash, becoming much darker behind, and changing into black on the tail-coverts; all the under parts of the body, wings, and tail-coverts pure white; wings dusky, the coverts rather lighter at their edges and tips, outer three quills having a remarkably deep notch on their inner webs near the tip; caudal quills black, the outer one white on its narrow outer web, and the shaft beneath for three-fourths of its length; outer two caudal quills ten inches long, and the middle two scarcely two inches. Is a native of Guiana, and regularly visits the southern states of the American Union, but rarely the northern. Is solitary, remains sitting long on the branch of a tree, occasionally darting on insects which fly across it; or it descends to the tufts of herbage in the partially inundated savannahs, where it flirts its tail like the Wagtails. Besides insects, it occasionally feeds on berries. Prince Charles Bonaparte states, that it may be easily confounded with either of the following species:—

T. Bellulus, Vieill., which however is larger, and has a much longer tail, also a black collar, extending from each corner of the eye, and edging the white throat; a white streak passes from behind the eye to the hind head; the head is also of the same bluish-grey as the upper parts, and the under parts are the same, with a narrow brown streak on each feather. It is a native of Brazil.

T. Violentus, Vieill. Ten inches and a half in length, beak black; feathers of the crown very close, yellow with black tips; upper parts bluish-ash, and the wings brown; under parts white; alar and caudal quills black, and the under wing-coverts slightly tinged with yellow. Is a native of Paraguay, and called by the Guaranis *Guira yctapa*, or Scissor bird. It sits on open elevated spots, whence it may dart upon passing insects, pursuing them much as do the Swallows. They make their nest in a dry bush, wide and deep, building it with earth, and lining it with small roots and cotton down.

T. Forficatus, Say; *Muscicapa Forf.* Gmel.; *le Moucherolle à queue fourchue de Mexique*, Buff.; *Swallow-tailed Tyrant*. Eleven inches in length; beak black; irides brown; upper part of the head and neck light grey; back and scapulars darker, and tinged with reddish-brown; rump grey, tinged with black, and upper tail-coverts deep black; under parts milk white, the flanks tinged with red; under tail-coverts pale rose; wings above brownish-black; upper coverts and secondaries margined externally, and tipped with dull white; under wing-coverts white, tinged with rose; axillaries above and beneath bright scarlet; caudal quills deep velvet black tipped with dull white, and having the base of their shafts white, the outer three are of a pale roseaceous colour for some distance from their base; the tail is much forked, the outer quill measuring five and a half inches, but the sixth little more than two. This bird is said to be confined to the Trans-Mississippian regions, lying on the south-western frontier of the United States, especially frequenting the scanty forests, extending here and there along the Arkansaw, Canadian, and Platte rivers. This species is as bold as the King bird; its note consists of a chirping note, *tsch*,

TYRAN-
NUS.
—
TYROL. *tsch*, resembling that of the Prairie Dog, (*Arctomys Ludovicianus*), which "for a moment," says Say, "induced the belief that a village of the Marmot was near, but we were soon undeceived by the appearance of the beautiful *Tyrannus Forficatus* in full pursuit of a crow. Not at first view recognizing the bird, the fine elongated tail-plumes occasionally diverging in a furcate manner, and again closing together, to give direction to the aerial evolutions of the bird, seemed like extraneous processes of dried grass or twigs of a tree adventitiously attached to the tail, and influenced by currents of wind."

T. Longipennis, Swains.; *Grey fork-tailed Tyrant*. This species is about the same size as the *T. Savanna*,

but its beak is smaller and more depressed; the crown feathers are streaked with blackish; entire plumage cinereous or slaty, excepting the throat, which is nearly white; wings smoky; tail deeply forked and sooty, its two long quills edged with white. Is a native of Brazil.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Wilson, *American Ornithology*; Prince Maximilian, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*; Buffon, *Histoire des Oiseaux*; Swainson, *On the Tyrant Shrikes of America in Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts*; Vieillot, in *Dictionnaire Nouveau d'Histoire Naturelle*.

TYRAN-
NUS.

—
TYROL.

TYRIMNUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Cassini, from τυρμια, *curd*, on account of the leaves being blotched with white. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustraneæ*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cynareæ*. Generic character: heads equal-flowered, the flowers of the ray neuter; involucre ovate; scales imbricate, often lanceolate, each furnished with a straight spine; receptacle fringed; corolla with a short tube, a five-cleft oblong limb, the segments subcorneous at top, bluntish, denticulated on the margin; stamens; filaments monadelphous at the apex, quite glabrous, rather pilose at the base; anthers with linear subulate appendages, without tails; style undivided at apex; genitals in the marginal flowers more or less abortive; fruit oblong, compressed, glabrous, shining; areola

terminal, girded by a cartilaginous ring, rather oblique at the base; nectary hardened, persistent; pappus of many series of filiform bristles which are annulate at the base, and rather scabrous at the apex.

This genus is intermediate between *Carduus* and *Galactis*, and consists of a single known species, *T. leucographis*, a native of the south of France; it is an erect, simple, or branched herb; the stem of which is cobwebbed, and the branches are elongated, tomentose, white, wingless, and one-headed; the leaves are oblong-lanceolate, sinuated, or bipinnatifid, decurrent, spotted with white above, more or less tomentose beneath, the margins and wings spiny-toothed; heads erect; corollas purple, in one variety white, and in another white tipped with purple.

T Y R O L.

Divisions. TYROL, The, a province of Austria, bounded on the East by the Duchies of Salzburg and Carinthia, South by Italy, West by Switzerland, and North by Baden and Bavaria. It may be divided into the German and Italian Tyrol, or more accurately into the Tyrol Proper, the Principality of Trent, and that of Brixen. The population has been estimated at 620,000, the larger proportion consisting of a robust and hardy peasantry.

Rivers. The mountain streams in a country where a plain is almost unknown are naturally numerous, but the rivers of the Tyrol of any note are but four, the Inn, Drave, Adige, and Eisach. The Inn, which rises in the Grison country, in Switzerland, flows through the Tyrol in a North-Eastern direction, passing by Inspruck and Kufstein, and there entering Bavaria takes its course to the Danube. The Adige, increased by the junction of the Eisach near Botzen, flows southward from its source, North of Glarus, and passing by Trent and Roveredo, runs parallel for some distance with the Lake of Garda, bends South-Eastward to Verona, and passing Legnago, and, near Rovigo, enters the Gulf of Venice between the mouths of the Bacchiglione and the Po di Levante. The Eisach River rises near the Brenner mountain and falls into the Adige; the Drave rises in the same ridge. There are several lakes, among them the Achen-see four miles long by one broad.

Superficies. The surface of this country is altogether mountainous, the chain of the Rhætian Alps being prolonged through it from Switzerland, taking the denomination of the Brenner. These Alps extend in a vast chain to the source of the Piave, having two other branches, one

stretching North-Eastward towards Bavaria, and another to the Southward of Trent. This central chain crosses the whole of the Tyrol and Duchy of Salzburg, entering Carinthia. The Northern branch passes through that part of the country called the Voralberg. The principal mountains here are the Flaxberg and Hogspix, and to the East of Pludenz the Grinser, the Sporgelberg, and the Haiterwandberg. Near Uaserait these mountains are composed of a schistose hornstone, or of a lamellated calcareous stone rich in veins of silver, lead, copper, and iron. This Northern range is of various height, while that behind it is of granite covered with perpetual snow, and the strata inclining to the East. The valley of Guyel, in this inferior ridge, is 2430 feet above the sea. Limestone forms mountains of considerable elevation between Nayerait and Lermos. Towards Inspruck the mountains become less elevated. Near Halle are mines of sal-gemme 5286 feet above the sea-level. The Southern chain constitutes the Tridentine Alps, and has several branches which extend into the Principality of Trente. The Westernmost ridge runs along the limits of the state, presenting the mountains of Trorno, Gleckberg, Andomello, Vergone, Alpo, and others to the East of the Lake of Garda. Other ridges appear beyond the Eisach; the principal mountain is called Mendola, at the head of the Val di Tassa. The exterior mountains of this chain are composed of a yellow calcareous stone of a coarse grain, containing marine bodies, and there are also beds of marble, porphyry, slate, granite, and, according to some, of lava. Near Brixen there are glaciers of this chain with points above them rising to

TYROL. 9600 feet. At the foot of the glacier of Steuben, a torrent flows from beneath a glacier out of a cavern of ice 19 feet wide and 30 high, the entrance being decorated with icy pyramids 50 feet in altitude, rising amphitheatrically one behind another above the cavern to the top of the glacier, which is 250 feet in height. This glacier is 4692 feet above the sea, and extends from East to West 15 miles. Though 430 feet lower than the glacier of Bois at Chamouni, it is much colder, from the larger quantity of ice in the Rhætian than in the Pennine Alps. The Brenner is extremely difficult of ascent, owing to the rocks on every side. It is 3897 feet above the city of Botzen. The name Brenner was given to this mountain from its attracting the electric fluid in summer, and causing dreadful storms, and the whole chain of the Rhætian Alps in the Tyrol has been named from it. The mountains of this extensive chain are very lofty and numerous. West of the Brenner are the Kaiser, the Arula, the Rhetico, and Gowper, while to the North-West tower the peaks of Lorenzen, Fartschal, and Tschafatfeh. The lofty Gafora of granite and glaciers of Duxer, 10 miles in extent, and to the South-West Mount Tributaun, are of the highest of the Great Brenner range. The most lofty of all is the Ortler Spilze, in the heart of enormous glaciers, in the territory of Sala. This mountain was never ascended until M. Gobbard of Inspruck got a chamois-hunter to make the attempt, and he succeeded. The elevation is 15,430 feet, and next Monts Blanc and Rosa, the highest of the Old World. The Gluckner, another mountain of this range, is 13,841 feet above the sea. Glaciers are found on all the Tyrolese mountains of this range; those of Guckler, Schalzer, Rosner, Stuben, Duxer and Teufferer are the most extensive.

Minerals.

The minerals in such a mountainous country as the Tyrol are various and in considerable number: silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, alum, sulphur, rock crystals of various colours, and almost every species of stone are found. Lermos is famous for an ancient silver and lead-mine. The Uaserait mines, about 30 miles from Inspruck, produce silver, lead, copper, and iron. South of Trent mines of considerable importance have been worked.

Inhabitants.

The Northern Tyrol produces corn and pasturage in the valleys, but the Southern is the most productive, and in every respect resembles the same parallel in Switzerland, being equally affected by the vicinity of glaciers and the difference of the elevations. The peasantry of the South dress in a singular manner, wearing stockings without feet, hats that resemble cones, with green silk hoods and green tassels dependent from the sides. The women wear large white worsted caps, in the shape of a sugar loaf, of five or six pounds weight, and increase their rotundity of form by putting on nine or ten petticoats. Some of the male peasantry wear blue smock frocks. In the towns the dress is very little different from that adopted in the country. The country people are a brave, hardy race, of simple manners, pure morals, and, as all mountaineers, great lovers of their country, but they are kept by the Austrian government in a prostrate state of dependence.

Agriculture.

In the Upper Tyrol the chief grain cultivated is Indian corn; and the whole valley of the Inn is in the hands of a small proprietary, so that pasture on the mountains must be compounded for, and is not free to all as it is in Switzerland. The rent is generally settled by a proportion of the dairy produce paid to the owner. Few

flocks of cattle are seen there on this account. The peasant is possessed of a cow and a couple of pigs, with ground for his Indian corn and a few vegetables, as well as some flax for working up in the family. He produces little surplus, and lives solely upon Indian corn and milk, fully as hard as a day-labourer in other countries. Indian corn is the support of life in the Tyrol, and is eaten in soup three times a day. If by any chance the peasant has a surplus, it may be sold for horses; the husks stuff his mattresses, and other parts supply fuel. A peasant is considered very opulent when he possesses about £1700 sterling, and one in easy respectable circumstances when he possesses half that sum. A peasant's farm of four acres would have a third in Indian corn, half an acre of wheat, another half acre in barley, an acre in grass and wood, a quarter of an acre in flax, and a quarter in a garden. The wheat and barley are sold and produce money for coffee, sugar, and wine; the flax is spun for clothing by the family. The grass is used as summer pasture for a cow, and the wood for burning; two pigs, and a litter of young ones, with a number of hens, complete the property. All is cultivated with the spade. Such is the account given of the mode of life of the Tyrolese peasantry by an intelligent traveller. The Indian corn is never known to fail in the Tyrol.

This singular country is entered from Munich after Seafeld, leaving Mittewald, in front of lofty snow-crowned mountain peaks. The Iser is crossed, and the country becomes more grand as the road approaches Seafeld, which is a small Alpine village at a considerable elevation, where snows lie not far off, until the first of June. It is inhabited principally by peasantry, and surrounded by firs.

Zirl is a small town on the road from the Bavarian Zirl, frontier to Inspruck, possessing few or no attractions, but finely situated upon an eminence above the level of the surrounding valley, and at a short distance from the river. The valley of the Inn is seen from thence, and the beauty of the spot is very striking on the side towards Inspruck.

Inspruck is the metropolis of the Tyrol, lying 2000 feet above the sea, and is a very beautiful town, distinguished for a number of handsome buildings. The suburbs are alike remarkable for cleanliness and elegance. The population is 13,000. The environs are represented as of enchanting beauty, picturesque scenery being everywhere lavished in its vicinity, while ruined baronial castles cover the surrounding eminences, the Tyrolean Alps towering in snowy grandeur over all. Houses are cheap, and the necessities of life still more so in this little capital of the Tyrol. There is a theatre, in which German pieces are represented; also a casino, and the Rennplatz, a square, surrounded by very handsome edifices, where, and on the bridge, is the favourite walk of the citizens. Here is a convent of Capuchins, in which is shown the hermitage of the Emperor Maximilian. The church of the Holy Cross is the cathedral, and contains numerous works of art, among which is the tomb of Maximilian I. It is constructed of different sorts of marble, measuring above six feet high by thirteen in length and seven in breadth. On the top is a bronze statue of the emperor in a kneeling attitude. The sides consist of bas-reliefs, in number 24, executed in Carrara marble, and divided from each other by black marble pilasters. These bas-reliefs contain the principal passages in the life of the emperor, together with views of cities, the whole executed in a style of extraor-

TYROL. dinary elegance and beauty, by an artist named Colin, in 1565. Around the monument are 28 statues in bronze guarding the tomb, some of which represent kings, others heroes of renown. This church also contains a statue in silver of the Virgin Mary, and numerous other statues of different personages entombed there, such as Honorio Piccolomini, the Archduke Fredinand II., and Philippine, his wife. Here too repose the remains of Andreas Hofer. The church of St. James is a handsome building, and contains some fine pictures; there are also frescoes in this church of considerable merit, executed by a Tyrolean artist named Arnold. The church of the Holy Trinity has considerable merit in an architectural point of view, with a fine cupola, from whence a noble view over the valley is obtained. There are pictures too in this church executed by Rubens and Albert Durer. The church of Maria Hilf is situated in the suburbs, across the River Inn, and that also boasts some good paintings. The public cemetery contains several fine tombs, among them a monument of Colin, who executed the tomb of Maximilian I. The College of the Jesuits has a very fine collection of subjects of natural history; the minerals and metals of the country being very complete. There is also a Flora Tyrolensis, and a number of pictures by Tyrolean artists. For so small and remote a city, the works of art, and the various establishments connected with the sciences permitted by the Austrian government to be studied, no second rate capital in Europe can compete with it.

Hall. *Hall.*—About 20 miles from Inspruck is a dark and gloomy town, with narrow streets, and gates of considerable antiquity. The houses, blackened with smoke, are all ancient, and rendered very disagreeable to the view by the vapours of a great salt manufactory, which has been in work ever since the XIVth Century. The native salt is procured a few leagues off, and the water impregnated with it is conveyed in troughs to the town. The clear revenue accruing to the imperial crown from these works is about £80,000 sterling, the whole being in the hands of the crown. Hall contains a parish church, built in 1271; and has some pictures, among others one by Albert Durer. The salt-mines lie about eight miles from the town, in the heart of the mountains, among pine forests, cliffs, torrents, rocks, and snow-capped summits. No less than 48 immense caverns and a gallery two leagues long have been excavated in the rock salt, during the last five centuries.

Schwatz. *Schwatz* is an old market-town where the southern range of the Tyrolese mountains reaches nearly to the river Inn, and the meadow land of the valley passes to the other side. This town was once noted for its silver-mines, which are now neglected.

Kufstein. *Kufstein* is a small town close to the Inn, built under a lofty rock, castle-crowned and containing some cannon, while on the South side towers a range of mountains. This town is within a league of the frontiers of the Tyrol towards Salzburg. It is about 46 miles from Munich in Bavaria. Kufstein stands at the extremity of the valley called the Innthal, from the commencement of which to Kufstein, at the junction of the Cetz with the Inn, is 120 miles of valley, varying in width from two to six miles, and containing a population of 150,000 in hamlet, town, and village.

Schönberg. *Schönberg* is a small town situated near the Brenner Pass, and village of this name, where the primitive manners of the Tyrolean people are very prominent.

Sterzing. *Sterzing* is a small town in a very romantic position,

built in a valley, and having an old castle upon an elevation close by, completely overlooking it; it stands upon the river Eisach. This town stands in an inclement climate; owing to its great elevation, no grain will ripen near it.

Brixen, situated in a fine vale to the Southward of the Brenner pass, is a small town at the confluence of the Rienz and the Eisach. It has no trade nor manufacture, but the land round is exceedingly fertile, and much wine of a middling quality is made there. This place was once upon a footing with Trent and sent deputies to the Diet of the empire. Brixen lies in the valley called the Pusterthall, which is traversed by the river Rienz; near Brixen lies the small town of Muhl-bach, containing about a hundred houses.

Paunecken is the principal town of the Pusterthall. It is very small, consisting of only one or two streets, a convent, church, and market-place, standing in an amphitheatre of fertile land, near the river Rienz, where several mountain-streams join it.

Lienz, the frontier town of the Tyrol towards Carinthia, stands near the Drave, where it is joined by the Isil, which makes a sweep nearly round the town, and to the South magnificent mountains raise their wooded sides and peaks. *Clausen* is another small town, consisting of only one street. It has an old castle, and is surrounded with noble scenery.

Botzen is the head of a district called Etelsland, and has a fine old castle. It stands on the Eisach, in a vale of great beauty, and may be considered the capital of the Central Tyrol. It is a very clean, neat town, having one long street, with covered arcades on both sides, under which the four annual fairs are held, each lasting a fortnight; no goods but those which are Austrian are allowed to be sold. The other streets of the town are handsome and spacious, and there are two squares, as well as some very noble houses. The principal church is a handsome structure with a fine spire; the altar boasts some pillars of rare beauty, covered with mosaic to represent different coloured marbles. Near this town there is a country place of considerable resort called Ober-Botzen, a very agreeable retreat among the mountains, being a village consisting of pretty detached retreats or rustic pleasure-houses, inhabited during summer by visitants from the nearest towns. A little distance from Botzen is the old ruined castle of Sigmundscron, occupied as a powder-magazine: the view from this castle is exceedingly fine, commanding the whole of the Central Tyrol.

Nieumarket is a small town between Botzen and Trent, in Southern Tyrol, about which the country puts on an appearance of greater populousness than in the upper province; it contains no edifices of note.

Trent is a large antique town, celebrated in history for its Council in the reign of Charles V., about 1545, which lasted during the time that five popes filled the chair of St. Peter. The church of St. Maria Maggiore and the cathedral are the most remarkable edifices in this city. In the former is one of the finest organs in Europe, and a picture representing the sitting of the Council. This picture is rendered very indistinct by time, but the figures of many of the prelates and other individuals are still visible, who took part in the celebrated discussions. The town is a place of great antiquity, and was the Tridentum of the Romans. Subsequently it was annexed to the church of Rome by the Emperor Wincelaud, and the bishops were princes of

TYROL. the empire and members of the Tyrolean Diet. Trent stands in the midst of a country rich in silk and wine. **TYRONE.** The situation is truly noble, and it is watered by the Adige at a spot where the mountains recede and leave a considerable space of rich soil on each side of that fine river.

Roveredo. *Roveredo* is a manufacturing town of the Southern Tyrol, beautifully situated, thirteen miles from Trent, near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain. It has a strong citadel, and carries on a considerable trade in silk, the working of which employs 1700 looms. There are few large buildings in the town, but the private houses are handsome, and in general possess fine gardens with noble terraces commanding scenery almost unrivalled for fertility, grandeur, and picturesque beauty.

Riva. *Riva* is a small town of the Southern Tyrol in the part which embraces the head of the Italian Lago di Garda. It is an unsightly place, situated in a spot of exquisite natural beauty, exceedingly fertile, abounding in the olive and all kinds of fruit trees, in corn, wine, and oil. The pomegranates and figs are particularly fine here, and the growth of Indian corn the most luxuriant in Europe.

Arco. *Arco* is a town 15 miles from Trent, having a castle situated upon a high rock near the river Scarca; it is an old place, about two miles from the Lago di Garda, and one-fourth of that distance from the mountains.

Meran. *Meran* was once the capital of the Tyrol, or "Tyrol Proper," and stands upon the river Passer near its confluence with the Adige, twelve miles from Botzen. It possesses six convents and churches, but is a straggling and unattractive place. Near this town is the celebrated

TYROL. Schloss Tyrol, or castle of the Tyrol, one of the noblest ruins in Europe, standing upon an insulated rock, which rises 700 feet above the plain. **TYRONE.**

Glarus is a very small town, situated in a romantic and mountainous neighbourhood, and having an enormous castle on the right of the road from Meran, and not a great way from the borders of Switzerland, or from the road by the Ortler Spitz, a pass into the Austro-Italian territory, more than 9000 feet above the sea, being the highest in Europe. The Ortler Spitz mountain itself, as before observed, is the third European mountain in height.

Nauders is a small town, or rather village, only remarkable for its fine mountain scenery, and for the pass of Funsterminz, differing from Swiss scenery in the superiority of its rock, wood, and water, in possessing more richness and beauty, but less of savage sublimity.

Lindeck, a mountain town of small size, is chiefly remarkable for a fine old castle and a church of excellent architecture of the middle ages.

The *Voralberg* is a district of the Tyrol, of which *Bregentz* is the capital. *Bregentz* is six miles east of *Lindau*, near the Eastern end of the Lake of Constance. It possesses a fine castle upon an eminence. *Pludenz* is also a town of the *Voralberg*, as well as *Feldkirch*; both are small places, not containing a thousand inhabitants, but they stand in the midst of natural scenery of the most imposing character.

Wilson, European Mountains; *Pinkerton, Tour in the Tyrol*; *Journal de Physique*; *Beaumont, Rhætian Alps*.

Boundaries. **TYRONE**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded North by Londonderry, East by Armagh and Lough Neagh, South-West by Fermanagh, and West by Donegal. It is 46 miles long, by 37 broad, and contains 1271 square miles of surface, or, mountain and bog included, 387,175. It is divided into 35 parishes, the population of which is 302,943—of which there are supposed to be six and a half Roman Catholics to one Protestant.

Rivers. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. Lough Neagh is the only lake in this county, the shores of which are flat and divested of interesting scenery. The surface is in general rough, and some part mountainous.

Agriculture. The agriculture of the county, for it is agricultural almost wholly, differs little from that of those which border upon it. The size of farms throughout the county varies greatly, and those in the mountain districts are of very considerable extent. There are great impediments to the improvement of land in some of the tenures, while much of the large estates passes through the hands of middle men. The landed proprietors hold great estates, many being in value from 5000*l.* to 7000*l.* per annum. The Newton-Stewart estate consists of 24,000 plantation acres. The land is minutely inclosed, but without live fences. The black cattle of the mountainous districts are small, and similar to those in the neighbouring county of Derry, a hardy breed, subsisting on coarse mountain heath and carex grass, which springs up after the heath is burned off in spring, but many are lost, even in summer, from dearth of food.

The milch cows of the farms are considered to yield well. The sheep are the same breed as those which are common in Londonderry. The tillage on the eastern side of the county is performed with the spade, the farms there seldom exceeding 10 acres. Potatoes, flax, and oats, form the crops, only a few farms possess a plough. The con-acre system, or hiring land for a single crop, is also common. The quantity of wheat produced is small, but clover is sown in considerable plots. Beans or peas are rarely grown but in the gardens. In the barony of Clogher the poor live on oat-cake and potatoes, not half a dozen acres of wheat being cultivated in the whole district. Good land is let at above 40*s.* per acre. There were only 11 acres sown in hemp in the whole county a few years ago. Irrigation is partially practised on some lands; and ash wood grows well, but elm will not flourish.

The minerals in Tyrone are confined to a bad bituminous coal raised between Dungannon and Stewartstown. Good potter's clay and excellent millstones are obtained near Drumquin, but no limestone is found in the county.

Tyrone has some considerable linen manufactures, although it is not noted as a manufacturing county.

Omagh is the county town, and is situated on the river Mourne, where it is joined by the Carnown, 24 miles from Dungannon. The population is 2147.

Dungannon is built upon a hill, 14 miles from Dungannon; it is a small place, but in the vicinity there are several coal mines; it has a free-school, founded by Charles I.

TYRONE. *Newtown-Stewart* is a small town on the Mourne, nine miles from Omagh. *Cookstown* is 11 miles North of Dungannon.

UBI-
QUITY.

Clogher, a very small town, on the river Launy, 19 miles from Dungannon, is a bishop's see; the cathedral, a modern building, serves for the parish church.

Strabane lies on the Mourne, two miles above Lifford, just where that river joins the Friern, and forms the Foyle; it is 16 miles from Omagh. The other places in this county can only come under the denomination of insignificant villages.

TYRONE.
UDORA.

U.

U. As a vowel (U) (says B. Jonson), it soundeth thin and sharp, as in *use*; thick and flat as in *us*. It never endeth any word for the nakedness, but yieldeth to the termination of the diphthong *ew*, as in *new*, *knew*, &c., or the qualifying *e*, as in *sue*, *due*, *true*, and the like.

UBEDA, the ancient Idubeda, a city of the province of Andalusia in Spain, situated in a fruitful district, on a plain, where much salt is made; it contains about 1500 houses, and is 22 miles from Jaen.

U'BEROUS, } It. *ubero*, *ubertà*; Fr. *ubir*, *uberté*.

U'BERTY. } Cotgrave and Roquefort. Lat. *uber*.
Abundant, copious, plentiful, fruitful.

Here the women give suck, the *uberous* dug being stretched over their naked shoulder. Sir T. Herbert. *Travels*, p. 17.

Sion, the mother of us all, is barren, and her *uberous* breasts are dry. Quarles. *Judgment and Mercy*. Sion.

They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness, which, without labouring toil, doth in such plenteous abundance furnish them with all necessary things.

Florio. *Translation of Montaigne*, Anno 1613, p. 104.

UBI'QUITY, } Fr. *ubiquité*; It. *ubiquità*; Sp. *ubiquidad*; Low Lat. *ubiquitas*,
UBI'QUITARY, } from *ubique*, every where, *ubi*,
UBIQUITA'RIAN, } the place where, in which or in
UBIQUA'RIAN, } what.
UBICA'TION, }
UBI'ETY. } A being, or existence, every
where, or in every place, at all times; omnipresent.

Johnson explains, Whereness; ubiety.

No one sequel urged by the Apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*.

Walton. *Life of Hooker*.

It is impossible for any author of a voluminous book, consisting of several persons and circumstances, (reader, in pleading for Master Fox, I plead for myself) to have such *ubiquitary* intelligence, as to apply the same infallibly to every particular.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 89. *Barkshire*.

This knight [Sir Philip Sidney] in relation to my book, may be termed an *ubiquitary*, and appear amongst statesmen, souldiers, lawyers, writers. Id. *Ib.* p. 499. *Kent*.

Some *ubiquitaries*, while they hold the possibilitie of conversion and salvation of reprobates, overthrow the doctrine of God's eternal decree, and immutabilitie.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 352. Decad. 5, Epistle 4.

The *ubiquitarians* defend their errors, by denying the judgment of reason; and the Macedonians would not have the Deity of the Holy Ghost proved by consequence. Glanvill. *Essay* 5, sec. 2.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to inquire in what place they are, were gross. Id.

For, besides the court, she's the most eternal visiter of the town; and yet manages her time so well, that she seems *ubiquitary*. Dryden. *Marriage A-la-Mode*, act i. sc. 1.

I remember at a full table in the city, one of these *ubiquitary* wits was entertaining the company with a soliloquy, for so I call it when a man talks to those who do not understand him, concerning wit and humour. Tatler, No. 244.

It seems to me, that the reason you do not apprehend *ubiquity* to be necessarily connected with self-existence, is, because, in the

order of your ideas, you first conceive a being, (a finite being, suppose,) and then conceive self-existence to be a property of that being; as the angles are properties of a triangle, when a triangle exists. Clarke. *Answer to Second Letter*, p. 471.

Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
A *ubiquarian* presence and control,
Elisha's eye, that, when Gehazi stray'd,
Went with him, and saw all the game he play'd.

Cowper. *The Tirocinium*.

UCLOS, a town of the kingdom of Castile, in Spain, the principal seat of the Knights of Santiago; it was anciently called *Urcessa*, and stands at the foot of a hill, surrounded by walls for its defence.

U'DDER, } D. *huyder*, *uyder*, *uder*, *euder*. A. S.

U'DDERED. } *uder*, *udr*. *Uber*, mamma. Kilian adds, it is only applied to the mammæ of beasts.

And what to saue their liues they would haue stuck
To take, now dying drinke; like beasts some sucke
Beasts dugges, and when milke failes, with greedy iaw
Meere blood from their exhausted *udders* draw.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book iv.

To deck the hallow'd harth with old wood fir'd
Against the husband comes home tir'd;
That penning the glad flock in hurdles by,
Their swelling *udders* doth draw dry.

Jonson. *The Praises of a Countrie Life*.

The first-distended *udders* never fail;
But when they seem exhausted swell the pail.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgic* 3, v. 483.

_____ Marian loved the swain.
Marian, that soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow,
Or lessen with her sieve the barley mow.

Gay. *Shepherd's Week. Tuesday*.

There thrice within the year the flocks produce;
Nor master there nor shepherd ever feels
A dearth of cheese, of flesh, or of sweet milk
Delicious, drawn from *udders* never dry.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iv. v. 106.

UDORA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Nuttall from *ὕδωρ*, *water*, in allusion to the natural habitation of the species. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hydrocharidæ*. Generic character: spath sessile, tubular, with an oblique mouth, one-flowered; perianth with an elongated tube, which is combined with the ovary at the base, and a six-parted limb, the lobes oval, the outer three assuming the form of a calyx, and the inner three of a corolla; stamens three, inserted opposite the outer segments of the perianth; anthers cordate, fixed by their bases, with contiguous cells; ovary one-celled, with three parietal placentas; style elongated, connate with the tube of the perianth; stigmas three, alternating with the stamens, cuneiform, rather bifid at apex; berry subtrigonal, one-celled, many-seeded; seeds cylindrical.

A genus composed of annual, caulescent, slender herbs, inhabiting running streams from Canada to the Orinoco. The leaves are verticillate and sessile, linear-lanceolate, serrated; the spaths are axillary; the outer segments of the perianth are purplish, and the inner ones are white. The genus is the same as *Elodea* of L. C. Richard.

UGENTO. UGENTO, a town of Naples, in the Terra d' Otranto, 20 miles South-West of Otranto, and 15 from Gallipoli, South-East ; it is a small place, with a bishopric suffragan of Otranto.

ULANTHA.

U'GLY, } From the A. S. *og-a* ; q. d. *ogelic*,
U'GLILY, } horrible. Skinner ; from the Goth.
U'GLINESS, } *oyan*, to fear, to dread ; we also
U'GSOME, } say of any thing very displeasing to
U'GSOMENESS. } the sight—
Frightful ; foul, deformed.

This *ugly* sergeant in the same wise
That he hire doughter caughte, right so he
(Or werse, if men can any werse devise)
Hath kept hire sone, that ful was of beautee.

Chaucer. *The Clerke's Tale*, v. 8550.

Thus vseth the holy scripture to descrybe and paynt the grevous and terryble iudgement of God, by suche greate, *ugsome* and terryble figures.

Udall. *Erasmus. Reuelacion*, ch. xiv. fol. 24.

But suche as be euercomen by temptacyons are verye blynde not perceyunge the *ugsomnes* of synne, also they be deafe not hearunge the fraude of the deuyll, and last they be dombe not speaking and wisely reproving the abhominaciō of it.

Fisher. *Seuen Psalmes. Psalm xxxviii.* part 2.

In every place the *ugsome* sights I saw :
The silence self of night aghast my sprite.

Surrey. *Virgile*, book ii.

In others : fouler deaths had *uglily* displayed their trayling guts.

Sidney. *Arcadia*, book iii. p. 441.

As if the mind were not already sufficientlie bereft of hir image of the diuinitie, but must yet more be clogged and overladen with such a franked case, therewithall to be extinguished outright, which already dwelleth or is buried rather in such an *uglie* sepulchre.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. v. p. 26. *The Description of Scotland*, ch. xv.

Yet did her face and former parts professe
A faire young maiden, full of comely glee ;
But all her hinder parts did plaine expresse
A monstrous dragon, full of fearfull *uglines*

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. stan. 10.

The mistresses of our vile affections are so *ugly*, we cannot endure to kiss them but through a veil, either the veil of excuse, or pretence, or darkness ; something to hide their *ugliness* ; and yet even these also are so thin that the filthiness and shame are not hid.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book i. ch. i. fol. 13.

The monkeys that are in these parts are the *ugliest* I ever saw.

Dampier. *Voyages*, Anno 1676, vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 59.

HOR. 'Tis false :

You blast the fair with lies because they scorn you,
Hate you like age, like *ugliness* and impotence.

Rowe. *The Fair Penitent*, act ii.

UIST, North and South, islands off the coast of Scotland, on the shore of Inverness-shire. North Uist is 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad, and contains 4603 inhabitants. The land upon the coast is level, but the interior consists of moors with naked and barren hills. The productions are a little barley and oats, but the principal employment of the inhabitants is the making of kelp. This island possesses a small breed of horses. South Uist is separated from North by a narrow arm of the sea. It is 40 miles long, and from 9 to 12 broad, and contains 6890 inhabitants. Besides the produce of North Uist, the island contains a breed of hardy black cattle, and feeds a considerable number of sheep. Both islands are reckoned within the boundary of Inverness-shire.

ULANTHA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hooker, from *υλη*, a wood, and *ανθος*, a flower ; habitat of species. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Neottieæ*.

Generic character : outer segments of perianth erect, lateral ones obovate, curled, and papillose, upper one ovate flat, the inner ones conform to the lateral ones ; labellum on a short claw, broad-oblong, curled, papillose, with a lamellate disk ; column erect, semiterete ; anther terminal, apiculate ; pollen masses four, recurved at their bases, and cohering at their apices.

A genus separated from *Neottia*, and consists of a solitary species, *U. grandiflora*, a terrestrial orchideous plant, a native of the Antilles ; the stem is erect and leafy ; the leaves are oblong-lanceolate, and striated ; the flowers are large and showy and disposed in spikes.

U'LCER,

See EXULCERATE.

U'LCERED,

Fr. *ulcère*, *ulcérer* ; It. *ulcera*,

U'LCERATE, v.

are ; Sp. *ulcer* ; Lat. *ulcus* ; Gr.

U'LCERATION,

ἔλκος, from ἐλκεῖν, *trahere*, to drag

U'LCERATIVE.

or draw, *quia* *ulcere* *distrahitur*

caro. Vossius.

See the Quotation from Wiseman.

Breathings hard drawne their *ulcer'd* palates teare,
They ope their thirsty mouthes, to drink night's aire,
And wish such showres, as all did lately drowne,
And the dry cloudes their lookes are fixt vpon.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book iv.

And bloody issues brake (like *ulcers*) from the ground.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 2.

The dregs of vinegre must of necessitie be much more sharpe, biting, and *ulcerative*, than wine lees.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxiii. ch. ii.

O, how I hate the monstrousness of time,
Where every servile imitating spirit,
Plagued with an itching leprosy of wit,
In a mere haulting fury, strives to fling
His *ulcerous* body in the Thespian spring,
And straight leaps forth a poet !

Jonson. *Every Man out of his Humour. The Stage*.

Honey, being applied to a sore or *ulcerous* place, at the first doth smart and sting ; but it doth cleanse and mundifie withall, and otherwise is profitable, sweet, and pleasant.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 80.

An *ulcer* is a solution of continuity in a soft part, made by erosion with loss of substance, which loss is in this description presumed to be the effects of the erosion.

Wiseman. *Chirurgical Treatises*, book ii. ch. i.

This is true, understanding the lungs only as an instrument of digestion, and abstracting from an acrid and purulent matter, that mixeth with the blood in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*.

Arbuthnot. *Nature of Aliments*, ch. ii. p. 26.

As to his impatience in bearing affliction, that symptom was altogether ambiguous, and might as likely denote want of fortitude as want of innocence, and proceed as well from the pain of an *ulcerated* body as the anguish of a distracted conscience.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. xi. p. 266. *Remarks on Several Occasional Reflections*, part i. sec. 4.

Where the part hath been long affected with *ulceration*, it is usually weak and out of temper, and is very difficult to cicatrize.

Wiseman. *Surgery*, book ii. ch. ii.

The only reason which can be assigned for this disfranchisement, has a tendency more deeply to *ulcerate* their minds than the act of exclusion itself.

Burke. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 362. *Letter to Sir H. Lawrance, M. P.*

ULEIOTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Corticicolous Tetramerous Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ filiform, at least as long as the body, with lengthy cylindrical joints ; upper lip projecting between the mandibles ; last joint of the palpi sharpish at the tip ; body oblong, much depressed ; tarsi short.

The insects belonging to this genus are very nearly allied to *Cucujus*, from which they are distinguished by Lamarck, by the lengthened, instead of bead-like joints of their antennæ, and by the extremities of their palpi

ULANTHA.

ULEIOTA.

ULEI-
OTA.
—
ULLU-
CUS.

being sharpish instead of truncated. They live beneath the bark of trees. The type of the genus is *Cerambix Planatus*, Lin.

ULEX, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from *ac*, a point, in Celtic, in reference to the prickly branches of the species. It belongs to the class *Monadelphica*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx bibracteate, bipartite, one of the lips three-toothed, the other bidentate; stamens connected; legume oval-oblong, turgid, few-seeded, hardly longer than the calyx.

This genus consists of three or four known species. They are branched shrubs, having the branchlets and leaves spinescent, the flowers are solitary and yellow, and the legumes are villous. The *Ulex Europæus* is the common Furze, Whin, or Gorse, plentiful in commons, heaths, and waste places in most parts of Europe. Provence, however, seems to be the southern boundary of Furze, and northwards it does not grow in Sweden or Russia. Linnæus lamented that he could hardly keep it alive in a greenhouse in Sweden. Many parts of Germany are destitute of Furze. In France it is called *ajonc*, or *jonc marin*, contracted to *jomarin*. Some years ago the seeds of Furze were sown for hedges, and where the soil was light it soon became strong enough for a fence, but in a few years these hedges become naked. Duhamel speaks much in favour of Furze as fodder for cattle. It has been used for fodder in some parts of Britain. The young tops are the parts used, but they require to be bruised by a mill or other machine, before they are given to cattle. There is a very ornamental variety of the Common Furze with double flowers. The *Ulex nanus*, or Dwarf Whin, is found in many parts of England and the west of France, on heaths. The *Ulex Hibernicus*, or Irish Furze, is a very upright plant, well fitted for hedges; but the spines of it are much softer than those of other species, and from this circumstance might be more useful as fodder.

ULIGINOUS, Fr. *uligineux*; It. *uligenoso*; Lat. *uliginosus*, *uligo*, quasi *udiligo*, from *udus*.

Moist, oozy, muddy.

But the impure and *uliginous*, as that which proceeds from stagnated places, is of all other, the most vile and pestilent.

Evelyn. Fumifugium.

ULLOA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Persoon to Antonio Ulloa, a Spanish naturalist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Solanaceæ*. Generic character: calyx large, inflated, ovate, five-parted, with concave, lanceolate, acute, coloured, persistent segments; corolla tubular, gibbous under the throat, contracted above; the limb small and five-lobed, and the segments rounded and spreading; stamens five, villous at their bases; stigma oblong, somewhat emarginate at apex; berry ovate, girded by the large calyx, two-celled, many-seeded; seeds oblong, reniform.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Solandra*, consists only of a solitary known species, *U. parasitica*, a native of Peru, in groves. It is a parasitical, frutescent, pendent plant, with oblong, acuminate, alternate, thickish leaves, and dichotomous, pendulous racemes of scarlet flowers and fruit. The plant is said also to be nearly allied to *Tanæcium parasiticum*.

ULLUCUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lozano, from Ulluco, or Melloco, the name of the plant in

Quito. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Portulacæ*. Generic character: calyx of two opposite, roundish, coloured, deciduous sepals; petals five, longer than the calyx, cordate, attenuated at the apex, but connected at their bases into a short tube; stamens five, short, erect; anthers two-celled, erect; ovary nearly globose; style filiform, length of stamens; stigma simple; capsule one-celled, containing a solitary, oblong seed.

Only a single species of this genus is known, the *U. tuberosus*, a native of the province of Quito, in South America. It is a smooth herb, with a tuberous, mucilaginous, edible root. The stem is branched and angular. The leaves are alternate, cordate, quite entire, thick, and petiolate. The flowers are disposed in terminal, simple, drooping racemes; and the pedicels are furnished with very short bracteas.

ULM. See WURTEMBERG.

ULMUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from Elm, its name, in Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Gothic, and nearly all the dialects of the Celtic. It belongs to the class *Tetra-Pent-Octandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Ulmaceæ*. Generic character: flowers hermaphrodite; perianth membranaceous, turbinate campanulate, four, five, or eight cleft; stamens four, five, or eight; ovary ovoid, compressed, two-celled, ovula solitary in the cells, hanging from the top of the dissepiment, anatropous; styles two, divaricately spreading, stigmatose inside; samara membranous, compressed, winged all round, one-seeded; seed inverted.

This genus is composed of numerous species or varieties, the different kinds of Elm; they are shrubs and trees, natives of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The leaves are alternate, serrated, roughish. The flowers rise earlier than the leaves, and in fascicles. Most of the kinds of Elm are valued for their timber; but *U. campestris* and *glabra*, the English and Scotch Elm, are most generally cultivated; the Dutch Elm, *U. suberosa*, is often grafted on *U. glabra*; the Wych Elm, *U. montana*, forms an elegant tree. The English Elm, *U. campestris*, is supposed to have been brought originally from Palestine by the Crusaders.

ULOSTOMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by D. Don, from *υλος* and *στομα*, a mouth, on account of the throat of the corolla being bearded with long hairs. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Gentianeæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped; limb five-parted; tube bearded with long hairs inside; stamens five, dilated at the base, but attenuated towards the apex; anthers incumbent; ovary fusiform; stigma sessile, two-lobed.

This genus consists of a single known species, *U. filamentosa*, a native of Peru. It is a perennial, herbaceous, tufted plant. The leaves are opposite, decussate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, obscurely three-nerved, with scabrous margins, the radical leaves aggregate. The flowers are umbellate and probably white.

ULOTA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Mohr, from *υλη*, a wood, on account of the species grown on the bark of trees. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Musci*. Generic character: calyptra conical, smooth, hairy, lacerately fringed at the base; sporangium terminal, equal at the base; operculum acuminate; peristome simple, having the teeth at first combined by

ULLU-
CUS.
—
ULOTA.

ULOTA. pairs, but at length free and reflexed; the cilia linear between the pairs of teeth, and lying in a horizontal manner inwards.

ULTRA-MARINE. A genus of mosses separated from *Orthotrichum*; they are small tufted plants, usually growing on the bark of trees, rarely on stones or rocks.

ULSTER, one of the four provinces of the kingdom of Ireland, bounded on the East by the Irish sea; North by the Northern Ocean; South-West by the province of Connaught, and South by that of Leinster. The population is 2,293,128. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan, which will be found under their respective names, and in the general description of Ireland.

ULTE'RIOR, } Fr. *ultime*; It. *ultimo*; Sp. *ul-*
U'LTIME, } *terior*, *ultimo*; Lat. *ultra*, *ulterior*,
U'LTIMATE, } *ultimus*. *Ultra* Vossius thinks is
U'LTIMATELY. } from the ancient *uls*, and that from
ollus, i. e. *ille*; *ultra sit in illa parte*. In that part.
Ultrior—

Further, more distant, or remote. Ultimate—

Furthest, most distant, or remote, the last; having nothing to follow.

For howsoever distillations do keep the body in cells, and cloysters, without going abroad, yet they give space unto bodies to turn into vapour; to return into liquor; and to separate one part from another: so as nature doth expatiate, although it hath not full liberty; whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained. *Bacon. Natural History. Cent. 2, sec. 99.*

The faithful and pious communicants receive the *ultimate* end of his presence, that is, spiritual blessings.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 183. Of the Real Presence, sc. 1.

The constantest notion of concoction is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration, of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, which is the *ultimity* of that action, or process. *Bacon. Natural History, sec. 838.*

By reserving still a right of making *ulterior* demands, they reduced the Carthaginians at last to the necessity of abandoning their city, or of continuing the war after they had given up their arms, their machines, and their fleet, in hopes of peace.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. iv. p. 105. On the Study and Use of History. Letter 8.

Every one of these doctrines has a natural tendency, and a direct and powerful influence, to reform men's lives, and correct their manners. This is the great end, and ultimate design, of all true religion. *Clarke. On the Evidences. Prop. 13.*

Whence comes it [the mind] by that vast store which the busy and boundless fancy of man has painted on it, with an almost endless variety? whence has it all the material of reason and knowledg? To this I answer, in one word, from experience; in that all our knowledg is founded, and from that it *ultimately* derives it self.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 32. On Human Understanding, book ii. ch. i.

No doubt would remain in our minds as to the utility or intention of these parts, although we should be unable to investigate the manner according to which, or the connexion by which, the *ultimate* effect depended upon their action or assistance.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. i. p. 9.

Of bodily pain, the principal observation, no doubt, is that which we have already made, and already dwelt upon, viz. that it is seldom the object of contrivance; that when it is so, the contrivance rests *ultimately* in good. *Id. Ib. ch. xxvi. p. 426.*

ULTRA, a Latin preposition signifying *beyond*.

ULTRA-MARINE. *Ultra-marinus*.

Beyond the sea; applied to colour, exceeding marine; a brilliant marine.

Ultramarine, or azure, is a very light and a very sweet colour. *Dryden. On Painting, sec. 354.*

There are others, also, which notwithstanding that they are brown, yet cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultra-marine*. *Id. Ib. sec. 332.*

If the war is carried on in the colonies, he tells them that the

loss of her *ultramarine* dominions lessens her expenses, and ensures her remittances.

Burke. Works, vol. ii. p. 23. On the State of the Nation.

ULTRA-MO'NTANE, beyond the mountains, (montes.)

And those that know any thing of the respects of conclaves, know that he is not papable: first, because he is an *ultra-montane*, of which sort there hath been none these fifty years.

Bacon. Works, vol. ii. fol. 57. Observations on a Libel.

ULTRA-MU'NDANE. *Ultra-mundanus*.

Beyond the world (*mundus*), beyond the habitable globe.

We need not fly to imaginary *ultra-mundane* spaces, to be convinced, that the effects of the power and the wisdom of God are worthy of their causes, and not near adequately understood by us. *Boyle. Works, vol. v. fol. 140. Of the Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God.*

U'LULATE, } Fr. *ululement*; It. *ululare*; Lat.
ULULA'TION. } *ululare*; Gr. *ολολυζ-ειν*.

To howl, to yell.

Troops of jackalls for prey violated the graves, by tearing out the dead; all the while *ululating* in offensive noises.

Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 113.

— The people with mad shouts

Thundering now, and now with saddest *ululation*

Flew.

Coleridge. Mahomet.

ULVA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, which is said to be derived from the Celtic word *ul*, water. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Algæ*. Generic character: frond membranous, of a green colour, plane, but in some cases inflated in the young state; fructification, minute granules, mostly arranged in fours.

Seven species of *Ulva* are natives of Britain, of which three are natives on rocks and stones near the sea, viz., *U. latissima*, *U. lactuca*, and *U. linza*; one a native of stagnant fresh water-pools, *U. bullosa*; and the three other species are terrestrial, growing on walls and rocks. The *U. latissima* and *lactuca* are eaten indiscriminately under the name of *green-laver* or *oyster-green*, being served at table with lemon-juice in the same manner as purple laver. They are said to be antiscorbutic.

ULVERSTON, a town of Lancashire, having a population of 7,741 persons. It is situated near a ridge of hills, and is commonly deemed the port or haven of Furness, having a canal which communicates with Morecombe Bay. It has a market on Monday, and a considerable trade in cotton and canvass, besides exporting corn, limestone, iron ore, and slate. Ulverston is 18 miles from Lancaster, North-West.

UMBEL, } Fr. *umbelle*; from Lat. *um-*
UMBELL'IFEROUS. } *bella*. See the Quotations from Miller.

An *umbella* is the extremity of a stalk or branch, divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and open'd in such a manner as to form an inverted cone.

Miller in v. Umbella.

Umbelliferous plants are such whose flowers are produced in an *umbel*, on the top of the stalks, where they in some manner represent an umbrella. *Id. Ib.*

The flowers are very like to the *Colutea Barbæ Jovis folio flore coccineo Breynii*; of the same scarlet colour, with a large deep purple spot in the vexillum, but much bigger, coming all from the same point after the manner of an *umbel*.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 160.

UMBELLULARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Floating Polyps*.

Generic character. Body free, consisting of a very long simple stem, with polypiferous apex; its axis bony, inarticulate, tetragonal, and covered with a fleshy mem-

UMBEL-
LULA-
RIA.
—
UMBILI-
CAL.

brane; polyps very large, collected in a sort of tuft, each having eight ciliated tentacles.

This genus is distinguished from *Pennatula* by the terminal instead of lateral arrangement of its polyps, and from *Encrinus* by its axis being inarticulate. It is supposed to live in the depths of the sea, but is able to raise itself to the surface, and its motions are believed to be effected by the variation of the bulk of the membrane by which its web is covered. The type of the genus is *Pennatula Encrinus*, Lin.

U'MBER, } *Umbra* is a dark yellow earth, brought

U'MBERED. } from Umbria, in Italy, which being mixed with water, produces such a dusky yellow colour as the gleam of fire by night gives to the countenance. Malone. But the verb adjective in Shakspeare and Pope may mean—shaded; and Steevens produces the two following instances of *Umbra*, *n.* "Under the *umbre* and shadow of King Edward." Caxton. Tully on Old Age—"Under the *umbre* of veryte." The Castell of Labour. And Fr. *ombre* or *umbre*, is umbred or shadowed (a term in blazonry). Cotgrave.

CEL. I'll put my selfe in poore and meane attire,
And with a kinde of *umber* smirch my face.

Shakspeare. *As You Like It*, fol. 187.

Good faith, now, she does blame you extremely, and says
You swore, and told her you had taken the pains
To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrowed a suit, and ruff, all for her love;
And then did nothing.

Ben Jonson. *The Alchemist*, act v. sc. 3.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battaile sees the others *umber'd* face.

Shakspeare. *Hen. V.* Chorus 4.

Also being applied as a cataplasme with oyle rosat and milke, it is a *umbretarie* medicine.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxi. ch. xxix.

Take them out and wash them, they shall still retain their first scent, true Spanish. Theres *ambre* in the *umbre*.

Ben Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*, act v. sc. 1.

MIR. What a purblinde puppy was I; now I remember him,
All the whole cast on's face, though 'twere *umber'd*,
And mask'd with patches.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Wild Goose Chase*, act iii.

Umbra is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it.

Dryden on *Painting*, sec. 354.

Full fifty guards each flaming pile attend
Whose *umber'd* arms, by fits, thick flashes send.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book viii.

UMB'ILICAL, } Fr. *umbilical*; It. *umbilico*; Lat.
U'MBLE, or } *umbilicus*, from Gr. *υμφαλικος*, *υμ-*
H'UMBLE, *n.* } *φαλος*, for *ομφαλος*, *media cujus-*
que rei pars, the middle part of any thing. Vossius.

Of or pertaining to the navel.

The French *numbles* d'un cerf; which Cotgrave renders the *numbles* of a stag, Skinner knows not whether from the Lat. *umbilicus*. Lye refers to the A. S. *Thumle*, which Somner interprets;

The bowells, the inwards, the intralls, the *umbles*.

The vessels whereof it [the navel] consisteth, are the *umbilical* vein, which is a branch of the porta, and implanted in the liver of the infant.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. v. p. 291.

But I am obliged to leave this important subject, without telling whose quarters are sever'd, who has the *humbles*, who the haunch, and who the legs of the last stag, that was pull'd down.

Tatler. No. 76.

The liver is fastened in the body by two ligaments; the first, which is large and strong, comes from the covering of the diaphragm, and penetrates the substance of the liver; the second is the *umbilical* vein; which, after birth, degenerates into a ligament.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xi. p. 168.

UMBILICUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle, from *umbilicus*, the navel, on account of the hollow leaves of some of the species. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Crassulaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla gamopetalous, five-cleft; lobes ovate, acute, erect, about the length of the tube; stamens ten, inserted in the corolla; scales five, obtuse; carpels five, attenuated at their apices; styles subulate.

Composed of herbs indigenous to the South of Europe, Syria, and Caucasus; the leaves are rosulate or alternate, quite entire, or a little toothed; flowers white or yellow, disposed in branched or simple terminal racemes, never in cymes; there are several species, two of which are natives of Britain, the Common Navel-Wort, *Umbilicus pendulinus*, or *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, and the Yellow Navel-Wort, *Umbilicus erectus*, or *Cotyledon lutea*. The genus has been separated from *Cotyledon*. The species are divided into four sections, all of which would make good genera.

UMBILLICARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Fée, from *umbilicus*, the navel, on account of the umbilicated fronds or thallus. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Lichenes*. Generic character: thallus foliaceous, membranous, pustuled, fixed by the centre, peltate; apothecia orbicular, rather concave, adnate, covered by a black membrane, the disk at length tubercled, with a border of its own substance.

Only a solitary British species is known of this genus; a native of various parts of England, Scotland, and the South of Ireland on rocks, but not very common. It is a greenish-grey lichen, blackish on the margins, and bears copious tufts of black hairs; underneath it is of a brownish-grey colour.

U'MBRAGE,

UMBRA'GEUS,

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS,

UMBRA'TICK,

UMBRA'TICAL,

U'MBRATILE,

UMBRA'TIOUS,

UMBRE'LLA,

U'MBRIERE,

UMBRO'SITY.

Fr. *ombrage*, *ombrager*, *ombrageux*, *ombrière*, *ombrelle*; It. *ombreggiare*, *ombrella*, *ombratile*. From the Lat. *umbra*, a shade. See Vossius.

A shade, a shadow, a skreen, a cover; any thing casting a shade or shadow, or gloom, overshadowing, obscuring, clouding; and hence applied, to a

gloomy, lurking suspicion, a suspicion of an intended offence or affront; pique, offence,—

Umbratile, shadowy.

Umbriere, an *umbre* or umbrella; a shade or skreen, that part of the helmet that skreens or covers the face.

It is also evident that Saint Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or *umbrage* to make any one suspect he had any such pre-eminence.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 310. *A Dissuasive from Popery*, part i. sec. 8.

O let me yet the thought of those past times renew,
When as that woody kind, in our *umbrageous* wild,
Whence every living thing save only they exil'd,
In this their world of waste, the sovereign empire sway'd.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 22.

But lest you should mistake, as some others have been apt to do here, in the present constitution of the court, which is very *ombragious*.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 430

The exceeding *umbragiousness* of this tree he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man, thro' which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross for our enlightning and redemption.

Raleigh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. iv. sec. 3, fol. 41

UMBILI-
CUS.
—
UM-
BRAGE.

UM-BRAGE. So I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides: but draw these forth into the just lists; let them appear *sub dio*, and they are changed with the place, like bodies bred in the shade. Ben Jonson. *Discoveries*, p. 167.

For shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratil* action, from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.

Id. *The Magnetic Lady*, act iii. sc. 3.

He was to wrestle with a queen's declining or rather with her very setting age, which is commonly even of itself the more *umbratious* and apprehensive, as for the most part all horizons are charged with certain vapours towards their evening.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 167.

I saw in the court of Spain once,
A lady fall in the king's sight, along;
And there she lay, flat spread, as an *umbrella*.

Ben Jonson. *The Devil is an Ass*, act iv.

ALTEA. Are you at ease now, is your heart at rest,
Now you have got a shadow, an *umbrella*
To keep the scorching world's opinion
From your fair credit.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, act iii.

But the braue mayd would not disarmed be,
But onely vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 1. stanza 42.

He at his entrance charg'd his powrefull speare
At Arthegall, in midst of his pride;
And therewith smote him on his *umbriere*
So sore, that tomling backe, he downe did slide
Ouer his horses taile about a stride.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. can. 4. stanza 44.

The like is observable in oyled paper, wherein the interstitial divisions being continued by the accession of oyl, it becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rayes with less *umbrosity*.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. i. p. 60.

Let Persian dames the *umbrella's* ribs display,
To guard their beauties from the sunny ray,
Or sweating slaves support the shady load
When eastern monarchs show their state abroad;
Britain in winter only knows its aid
To guard from chilly showers the walking maid.

Gay. *Trivia*, book i.

AUR. It will not be convenient to give him any *umbrage* by seeing me with another person; therefore I will go before.

Dryden. *An Evening's Love*, act iv.

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,
By such as wander through the forest walks,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves.

Thomson. *Spring*.

However, all the sacrifices of old, instituted by God, we may with fuller confidence affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and prefigurative of this most true and perfect sacrifice, by virtue whereof those *umbratich* representations (or insinuations) did obtain their substance, validity and effect.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 386. *Sermon* 27.

Indeed, speaking in general, the creatures are but *umbratile* (if I may so speak) and arbitrary pictures of the great Creator.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. v. fol. 147. *Of the Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God*.

I had before given directions for an engine of several legs, that could contract or open itself like the top of an *umbrella*, in order to place the petticoat upon it, by which means I might take a leisurely survey of it.

The Tatler, No. 116.

Under this disposition, nothing could be more effectual to quicken his [the Roman magistrate] jealousy and resentment, than the charge of clandestine assemblies; of which, doubtless, the Romans were very jealous, as contrary to their fundamental laws, though not so extravagantly *umbrageous* as our critic's hypothesis obliges him to suppose.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 48. *The Divine Legation, Preface to Edition of 1758*.

But when Aurora, daughter of the day,
Look'd rosy forth, we thrust the threaten'd ship
For safety far within a deep recess
Umbrageous, whither oft the nymphs retir'd
For sport and for repose.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xii. v. 364.

And the soft quiet hamlet where he dwelt
Is one of that complexion which seems made
For those who their mortality have felt,
And sought a refuge from their hopes decay'd
In the deep *umbrage* of a green hill's shade.

Byron. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, can. 4. stanza 32.

The leaves of this tree are also put to various uses; they thatch houses, and make baskets, cups, *umbrellas*, and tobacco-pipes.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. ix. p. 256.

UMBRELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hydrobranchiate Gasteropodous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Body very thick, oval, and furnished with a dorsal shell; foot very large, smooth and flat beneath, every where projecting, cleft in front, and attenuated behind; head indistinct; mouth at the bottom of a funnel-shaped cavity in the anterior cleft of the foot; two pairs of tentacles, the upper posterior pair closely approximated, thick, short, truncated, and cleft throughout their whole length, the interior of the cleft filled with transverse folds; the anterior pair very delicate, broad, in shape of a cock's-comb, supported each by a pedicle on the sides of the mouth; branchial organs foliaceous, disposed in form of a long cord, occupying the whole of the anterior and right side of the groove of separation, between the foot and the mantle, and at its hinder end is the vent; shell exterior, orbicular, somewhat irregular, depressed, or quite flat, its upper surface scarcely distinguished by a very minute tip; edges sharp; internal surface slightly concave, and presenting a callous disc, indented centrally, and encircled with a smooth limb.

The examination of the Mollusc belonging to this shell has been made by Blainville, who, as is his usual practice, changed the name of the genus and applied to it that of *Gastroplox*. Two species are described, one from the Indian seas, *U. Indica*, Lam.; *Patella Umbellata*, Gmel.; and the other from the Mediterranean, *U. Mediterranea*, Lam.

UMBRINA, Cuv. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Sciænoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Muzzle little prominent; pores beneath the lower jaw; teeth very fine; opercules spined and dentated; two dorsal fins, of which the second is considerably the most extensive.

This genus has been separated by Cuvier from the *Sciænæ*.

U. Barbata, Cuv.; *Sciæna Cirrhosa*, Lin. This species often attains considerable size, and weighs as much as thirty pounds; it has one large and one small beard beneath the chin at the extremity of the lower jaw; the body and tail are compressed, the back and belly rounded; the scales wide, rhomboidal, and slightly toothed; its general colour is yellow, marked obliquely with stripes, which are blue towards their upper, and silvery towards their lower part; upon the extremity of the opercule a black spot; dorsal fins brown, and the second traversed longitudinally with two white stripes; pectoral, ventral, and caudal blackish; anal reddish. Is found in the Mediterranean, where it is called *ombrino*, as heretofore it was the *Umbra* of the ancients; and is also met with in the Indian seas. It feeds on sea-weed, and probably also on small fish; it spawns only in autumn, depositing its eggs among the sponges which grow near the coast.

U. Aurata, Cuv.; *Pogonathus Aur.*, Lacep. Is also a large fish, has a single beard at its chin, amid four well marked pores; its general colour is golden;

UM-BRAGE.
—
UM-BRINA.

UM-BRINA. ventral and anal fins whitish-yellow, the others brown. Is found in the Rio de la Plata.

UN.

Cuvier also includes in this genus Schneider's *Johnius Saxatilis*, and also the *Lualar-Katchelèe* and *Sarikulla*, described by Russell in his *Fishes of the Coromandel Coast*.

See Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire des Poissons*.

U'MPIRE, } Skinner admires the ingenuity,
U'MPIRE, } but doubts the truth of Minsbew's
U'MPIRAGE, } etymology, from the Fr. *un pere*;
U'MPIRESHIP. } One who, like a father, composes strife, and conciliates peace. Blackstone cites an authority for each of his conjectures.

He is no indifferente *umpeere*, that firste diuideth offices equally bitweene twoo, and afterwarde alloteth bothe offices to one alone.

Jewel. A Replie, &c. part ii. fol. 312.

Perhaps ye wil referre the iudgement of doubtful maters to the Holy Ghoste. We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghoste.

Id. Ib. fol. 63.

But one thing I am persuaded of, that no king of Spain, nor bishop of Rome, shall *umpire* or promote any beneficiary, or feodatory king, as they designed to do, even when the Scots queen lived, whom they pretended to cherish.

Bacon. Works, vol. ii. fol. 39. Obs. on a Libel.

I am appealed to by both; an unmeet judge, considering my so deep engagements. But, if my *umperage* may stand, I award an eternall silence to both parts.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 103. The Reconciliation. To Mr. H. Cholmley.

Therefore sending for them [he] persuaded them to live quietly and peaceably, and to put their questions to reference or *umpirage*, and in it offer'd his own assistance; but the scholars laugh'd at his confident offer to be a moderator in things he understood no more than his spurs did.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. iii. fol. 581.

As to all matters of right, the subject stands upon the same ground with his prince, so as to be allowed legally to contest his right with him in his own courts, they being free and open; and judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest between them, and to decide where the right lies.

South. Sermon 2, vol. vi. p. 59.

Take no man's word before thine own sense, in what concerns thine own case and character, is an advice deserving our regard and practice: for a man, in questions of this kind, is able to be a skillful *umpire* between himself and others.

Barrow. Sermon 12, vol. iii. p. 358.

If they [the arbitrators] do not agree, it is usual to add, that another person be called in as *umpire*, (*imperator* or *impar*.) to whose sole judgment it is then referred.

Blackstone, book iii. ch. i.

UN. Goth., A. S. and Ger. *Un*; Dut. *On*; Sw. *O*; Dan. *U*. In A. S. it is also written *On*. In Lat. *In*, and in English both *in* and *un*.

An, *en*, *in*, *on*, mean *one*; to *one*, is—to *un-ite*, to join; and hence the augmenting force of *en*, *in*, or *on* (*collectivè unus*.) See EN. But whence its negative force? This question, an attempt must be made to answer.

One (emphatically) means *one*, and no more.

Al-one, is—*one* being *all*; *one*—severed, separated, apart from other, *one*, or more, (numerically.) To *one* is, thus—to be, or cause to be, *al-one*, sole; to sever or separate from all other; to deprive, to disjoin, from all other. We have then thus—

One, *separativè unus*, (opposed to *one*, *collectivè unus*.) denoting, in composition—a separation, a privation, a negation, of the positive meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.

This opposition is not confined to *On*, *en*, *in*; it is found in *dis*; in *dis-sever*,—*dis*, augments the force;

in *dis-unite*,—*dis*, negatives or reverses the meaning. See also To TWIN.

UN.

Un and *in* (neg.) were in many words, and in some still are, used indiscriminately. *Un* has, in numerous instances, most especially in words of Latin origin, given place to *in* (*il*, *im*, *ir*). Our old translators of the Bible, and authors long after them, wrote *un-possible*, and our common people still so speak. Wiclif, translating from the Latin Vulgate, *im-possible*, perhaps introduced *im-possible* into English: but the two modes, *un* and *im*, may be supported by concurrent testimony from Chaucer to Bishop Hall; perhaps still lower. Words with this prefix may be divided into the three following classes.

1. Those which are Privative. 2. Negative. 3. Those which by consequence have obtained a positive signification. 1. The verbs, *e. g.* to *un-arm*, to *un-close*, to *un-cover*, are privative; they express a positive act of privation, and are equivalent in meaning to—to *dis-arm*, to *dis-close*, to *dis-cover*, though they differ in application: of these we have not a great number.

2. The adjective and participles—*un-absurd*, *un-abridged*, &c. &c. are purely negative: they express no act, no thing done; merely the negation or absence of that which is denoted by the more simple terms, *absurd*, *abridged*, to which *un*, is written as a prefix. In such words *un*, has the force of *not*, and may be employed almost as universally. Care ought, however, to be taken that such monsters as *un-walkative*, *un-fattable*, *un-amorousness*, which Bishop Wilkins introduces into his pages, should not be obtruded.

3. Those which by consequence have obtained a positive signification; these are but few: thus *ungraceful*, *unhappy*, import not merely the absence of *gracefulness* or of *happiness*, but the presence of the contrary; *sc.* of awkwardness, of ill-hap, misfortune, distress: these, and the first class (the privative) are placed in one list, and are explained; the second class, the negative (purely so) are placed in another list, and are not explained; it is quite unnecessary to do so. To those which seemed remarkable for antiquity, or novelty, or rarity, &c., the name of the author, by whom used, is subjoined.

A few instances will be found of *Un*, from A. S. *On*, *intensivè*, as *un-bide*, *un-less*, *un-rip*, (*q. v.*) &c.

In Ger., D., &c. these compounds are scanty in comparison with our own.

UN-abashed; -abated; -abolished, -abolishable, *Milton*; -abridged, *Mason*; -absolved, *Strype*, *an. 1521*; -absurd, *Young*; -accented; -accessible, now *In*; -accommodated, -accommodating, *Byron*; -accompanied; -accomplished, -accomplishment, *Milton*; -accorded, *Bp. Hall*; -accurate, -accurateness; -accursed, *Thomson*; -accustomed; -acknowledged, *Clarendon*; -acquainted, -acquaintedness, -acquaintance; -acquired, *Bp. Taylor*; -adjusted, *Burke*; -admired, *Knox*; -admonished, *Milton*; -adored, *Milton*; -adorned; -advantaged, *Fuller*; -adventurous, *Milton*; -advisable, -advised, -advisedly, -advisedness; -adulterate, -adulterately, -adulterated; -affable, *Daniel*; -affaired, *Daniel*; -affected, -affectedly, -affectionate, -affectedness; -afflicted; -affrighted, *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, *B. Jonson*; -afiled, *Gower*; -afraid, *Thomson*; -agreeable, -agreeably, -agreeableness, *Bale*; -aidable, -aided; -aiming, *Dryden*; -aired, *Beaum. and Fletch.*; -aking, *Shaks.*; -alarmed, *Cowper*; -alienable, -alienably, *Young*; -al-

UN.

laid; -alloyed, *Cogan*; -alleviated, *Secker*; -allied, -alliable; -allowable, *Secker*; -alterable, -alterably, -altered; -amazed, *Milton*; -ambiguous, *Knox*; -ambitious; -amendable, -amended, *Berners*, *Udal*; -amiable; -amused, *Young*, *Knox*; -analogical, *Johnson*; -analyzed; -anchored, *Pope*; -ancled, *Shaks.*, *Byron*; -angular, *Burke*; -animated, *Dryden*; -annoyed, *Cowper*; -answerable, -answerably, -answerableness, -answered; -anticipated, *Warburton*; -anxious, *Young*; -apochryphal, *Milton*; -appalled; -apparent, *Milton*; -appealable, -appealing, *South*; -appearable, -appeared; -apperceived; -applicable, -applied; -appointed, *Knox*; -apprehended, -apprehensible, -apprehensive; -apprised; -approachable, -approached; -appropriate, -appropriated, -appropriating, *Warburton*, *Warton*, *Milton*; -approved, *Milton*; -apt, -aptly, -aptness; -aquit, *Gower*; -araced, *Chaucer*; -arm; -arraigned, *Daniel*; -arrayed, *Dryden*; -arrested, *Chaucer*, *Sir T. More*; -arrived, *Young*; -ascertained, *Cook*; -aserved, *Chaucer*; -asked; -askied, *Hall*; -aspective, *Feltham*; -aspiring; -assailable, -assaultable, -assaulted, *Hakluyt*, *Idler*; -assayed; -assisted, -assisting; -assuming; -assured; -astonished, *Sandys*; -atchieved, *Holland*; -atonable, *Milton*, -atoned, *Thomson*; -attached; -attacked, *Burke*; -attainable, -attainableness, -attained, *Cook*; -attempted, -attempting, *Waterland*; -attended, -attending, -attentive; -attested, *Barrow*; -attracted, *Thomson*; -available, -availableness, -availing, -availingly; -avenged; -avised, *Chaucer*; -avoidable, -avoidably, -avoidableness, -avoided; -auspicious, *Rowe*; -authentic, -authenticity, *Udal*, -authenticated, *Paley*; -authorised; -awaked, -awakened; -aware, -ware, -awares, -wares; -awed.

UN-baked, *Shaks.*; -balanced; -ballast; -banded, *Shaks.*; -baptized; -bar; -barbed, *Drayton*, *Shaks.*; -barricadoed, *Burke*; -base, *Daniel*; -bashed, *Sidney*; -bashful, *Shaks.*; -bated, *Shaks.*; -bathed; -battered, *Shaks.*; -bearded, *Hakluyt*, *B. Jonson*, *Dryden*; -beaten; -beauteous, *Hammond*, -beautiful, *South*; -becoming, -becomingly, -becomingness, *Locke*; -been'd, *More*, -being; -befitting; -befriended; -begot, -begotten; -begun, *Gower*; -beheld, *Milton*; -behovely, *Gower*; -beloved; -belted, *Byron*; -beneficed, *Dryden*; -beneficial, *Milton*, -benefited, *Knox*; -benevolent; -benighted, *Milton*; -benign, *Milton*; -bereft, *Sandys*; -besought, *Milton*; -bespoken, *Dryden*; -bestowed, *Bacon*; -betiden, *Chaucer*; -betrayed, *Daniel*; -bewailed, *Shaks.*; -beware, *Fisher*, *Bale*; -bewitch; -bend; -bias; -bid, -bid-den; -bigotted, *Spectator*; -bitted, *Shaks.*; -blamed, -blameable, -blameably, -blameableness; -blasted, *Peacham*; -bleaching, *Byron*; -bleeding, -bloody, -bloodied; -blenched, *Milton*; -blended; -blessed, -blessedness, *Udal*; -blighted, *Cowper*; -blindfold, *Spenser*; -blossoming, *Evelyn*; -blown, (as flowers,) *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -blown, (by wind,) *More*; -blunted, *Cowley*; -blushing, -blushingly, *Knox*; -boastful, *Thomson*; -boiled, *Bacon*; -bolt; -bolted, (as bran,) *Shaks.*; -hookish, *Shaks.*, *Milton*; -bore, -born, *Gower*; -borrowed; -bottomed, *Milton*; -bought; -bounded, -boundedly, -boundedness; -bounteous, *Milton*; -bowed; -bowel, *met.*; -braided, *Shaks.*, *Scott*; -brained, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -branded, *Milton*; -bred; -brewed; -bribed, -bribeable, *Feltham*; -broached, *Young*; -broid, or -braided, *Chaucer*; -broiled, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*;

-broke, broken; -brotherlike; -brought, *Daniel*; -bruised; -buckle, *Chaucer*, *Udal*; -buried; -burned, -burning; -burthen; -busied, *Bp. Rainbow*; -button. UN-cabled, *Cowper*; -caged, *Fanshaw*; -calcined; -called; -cancelled; -candid; -canonical, -canonicalness, *Bp. Lloyd*; -canonized, *Atterbury*; -canopied, *Browne*; -capable, (see *In*); -captious, *Feltham*; -cared; -carnate; -case; -cast, *Surrey*; -castelled, *Fuller*; -catechised, *Milton*; -caught, *Shaks.*; -caused; -cautelous, *Hales*; -cautious, -cautiously, *Waterland*; -ceasing; -celebrated, *Milton*, *Knox*; -celestial, *Feltham*, *Young*; -censured, *B. Jonson*; -ceremonious; -certain, -certained, -certainly, -certainty; -cessant, now usually *In*; -chain; -changeable, -changeableness, -changeably, -changed, -changing; -charity, -charitable, -charitably, -charitableness; -chaste, -chastely, -chasteness, -chastened, -chastity, *Wiclif*, *Udal*, *Milton*, *Bp. Taylor*; -chastised, -chastisable, *Milton*; -checked; -cheerful, -cheerfulness, -cheery, *Sterne*; -chewed; -chilled, *Byron*; -chosen, *Sir T. More*, -choosing, *Sidney*, *Bp. Taylor*; -cinctured, *Cowper*; -circumcised, -circumcision; -circumscribed; -circumspect (see *In*), -circumspectly, *Sampson*, *An. 1533*, *Bale*; -circumstantial; -civil, -civilly, -civilized, (the noun is written *In*-, see *INCIVIL*); -clad, *Sir T. Elyot*; -clarified; -clasp; -classic, -classical; -clear, -cleared, *Fabyan*, *Leighton*; -clench; -clerical, *Knox*; -clerklike, *Bp. Taylor*; -clipped, *Locke*; -clog; -close; -clothe; -cloven, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -clutch; -coached, *Chapman*; -coacted, *More*; -coffined, *Byron*, *Scott*; -cogitable (see *Incogitant*), *Sir T. More*; -coil; -coined; -collected; -coloured; -combed; -comeatable, (a vulgarism,) *Tatler*; -comely, *adj.* comely, *ad.* comeliness; -comfortable, -comfortably, -comfortableness, -comforted, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -commanded, -commanderlike, *Milton*; -commendable, -commended; -commensurate (more usually *In*-), *Glanvill*; -commercial, *Burke*; -commissioned, *Glanvill*, *Secker*; -committed, *Chaucer*, &c.; -communicated, -communicating, -communicable, -communicative (more commonly *Incommunicable*), *Drayton*, *Bp. Taylor*, *Burke*; -compacted, -compact (*In*), *Feltham*, *Addison*; -companied, *Surrey*, *Cowper*; -compassionate, -compassionateness; -compellable, -compelled; -compensated, *Burke*; -complaining, *Thomson*; -complaisant, -complaisantly; -complete, -completed; -complying (see *Incompliant*); -compounded, -compoundedly, -compoundedness; -comprehend, *Daniel*, -comprehensible (now more usually *In*), -comprehensive; -compressed, -compressible; -comprised, *Drayton*; -conceivable (now more usually *In*), -conceivably, -conceivableness, -conceived, -conceiving, *Daniel*; -concern, -concerned, -concernedly, -concernedness, -concerning, -concernment; -concludent, *Hale*, -concluding, *Locke*, -concludingness, *Bp. Taylor*, -concludible, *More*, -conclusive (now more usually *In*); -concocted; -condemned; -condited, *Bp. Taylor*; -conditional (and *In*); -conditionally, *Hammond*, -conditionate, *Bp. Taylor*; -conducting, -conducted; -conferred, *Milton*; -confessing, *Milton*; -confined, -confinedly, -confinable; -confirmed; -conform (also *In* and *Non*), *Milton*; -conformable, *Hooker*, -conformity; -confused (also *In*), -confusedly; -confuted (*In*), -confutable; -congealed (*In*); -congenial; -conjugal, *Milton*; -conjunctive, *Milton*; -connected (*In*), -connectedly; -conniving,

UN

UN.

Milton; -conquerable (*equal to Invincible*), -conquerably, -conquered; -conscionable (*In*), -conscionably, -conscionableness; -conscious (*In*), *Paley*, -consciousness; -consented, *Bp. Taylor*, -consenting; -consequential (*usually In*); -considerate (*usually In*), -considerateness, -considered; -consonant (*also In*), *Hooker*; -constant (*more usually In*), -constancy, -constantly; -constitutional (*applied politically*), *Johnson*, *Burke*; -constrained, -constrainedly, -constraint; -consulted, *Milton*, -consulting; -consumed (*see Inconsumable*); -consummate (*see In*), *Dryden*; -contaminated (*see In*); -contemned; -contended; -contented (*also Dis*), *Daniel*, -contentedness, *Hammond*, -contentingness, *Boyle*; -continent (*see In*), *Wiclif*; -contradicted; -contrite, *Hammond*; -controvertible (*see Incontrovertible*), -controvertably, *Johnson*, -controvertedly, *Clarke*, -controversy, *Bp. Hall*; -controulable (*In*), -controulably, *Bp. Hall*, -controulableness, -controuled, -controuledly; -convenient (*now In*), -conveniently; -conversing, *Milton*; -conversable, *Scott*; -conversant, *Madox*; -converted (*In*), -convertible, *Congreve*; -convinced (*In*), -convincing, *Milton*; -correct (*now usually In*), -corrected, -corrigible; -corrupt (*also In*), -corrupted, -corruptedness, -corruption, *Wiclif*, -corruptly, *Brende*, -corruptness, -corruptible; -costly; -covenable, *Wiclif*; -covenanted, *Bp. Horsley*, *Burke*; -cover; -counsellable, *Clarendon*, -counselled, *Chaucer*, *Burke*; -countable, *Raleigh*, -counted; -counterfeit, *Udal*, *Wyat*; -couple; -courted, *Daniel*, -courteous, -courteously, *Berners*, -courtesy, -courtly, -courtliness; -cowled, *Pope*; -crafty, *Bp. Taylor*; -cranied, *Drayton*; -create (*In*), -created, -createdness; -credible (*now usually Incredible*), -credited; -creditable, *Hammond*, -creditaableness, *Dec. of Christ. Piety*; -cried, *B. Jonson*; -crippled, *Cowper*; -crooked, *Beaum. and Fletch.*; -cropped; -crossed; -crowded; -crown (*see Dis-crown*); -cuckolded, *Shaks.*; -culled, *Milton*; -culpable (*now usually In*); -cumbered; -cunning or -conning, -cunningly, -cunningness, *Chaucer*. *The others not uncommon in our oldest writers, Wiclif, Chaucer, &c. Un-con'd*; -curable (*more usually Incurable*), -curably, -cured; -curb, -curbable, *Shaks.*, -curbed, *May*; -curious, (*now more usually In*); -current, *Beaum. and Fletch.*, *Milton*; -curried, *Beaum. and Fletch.*; -cut.

UN-damaged; -damped; -dampned, *Wiclif*; -dangered, *Chaucer*, -dangerous, *Thomson*; -dashed, *Daniel*; -dated, *Diggs, on B. Jonson*; -dauntable (*Fr. Indomptable*), -daunted, -dauntedly, -dauntedness; -dawning, *Cowper*; -dazzled, -dazzling, *Daniel*; -dead, *Udal*, -deadly, -deadliness, *Wiclif*; -dealt, *Milton*; -debarred, *Daniel*; -debauched; -decaying, -decayed; -decent (*now usually In*), -decency, -decently; -deciphered, *Warburton*; -declared, *Sir T. More*; -decreed, *Dryden*; -dedicated, *Boyle*; -defaced; -defatigable (*now In*); -defeasible (*now In*), *Udal*, *Bp. Hall*; -defended; -defied, *Spenser*, *Drayton*; -defiled, -defiledly, -defouled, *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -definable, -defined; -deflowered, *Berners, Milton*; -deformed, *Pope*; -degraded, *Knox*; -dejected, *Knox*; -deified, *Milton, Spectator*; -delaying, *Cowper*, -delayedly, *Udal, Fisher*, -delayable, *Feltham*; -delegated, *Burke*; -deliberate (*In*), *Clarendon*; -delighted, -delightful; -delivered, *Daniel, Milton*; -deluded, *Young, Byron*;

UN.

-deluged, *Cowper*; -demolished; -demonstrable (*see In*); -deniable, -deniably; -departable, *Chaucer*; -depending; -dephlegmated, *Boyle*; -deplored; -depraved; -depressed, *Byron*; -deprived; -described; -descried; -deserved, -deservedly, -deservedness, -deserver, -deserving; -designed, -designedly, -design-edness, -designing; -desired, -desiring, -desirable, -desirous, *Knox*; -despairing; -destroyable, -destroyed; -determinable (*now more usually In*), -determinate, -determinateness, -determination, -determined; -detecting, *Thomson*; -deviating; -devout (*see In*), -devoted, -devotely, -devotion, *Chaucer, Jewel*; -diaphanous; -digested (*see Indigest*), -digestible; -dight, *Spenser*; -dignified, *Knox*; -diligent (*see In*), *Leighton*, -diligently, *Milton*; -diluted, *Cowper*; -diminishable (*In*), -diminished; -dimpled, *Scott*; -dinted; -diocessed, *Milton*; -dipped; -directed (*see Indirect*), -directly; -disbanded, *Milton*; -discerned (*In*), -discernedly, -discernible, -discernibleness, -discernibly, -discerning, -discernedness, *Boyle*; -discharged, *B. Jonson*; -disciplined, -disciplinable; -discomfited, *Berners*; -discording; -discovered (*In*), -discoverable, -discoverably, *Milton*; -discouraged, *Cook*; -discrete (*see In*), -discretely, -discretion; -discriminating (*see Indiscriminate*), *Cowper*; -discussed (*In*), *Bp. Hall*; -disgraced, *Byron*; -disguised; -dishonoured; -disjoined, *Cowper*; -dismayed, -dismayable, *Sidney*; -dismissed, *Cowper*; -disobliging; -dispatched; -dispensable (*more usually In*), -dispensing; -dispersed (*In*); -dispiteous, *Chaucer*; -displeased, *Cowper*; -disposed (*In*); -disputable (*usually Indisputable*), -disputed; -disquieted, *May*; -dissembled, -dissembling; -dissipated; -dissolvable (*see Indissoluble*), -dissolved, -dissolving; -distempered; -distinctly (*see In*), *Hooker*; -distinguishable, -distinguishably, -distinguished; -distorted; -distracted, -distractedly, -distractedness, -distracting, *Leighton*; -disturbed, -disturbedly, -disturbedness; -diversified, *Cogan*, -diversificated, *More*; -diverted; -dividable (*usually Indivisible*), -divided, -dividedly, -dividual, -divisible; -divine, *Milton*; -divorced; -divulged; -doubted, -doubtedly, -doubtful, -doubtable (*see Indubitable*), *More, Udal, Bp. Hall*, -doubting, -doubtous, *Chaucer*; -drawn; -dreaded; -dreamed; -drenched, *May*; -dress; -dried; -driven; -drooping; -drossy; -drowned; -dubbed, *Donne*; -dubitable (*now In*); -due, -duly; -durable; -dwelt, *Browne*; -dying.

UN-earned; -earnest, *Udal*; -eaten; -eclipse, *Camden, Cook*; -educated; -effaced, *Knox, Byron*; -effectual (*now In*); -elected, -elective, *Hale*; -eligible; -elegant (*now In*), -elegantly; -embarrassed, *Cowper, Burke*; -embellished, *Knox*; -embittered, *Byron*; -embodied, *Byron*; -employed; -emptiable, -emptied, *Byron*; -endeared, *Milton*; -ending, *Feltham*; -endowed; -engaged; -enjoyed, -enjoying; -enlarged; -enlightened; -enlivened, *Atterbury*; -enslaved; -entangle (*see Disentangle*); -entered, *Udal*; -enterprising, *Burke*; -entertaining, -entertainingness; -entitled (*also Un-in*); -entombed, *Dryden*; -envied, -enviable, *Byron*; -envious, *Cowley*; -epilogued, *Goldsmith*; -equal (*see In*), -equalled, -equally, -equality, -equalable, -equable, -equitable; -equivocal, *Paley*; -equivocally; -eradicable, *Byron*; -erring (*sometimes In-errable, but always Un-erring*), -erringly, -errable, -errableness; -eschewable, *Chaucer, Carew*, -eschewably, *Chaucer*; -espied; -essay-

UN.

ed; -essential (*In*); -evangelical, *Milton*; -even, -evenly, *Donne*, *Bp. Hall*, -evenness; -evitable (*now Inevitable*), -evitated, *Sandys*; -exacted; -examined, -examinable; -exampleed; -excelled, *Cowper*; -exceptionable, -exceptionably, -exceptionableness; -exchanged, *Burke*; -excised; -excogitable, *Raleigh*; -excusable (*now In*); -executed; -exemplified; -exempt; -exercised; -exerted; -exhausted, -exhaustible (*see In*); -existent, *Brown*; -expanded; -expectation (*see In*), -expected, -expectedly, -expectedness; -expedient (*usually In*); -expensive, *Milton*, *Thomson*; -experience (*see In*), -experienced; -expert (*see In*); -expired, *Hakluyt*; -explored; -exposed; -expounded, *Bp. Taylor*; -expressible (*see In*), -expressibly, -expressed, -expressive; -expugnable (*see In*), *Sandys*; -expunged, *Boyle*; -extended (*see In*); -extinct, *Beaum. and Fletch.*; -extinguishable (*see In*), -extinguished; -extirpated, *Bp. Horsley*; -extricable (*now In*); -eyed, *Beaum. and Fletch.*

UN-fadable, *Bp. Hall*, -faded, -fading; -failing, *Bp. Hall*, -failingness, -failable -failableness (*see Infalible*); -fainting; -fair, -fairly, -fairness; -faithful, -faithfully, -faithfulness (*see Infidelity*); -fallen, *Glanvill*; -fallible (*now In*), *Udal*; -fallowed; -famed, *Shaks.*; -familiar; -fashioned, -fashionable, -fashionably, -fashionableness; -fasten; -fathered; -fathomed, -fathomable, -fathomably, -fathomableness; -fatigued; -faltering, -falteringly; -faulty; -favourable, -favourably, -favourableness, *A. Smith*; -feared, -fearful, *Udal*; -feasible (*see In*); -feathered; -featly, *Udal*, -featy, *Sidney*; -featured; -fed; -feed, *adj.*; -feeling, -feelingly, -feelingness, -felt; -feigned, -feignedly, -feignedness, *Leighton*, -feigning, *Cowper*; -fellowed; -fence; -fermented; -fertile (*see In*), *Decay of Christian Piety*; -festival, *adj.*, *Holland*; -fetter; -figured; -filed, or *Un-defiled*, *Surrey*; -filed, *not polished*, &c. *Spenser*, *Donne*; -filial; -filled; -finished, -finishing, *Milton*; -fired; -firm (*In*), *May*, *Bp. Taylor*, *Dryden*; -fit, *adj.* -fit, *v.* -fitly, -fitness; -fix; -flagging, *adj.*; -flamed (*In*), *Beaum. and Fletch.*; -flanked, *Brende*; -flattered, -flattering; -fledged; -fleshed; -flexible (*In*); -foiled; -followed, *Daniel*; -forbid, -forbiddenness; -forced, -forcedly, -forcible (*used actively*); -fordable, *Dr. J. White*; -forded, *Dryden*; -foreboding; -foreknown; -foreseeable, -foreseen, -foreseeing, *Daniel*; -fore-skinned; -forethought, *Daniel*; -forewarned, *Milton*; -forfeited; -forgiving, -forgiven, *M. Hardinge*; -forgotten; -formed; -forsaken; -fortified; -fortunate (*see Infortune*), -fortunately, -fortunateness; -fought; -souled; found; -founded; -frangible (*see Infract*), *Bp. Taylor*; -fraught, *P. Fletcher*; -frequent (*see In*); -frequented, -frequency, *Glanvill*, -frequently; -fretted, *Holinshed*; -friable; -friend, *n.* *Lodge*, 1543; -friended, -friendly, -friendliness, -friendship, *Udal*; -frighted, *B. Jonson*; -frozen; -fruitful (*see Infertile*), *Unfructeful*, *Udal*, -fruitfully, -fruitfulness, fruitous, *Wiclif*; -fulfilled; -fumed; -funded, *A. Smith*; -furl; -furnished (*and see Dis-furnish*); -furrowed, *Cowper*.

UN-gainsaid, *Milton*; -galled, *Shaks.*; -garnished, *Milton*; -garrisoned; -gartered; -gathered; -gauged, *Young*; -generated, -generative, -genitured, *Shaks.*; -generous; -genial; -ghostly, *Udal*; -gifted, *Cowper*; -giving; -glazed; -gloomed, *Green*; -glorified; -glutted, *Byron*; -good, *Gower*, -goodly, *Chaucer Gower*;

-gospel-like, *Milton*; -got, -gotten; -governed, -governable, -governably; -grammatical, -grammatically, *Knox*; -granted; -grateful, -gratefully, -gratefulness (*see In*); -gratified; -graved, *Surrey*; -gravely; -ground (*sc. as in a mill*), *Beaum. and Fletch.*; -grounded, -groundedly, *Bale*, -groundedness, *Bp. Hall*; -grown, *P. Fletcher*; -grudged, *Donne*, -grudgingly; -guarded, -guardedly; -guessed; -guestlike, *Milton*; -guided; -guilty, *Holinshed*, *Spenser*, *Daniel*, -guiltiness; -gyved, *Sir T. Elyot*.

UN-habile (*see Inability*), *Bp. Taylor*; -habitable (*also written Inhabitable, and Uninhabitable*), -habited, *Holinshed*; -hacked; -hailed, *Rowe*; -harboured; -hardened, -hardy; -harmed, -harmful; -harmonious (*see In*); -harness; -hasty, *Bp. Taylor*; -hatched, *i. e. unhack'd*, *Shaks.*; -hatched, *not brooded*; -haunted; -hazarded, -hazardous; -heated; -heavenly, *Byron*; -hedged; -heeded, -heededly, *Byron*, -heedful, -heedfully, *Shaks.*; -heedy, -heedily, *Spenser*, *Bp. Hall*, -heeding; -helmed, *Berners*; -helped, -helpful, -holpen, *Homilies*; -hewed, -hewn; -hiled, (*see Unheal*); -hindered; -hired, *Milton*; -hit, *B. Jonson*; -honest, (*see Dis*), *Wiclif*, -honestly, *Udal*, -honesty, *Homilies*; -honoured (*see Dis*), -honourable, *Surrey*, *Daniel*; -hooked, *Hakluyt*; -hoped, -hopeful; -horned, *Sandys*; -hospitable (*i. e. Inhospitable*); -hostile; -housed; -houselled, *Shaks.*; -humbled; -hurt, -hurtful, -hurtfully, -hurtfulness, *Udal*; -husbanded, *Browne*; -hushed, *Byron*; -husked, *Bp. Hall*.

UN-ideal; -jealous; -imaginable (*In*), -imaginably, -imaginableness, *H. More*, -imagined; -imitable (*now In*); -impairable, -impaired; -imparted, *Cowper*; -impassioned; -impeachable, -impeached; -implicit, *Milton*; -implored; -important, -importing; -importuned; -imposed, *Milton*, -imposing; -impressed, *Young*; -imprisonable, *Milton*; -improvable, -improveableness, -improved, -improving, *Knox*; -incensed, *Cowper*; -enchanted, *Cowper*; -inclosed, *A. Smith*; -incorporated, *Atterbury*; -increasable, *Boyle*; -incumbered; -indifferent; -indulgent, *Francis*; -industrious, -industriously, *Boyle*; -infected; -inflamed, -inflammable, -inflammableness, *Boyle*; -influenced, -influential, *Cogan*; -informed; -infringed, *Boyle*, *Knox*; -ingenious, *Burke*; -ingenuous, -ingenuousness, *Hammond*; -inhabitable, -inhabitableness, -inhabited; -injured, -injurious, *Knox*; -inquisitive; -inscribed; -inspired; -instructed, -instructive; -intelligent, -intelligence, *Bp. Hall*, -intelligible, -intelligibly, -intelligibility, -intelligibleness; -intentional, -intentionally, *Cogan*, *Cook*; -interested, *Glanvill*, *Dryden*, -interested, -interesting; -intermitted, -intermitting; -intermixed, *Daniel*; -interpreted, *Secker*; -interred, *Leighton*; -interrupted, -interruptedly; -intralled (*see Dis*), *Milton*; -intitled; -intricated, *Hammond*; -introduced; -invaded, *Sir J. Reynolds*; -invented, -inventive, *W. Scott*; -investigable, *Ray*, *Barrow*; -invited, -inviting, *Boyle*; -involved, *V. Knox*; -inured; -join (*see Dis-join*); -joyful, -joyous; -judged.

UN-kenned, *Daniel*; -kent, *Spenser*, *Browne*; -kennel; -kept; -killed, *Homilies*; -kneaded, *Elegy on Donne*; -knelled, *Byron*; -knit; -know, -knowable, -knowably, -knowingly, -knownness, *Chaucer*, -knowledgeed, *Barrow*; -konning, *Chaucer*.

UN-laboured, -laborious, *Milton*; -laid; -lamented; -larded; -latched; -lavished; -laurelled, *Byron*; -lawful, -lawfully, -lawfulness, -lawlike (*R. Gloucester*

UN.

UN.

uses *Unlawe* as a noun,—“*If men did hem unlaw,*” *i. e.* injustice, p. 473); -leavened; -lectured; -leisured, *Sidney*; -leisuredness; -lessoned; -lettered; -levelled; -libidinous; -licensed; -licked; -lifted, *Byron*; -lighted, -lightsome, *Milton*; -like, -likely, -likeness, -likelihood, -likeliness; -limitable (*now written Illimitable*), -limited, -limitedly, -limitedness, *South*; -lineal; -lined, *Spenser*; -link; -liquefied, -liquored; -listening; -load; -lock; -lodged, *Carew*; -looked; -looped, *Gay*; -lorded, -lording, *n. Milton*, -lordly; -loseable, -lost, *Young*; -loved, -lovedly, -loveliness, -loving; -lucky, -luckily, -luckiness; -luting.

UN-maidenly; -maimed; -malleable; -manacled, *Donne*, *Pitt*; -managed, -manageable; -mangled, *Holinshed*; -mannered, -mannerly, -mannerliness; -manured; -marked; -marred; -married; -marriageable, *Milton*; -marshalled, *Lewis*; -masterable, -mastered; -matchable, -matched; -mated, *Ford*; -material, *Daniel*; -matriculated, *Milton*; -meaning, -meaned; -measurable (*Im*), *Fryth*, -measurably, -measurableness, *Sir J. Cheeke*, -measured; -mechanized, *Paley*; -meddled, -meddlingness; -meditated; -meek, *Chaucer*; -meet, -meetly, -meetness; -mellowed; -melodious, -melodized, *Langhorne*; -melted; -mentioned; -mercenary, *Atterbury*; -merchantable, *Carew*; -meritable, -merited, -meritedness; -met; -methodized, *Harrington*; -mighty, *Chaucer*, *Gower*, *Joye*; -mild, *Gower*, -mildness; -milked; -milled; -minded, -mindful, -mindfully, -mindfulness; -mingled, -mingleable; -miraculous, *Young*; -miry; -missed; -mistaketable, *Tillotson*; -mitigable, -mitigated; -mitring, *s. Milton*; -mixed; -moaned; -modified; -moist, -moistened; -molested, -molestedly, *Boyle*; -monied; -monopolizing, *Milton*; -moor; -moralized, *Norris*; -morrised, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -mortered, *Bp. Hall*; -mortgaged; -mortified, -mortifiedness, *Goodwin*; -movable (*see Im*), -movably, -moved, -movedly, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*, -movingness, *Boyle*, -moving; -mounded; -mourned; -murmured, -murmuring; -musical; -mutable (*now Im*), *Udal*; -mutilated, *Pennant*; -muzzle; -mysterious, *Young*.

UN-nail; -named; -natural, -naturally, -naturalness, -naturalize, -nature, *v.*, -nature, *s.*, (*see Disnatured*), -native; -navigable (*see In*), -navigated; -necessary, -necessarily, -necessariness; -needful, *Hakluyt*; -needless; -neighbourly, -neighbourhood, *Cowper*; -niggardly, *Search*; -noble (*see Ig*), -nobly, -nobleness, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -notched, *Vncertaine Auctors*; -noted, -noticed; -nourished, *Daniel*; -numerable (*now In*), -numbered; -nurtured.

UN-obedient (*see In*), *Milton*, *Wiclif*, -obedience, *Wiclif*, -obeyed; -objectionable, -objected; -obnoxious; -obscured; -observed, -observedly, -observant (*see In*), -observance, *Whitlock*, -observable, -observing; -obstructed, -obstructive; -obtained; -obtrusive; -obvious; -occupied; -offending, -offended, -offensive (*we write In*); -offered; -officious (*see In*), *Milton*; -often, *Harris*; -opened, -opening; -operative (*see In*); -opposed; -oppressive, *Burke*; -orderly (*see Dis*), -ordered, *Daniel*; -ordinary; -organized; -original, -originated, -originately, -originatedness, *Waterland*; -ornamented, -ornamental; -orthodox; -ostentatious, -ostentatiously, *V. Knox*; -owed, -owned.

UN-pacified, -pacific; -pack; -paged, *Boyle*; -pained, -painful; -painted, *Homilies*, *Leighton*; -paired,

Crabbe; -palatable; -panged, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -paragoned; -paralleled (*Im*), -parallelable, *Bp. Hall*; -pardonable (*Im*), -pardonably, -pardon, -pardon- ing; -parliamentary, -parliamentariness; -parted; -partial (*see Im*), -partially; -passable (*see Im*), -passableness, *Evelyn*; -passionate (*also Unimpassioned*), -passionately, -passionated; -pastoral; -pathed; -pathetic; -patience (*now written Im*), *Chaucer*, *Udal*, -patient, *Brende*, *Holland*; -patronized; -patterned; -paved; -pawed; -payed, -payable, *South*; -peaceable, -peaceableness, *W. Montague*, -peaceful; -peg; -pencilled, *Feltham*; -penetrable (*now Im*); -penitent (*now Im*); -pensioned; -people (*see De- and Dis-people*); -perceived (*see Im*), -perceivedly, -perceivable, -perceiving (*Waterland*), -perceptible; -perfect, *adj. (now Im)*, -perfect, *v.*, -perfect- ness, -perfectedness, *Shaks.*; -performed, -perform- ing; -perishable (*see Im*), -perished, -perishing; -perjured; -persecuted; -persuaded, *Sir T. More*, -persuadable, -persuadableness, *Leighton*, -persuasion; -perturbed (*Im*); -perused; -petrified; -philosophical, -philosophically, -philosophicalness, -philoso- phize; -physicked; -pick; -pierced, -pierceable; -pillared; -pillowed; -pin; -pinked; -pity (*Unpity, in Wiclif, is Impiety*), -pitied, -pitiful, -pitifully, -piti- fulness, -pitying; -placed; -plagued; -plain, *Gower*; -plained, *Spenser*; -planted; -plausible (*Im*), -plau- sibly, *Burke*, -plausible, *Shaks.*; -pleasant (*see Dis- please*), -pleasantly, -pleasantness, -pleased, -pleasing, -pleasingly, *Bp. Hall*, -pleasingness, -pleasure, *Bp. Hall*; -pliant, -pliable, *Holland*; -ploughed, or -plowed; -plucked, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*, *Crabbe*; -poetick, -po- etical, -poetically; -pointed; -poized; -policed, *War- burton*; -polished (*Im*), -polite, -politeness; -politickly (*now Im*); -polled, *not pilled*; -polled, *not counted*; -polluted (*Im*); -popular, -popularity; -portable (*see Im*); -portioned; -portionate (*i. e. Im*), *Berners*; -possess, *v. (see Dis)*, *Wyat*; -possible (*now Im*), *Hakluyt*, *Holinshed*, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*; -practised, -practicable (*see Im*), -praised; -preaching, *Latimer*; -precarious; -precedented; -precise; -preferred; -pregnant, *Shaks.*; -prejudicate, -prejudicating, *Carew*; -prejudiced, -prejudicedness, *Knox*; -prelatical; -premeditated, -premeditatedly; -prepared, -prepar- edly, -preparedness, -preparation, *Hale*; -prepossess- ed; -prescribed; -presented; -presuming, *Knox*, -presumptuous; -pretending; -prevailing, -prevalent, *Boyle*; -prevaricating, *Knox*; -prevented; -prided, *Feltham*; -primitive, *Waterland*; -princely; -prin- cipated; -printed; -privileged, *Knox*; -prized, -priz- able; -probably (*see Im*); -proclaimed; -procured, *Bp. Taylor*; -productive; -profaned; -proficiency (*see Improficiency*); -profitable, -profitably, -profit- ableness, -profited, -profiting, *B. Jonson*; -prohibited, *Milton*; -projected; -prolifick; -promised, *Spenser*, -promising; -prompted; -pronounced; -proper (*now Im*), -properly, *Gower*, *Jewell*, *Bp. Taylor*; -pro- phetic, -prophetical; -propitious (*Im*); -proportioned, -proportionable, -proportionate; -proposed, *Dryden*; -propped; -prosecuted, *Boyle*; -prosperous (*Im*), -prosperously, -prosperousness; -protected; -proved; -provable, -proving, *Bp. Hall*; -provided (*now Im*), -provident, -providenced, *Fuller*; -provoked, -provok- ing; -prudent, *i. e. Im.*, -prudential, *Milton*; -pruned; -published, -public, *Bp. Taylor*; -pulled, *Dryden*; -punished, -punishable, *Walton*; -punish- ably, *Milton*; -purchased; -pure (*now Im*), -purely,

UN.

UN.

-pureness, -purified, *Milton*, *Warburton*; -purged; -purposed; -pursed, *Gower*; -pursued; -purveyed, *Fabyan*, *Spenser*; -putrified.

UN-qualified, *Shaks.*; -qualify (*see Disqualify*); -quarrelable, *Brown*; -quelled; -quenchable, -quenchably, *W. Scott*; -quenchableness, -quenched; -questionable, -questionably, -questioned; -quiet, *v. (Disquiet)*, -quiet, *adj.*, -quietly, -quietness, -quietude (*now more usually written Inquietude. See Unquiet.*)

UN-racked; -raised, *Berners*, *Shaks.*; -raked; -ransacked; -ransomed; -raptured; -razored; -reached; -read, *v. Sir T. More*; -reaped; -rebated; -rebukable, -rebuked; -recallable, *Feltham*, -recalled, *Young*; -received; -reckoned; -reclaimable (*now usually Irre*), -reclaimably, -reclaimed, -reclaimedness; -reclining, *Potter*; -recommended, *V. Knox*; -recompensed, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*, *Bp. Hall*; -reconcilable (*now usually Irre*), -reconcilably, -reconciled; -recorded; -recoverable (*see Irre*); -recounted; -recruitable, -recruited, *Fuller*; -recumbent, *Cowper*; -recuring; -redeemed (*see Irredeemably*), *Bp. Taylor*, *Byron*; -redressed; -reducibleness (*see Irreducible*); -refined; -reformable, -reformation, *Bp. Hall*; -reformed; -refracted; -refreshed; -refunding, *Young*; -refusing, *Thomson*; -regard, -regarded, -regardable, *Bp. Hall*, -regarding, *Bp. Taylor*; -regenerate, -regenerated, *V. Knox*, -regeneration, *Bp. Taylor*; -regeneracy; -registered; -regretted, *V. Knox*; -reined; -rejoicing, -rejoiced, *Byron*; -related, -relative (*now usually Irre*), -relatively; -relaxed, *Congreve*; -relenting; -relieved, -relievable; -religious (*see Irreligion*), *Udal*; -relinquishably, *Milton*; -relishing, *Glanvill*; -reluctant, *Cowper*, -reluctantly, *Search*, *Knox*; -remarkable; -remediable (*now usually Irre*), -remedied; -remembered, -remembering, -remembrance, *Watts*; -remitting (*Ir*), -remitted, *Cook*; -removable (*see Irre*), -removably, -removableness, -removed; -renavigable, *Sandys*; -renewed; -rent, *Spenser*; -repaid; -repaired (*see Irre*), *Berners*, *B. Jonson*; -repealable (*see Irre*), *Milton*, *Waterland*, -repealed; -repeated, *Milton*; -repentant (*Ir*; *see Impenitent*), -repentance, -repented, -repenting; -repined, *Bp. Hall*, -repining, -repiningly; -replenished, *Boyle*; -reprievable, -reprieved; -reproachable (*now usually Irre*), -reproached; -reprovable (*Ir*), -reproved; -repugnant; -reputable; -requested; -required, *Bp. Hall*, *Leighton*, -requisite, *Hooker*; -requitable, -requited; -researchable; -resemblingly, *Boyle*; -resented; -reserved, -reservedly, -reservedliness, -reserve, *Warton*; -resistible (*see Irre*), -resisted, -resistedly, *Boyle*, -resistance, *Bp. Hall*, -resisting; -resolvable (*see Insoluble and Irresolute*), -resolved, -resolvedness, *Hale*, -resolving; -respect (*see Irrespective. Unrespect, i. e. Disrespect*), *Bp. Hall*, -respected, -respecting, *Daniel*, -respective; -respited; -restored; -restrained (*Ir*); -retarded, *B. Jonson*, *V. Knox*; -retracted; -returned (*Ir*), *Tatler*, -returning, *Byron*; -revealed; -revenged; -revenue, *Milton*; -reverent (*see Ir*); -reverently; -reversed; -revoked (*Ir*); -rewarded, -rewarding; -ridiculous, *Brown*; -rified; -rig; -ringed; -rioted; -ripe, -ripeness, -ripened; -rivalled; -rived, *i. e. Un-reaved*; -roasted, *Hakluyt*, *Beaum.* and *Fletcher*; -robbed; -robe (*see Disrobe*); -roll; -roof; -roost, *v.*; -root (*see Disroot*); -rotten, *Young*; -rough; -rounded; -routed; -royal; -ruffle; -ruined, *Bp. Hall*, -ruinable, -ruinated, *Watts*,
VOL. XXVIII.

Bp. Hall; -ruled, -ruly, -rulily, *Sir J. Cheeke*, -ruliness, -ruliment, *Spenser*; -rumple.

UN-sacked, *Daniel*; -saddle, *v.*; -safe, -safely, -safety, *Bacon*, *Leighton*; -sailable; -saint, *South*; -saleable, *Johnson*; -salted; -salued, -saluted; -sanctified; -sanctioned, *Cogan*; -sanded, *Mason*; -sanguine, *Young*; -satisfied (*see Dissatisfy*), -satisfiable, *Bp. Taylor*, -satisfiedness, -satisfying, -satisfyingness, -satisfactory, -satisfactoriness, -satisfaction, *Bp. Hall*; -savoury; -scanned; -scanted, *Daniel*; -scared; -scarred; -scathed, *Byron*; -scattered; -schooled, -scholastic; -scorched; -scissared; -scoured; -scratched; -scriptural; -searchable, *ad. and sub. Watts*, -searchableness, -searched, -searching, *Daniel*; -seasonable, -seasonableness, -seasonably, -seasoned; -seat (*see Dis-seat*); -seconded; -secret, -secreted, *Boyle*; -secreting; secure, *i. e. In*; -seduced; -seeded; -seen, -seeing; -seized; -selfish; -sely, *i. e. Unsilly*; -seminated; -sensed (*see In*), *Bp. Taylor*, -sensible, -sentient, *Search*; -sent; -sentenced; -separable (*see In*), -separably; -sepulchred; -served, *Gower*, *Sir T. More*, -serviceable, -serviceably, *Woodward*, -serviceableness; -set; -severe, *Bp. Taylor*; -severed, *Boyle*; -shackle; -shaded, -shadowed; -shakeable, -shaked, -shaken, -shook; -shamed, -shamefaced, -shamefacedness, -shamefast, -shamefastness, -shamefulness; -shared; -shattered, *Bp. Hall*; -shaven, *Sir T. More*; -sheath; -shelled, *Sheridan*; -sheltered; -sheriffed, *Fuller*; -shewn, *Shaks.*; -shielded; -shivered, *Bp. Hall*; -shocked; -shod; -shorn; -shot; -showered, *Milton*; -shrinking; -shrubbed, *Shaks.*; -shunnable, -shunned, *Shaks.*; -sick, *Chaucer*; -sifted; -sight, -sightly, -sightliness, -sighted; -signed, *Hakluyt*; -significant (*In*), -significantly, *Milton*, -signifying, *Glanvill*; -silly, *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*; -sincere (*now In*), -sincerity; -singled; -singled; -sinking; -sitting (*perhaps Unsuiting*), *Sir T. More*; -sizable; -sized; -skilled, -skilful, -skilfully, -skilfulness; -skirmished; -slain; -slaked; -slaughtered, *Young*, *Cowper*; -sleeping, -sleepiness, -slept; -slipping; -smirched; -smitten, *Young*; -smoked; -smooth; -smote, *Byron*; -sober, *Bale*, -soberly, *Homilies*; -sociable, -sociably, -sociability (*Warburton*), -social; -sodden, *Beaum.* and *Fletch.*, *Fabyan*; -soiled; -sold; -soldiered, -soldierly; -soled; -solemn, *Chaucer*, *Bp. Taylor*; -solicited, -solicitous, *Search*; -solid; -solidness, *Leighton*; -solved, -solvable (*see Insolvable*); -soot, *i. e. Unsweet*; -sophisticate, -sophisticated; -sorowed; -sorted; -sought; -souled, *Spenser*, *Skelton*; -sound, -sounded, -soundness, -soundly, *Hooker*; -soundable, *Leighton*, -sounded; -soured; -sowed, -sowen; -spared, -sparing, -sparingly, *Donne*; -sparred; -specified; -speculative; -spent; -spied, or *Unespied*; -spilt; -spleened, *Ford*; -spoiled; -spontaneous, *Cowper*; -spotted, -spottedness; -squeezed; -stable (*see In*), *Fabyan*, -stableness, *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*, *Hale*, -stablished; -staid, -stayedness, -staying, *ad. Browne*; -stained; -stanchable, *Chaucer*, -stanching; -statutable; -steadfast, -steadfastness, -steady, -steadily, -steadiness; -steeped; -stified, *Young*; -stimulated, *Cowper*; -stinted, *Skelton*; -stirred, -stirring, *Leighton*; -stockinged, *W. Scott*; -stooping; -stop; -stormed; -straitened; -strengthened; -strewed, *Cowper*; -struck; -studied; -stuffed; -subdued, *Atterbury*; subject; -submitting, -submissive, *South*; -subordinate; -sub-

UN

UN.

orned, *Burke*; -substantial (*In*); -succeedable, *Brown*; -succeeded, *Milton*; -successive; -successful, -successfully, -successfulness; -succourable, *Sidney*; -succoured, *Spenser*, *Daniel*; -sucked; -sufferable (*now usually In*), -sufferably, *Vanburgh*; -suffered, *Udal*, -suffering, *Thomson*; -sufficient (*now In*), -sufficiently, -sufficiency, -sufficiency; -sugared; -suited (*In*), *Burke*, -suitable, -suitably, *Secker*, -suitableness, -suitsing; -sullied; -summed, *Mason*; -summoned, *P. Fletcher*, *Cowper*; -sung; -sunk, *Browne*; -sunned; -superfluous; -supplanted; -supple, *Sandys*; -supplied, -suppliable; -supportable, -supportableness, -supportably, -supported, -supporting, *Daniel*; -suppressed (*see In*); -sure (*see Insecure*), *Sir T. More*, -surely, -surety, *Tonstal*, an. 1538; -surmountable (*see In*); -surpassed, *Byron*; -surrendered, *Cowper*; -surrounded, *Byron*; -susceptible (*see In*); -suspect, *Milton*, -suspected, -suspectedly, -suspecting, -suspectingly, -suspicious; -suspended; -sustainable, -sustained; -swaddled (*see Unswathe*), *B. Jonson*; -swayable, -swayed, -swayedness; -swear, -sworn; -sweet; -swept; swilled, *Milton*; -syllogistical, *Chillingworth*; -systematick, -systematical, *Burke*.

UN-tagged, *Beaum.* and *Fletcher*; -tainted, -taintedly, -taintedness; -taken; -talked; -tall, *Chaucer*; -tameable, -tamed, -tamedness, *Leighton*; -tasted, -tasting; -taxed; -teach, -teachable, -taught; -temperate (*now In*), -temperately, -tempered; -tempted; -tenable (*In*); -tenanted, *Temple*; -tender; -tendered; -tented; -terrified; -thankful, -thankfully, -thankfulness; -thawed; -theological; -thorny; -thought, -thoughtfulness; -threatened; -thrown, *Surrey*; -tickled, *Chesterfield*; -tidy; -tie; -tile; -tilled, -tillable, *Cowper*; -timbered; -timely, *adj.* -timely, *ad.* -timeliness, *Bp. Taylor*, -timeously, *W. Scott*; -tinged; -tired, -tirable; -titled; -toiled, *i. e.* *Untilled*, *Holland*; -told; -tolerable (*now In*); -tomed; -tormented, *Young*; -torn, *Bp. Hall*, *South*, *Cowper*; -touchable, -touched; -traced (*see Intractable*), -traceable, -tracked, -tractable, -tractableness, -tractability; -traded, -trading, *adj.* *Hakluyt*, *Udal*, *Shaks.*; -trained; -transferable; -translated, -translatable; -transparent; -transpassable, *Daniel*; -travelled, -treasured; -treatable; -trembling, *J. Phillips*, *Blair*; -trespassing, *Milton*; -tressed, *Chaucer*; -fried; -triumphed, *May*, -triumphable, *Hudibras*; -trolled; -true, -truly, -truth; -trust (*see Distrust*), *Gower*, *trusty*, *Fabyan*, *Holinshed*, *Bp. Hall*, -trustiness; -tumultuous, *Young*; -turned; -tutored.

UN-vacillating, *W. Scott*; -vanquishable, -vanquished; -vantaged; -variable (*now usually In*), -varied, -varying; -varnished; -venerable; -venomed, *Bp. Hall*; -vented, *Beaum.* and *Fletcher*; -ventilated; -verdant; -veritable; -versed; -vexed; -vigorously, *Milton*; -violated; -virtuous, *Donne*, *Milton*; -visarded, *Milton*; -visible (*now In*), *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*, -visibly, *Bp. Gardner*; -visited; -vitiating; -vittailed, *Sir J. Cheeke*; -united; -voyageable; -urged; used (*see Inutility*), -usedness, *Sidney*, -usual, -usually, -usualness, -useful; -utterable (*In*), -utterably, *V. Knox*, -uttered, *Bp. Horsley*; -vulgar (*see In*); -vulnerable (*now In*).

UN-awaited; -waked, -wakened; -walled; -wandering, *Cowper*; -wanted, *Congreve*, *Gilpin*; -warded, *i. e.* *Unguarded*, *Brende*; -ware (*Unaware*), -warely, -wareness, -warily, -wary, -wariness; -warlike; -warmed; -warned; -warrantable, -warrantably, -warrantableness; -warranted; -washed, -washen;

-wasted, -wasting; -watched, *Udal*, *Donne*, -watchful, *Bp. Taylor*, -watchfulness, *Leighton*; -watered, *Fabyan*; -wavering, *Strype*; -wayed; -weakened; -weaned, *Cowper*, *Cogan*; -weaponed; -weary, -wearied, -weariedly, -weariable, -weariably; -weave; -wed; -wedgeable, *Shaks.*; -weeded; -weeping, -wept; -weeting, -weetingly; -weighed, -weighing; -welcome, -welcomeness; -well; -wemmed, *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*; -werred, *i. e.* *Unwarred*; -wet; -whipt; -wholesome, -wholesomeness; -willing, -willingly, -willingness; -wind; -winged, *Browne*; -winking; -wiped; -wise, -wisely, -wisdom, *Wiclif*; -wist, *Chaucer*, *Surrey*; -withdrawing; -withered, -withering; -withheld, *Thomson*; -withstood; -witnessed; -wived, -wiving; -wont, *adj.* -wonted, -wontedness; -wooded; -worded, *Beaum.* and *Fletcher*; -working; -wormed; -worn, *Burke*; -worth, -worthy, -worthily, -worthiness, -wounded; -woven; -wrap; -wreaked, *Spenser*, -wroken, *Surrey*; -wreathe; -wrecked, *Drayton*; -wrinkled, *Crashaw*, *Byron*; -writing, -written; -wrought; -wrong.

UN-yielded, -yielding; -yoke.

UN-zealous, *Milton*; -zoned, *Prior*.

UN-A'BLE, } We write the *adj.* *un-able*, but the
UNABLENESS, } noun *In*, *sc.* Inability, *q. v.*
UNABI'LITY.

His nose of and his lypes both
He cutte, for he wolde him lothe
Unto the people, and make *unable*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi.

For weale I [R. II.] wote, and knowlege, and deme myselfe to
be and haue ben vnsufficyent and *unable*, and also vnprofytable.
Fabyan. Chronycle, Anno 1399.

They, by aduyce of the nobles of the lande, consyderynge the
unableness of Hilderich the kynge, that he was vnsufficient to
rule so great a charge, dyuydid y^e lond of Fraunce atwene them.
Id. Ib.

Least I mighte haue semed to seeke excuse of slouthfulness, or
to refuse paines of wilfulness, rather than to defend my selfe by
unableness: I agreed to their aduice.

Goldinge. Caesar, Ep. Ded.

The harme that heretiques did, they did it vnto such who were
unable to discern betweene sound and deceitfull reasoning.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book iii. sec. 8.

Christ urg'd it as wherewith to justify himself, that he preacht
in public; yet writing is more public than preaching; and more
easy to refutation, if need be, there being so many whose business
and profession meerly it is to be the champions of truth, which if
they neglect, what can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*?

Milton. For the Liberty of Unlicens'd Printing.

UN-ACCE'PTABLE, } Usually applied, when that
UNACCE'PTABLENESS, } which is, or is to be, received,
UNACCE'PTED. } or the motive of the offerer,
is not pleasing, agreeable, or approved of.

[There] were made several private acts, never printed, which
may not be unuseful nor *unacceptable* to mention.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Edward VI., Anno 1549.

To the author and God of our nature, how shall any operation
proceeding in naturall sort, be in that respect *unacceptable*?

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book ii. sec. 4.

This disappointment of Pizarro, considering our great debility,
was no *unacceptable* intelligence.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. iv

Restless I followed this obdurate maid
(Swift are the steps that love and anger tread);
By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death.

Prior. Solomon, book ii. *Pleasure.*

UN.
UN-
ACCEPT-
ABLE.

UN-AC-
COUNT-
ABLE.UN-ACCO'UNTABLE, }
UNACCO'UNTABLY. }Countless or uncount-
able, (q. v.) that cannot
be reckoned, calculated, computed, solved, or explained.UNANI-
MOUS.Omission of some of these particulars is pretty strange, and
unaccountable, and concludes our ignorance of the reasons and
menages of Providence; but I suppose nothing else.Glanvill. *Essay* 6.Shew him, by the help of glasses, still more and more of these
fixt lights, and beget in him an apprehension of their *unaccountable*
numbers.Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 5The which are alleged, not with intent to imply that God ever
acteth *unaccountably*, or without highest reason, but that some-
times his methods of acting are not fit subjects of our conception
or discussion.Barrow, vol. iii. *Sermon* 23.Our messenger soon returned with an account, that the order
had been written some days, but by an *unaccountable* negligence
not sent.Cook. *First Voyage*, book i. ch. ii.

UN-A'CTED,

UNA'CTIVE,

UNA'CTIVENESS,

UNA'CTUATED.

Unacted: not acted or done,
nor performed, or executed.Now more usually *inactive* and
inactivity, q. v.

Unactuated,—not moved to action, not acted upon.

But for the most part they are very unwieldy and *unactive* with-
all.Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 496.

Must I

For some offence *unacted* or unknown,
Be tortured thus;—under the frigid zone
Of your contempt.Jordan. *Poems*.That these more curious times they might divorce
From the opinion they are link'd unto,
Of our disable and *unactive* force.Daniel. *Musophilus*.[A religion which in appearance was] teaching peace and *un-
activeness*, and making the souldiers arms in a manner useless,
and untying their military girdle.Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book i. ch. iv.The peripatetick matter is a pure *unactuated* power; and this
conceited vacuum a mere receptibility.Glanvill. *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.That being, which has not the faculties or opportunity neces-
sary to the doing of any thing, is in respect of that thing a being
utterly *unactive*, no agent at all, and therefore as to that act
nothing at all.Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 4.Under *unactive* and jealous princes the Roman legates seldom
dared to push the advantages they had gained far enough to pro-
duce a dangerous reputation.Burke. *Abridgment of English History*, book i. ch. iii.UN-ADE'PT, one who is unskilful, inexpert; a
novice.I'll point out to thee
Its various lessons; some that may surprize
An *un-adept* in mysteries of night.Young. *Night* 9.UNALIST. Opposed (by Knox) to pluralists in
the church, or holders of more benefices than one.I do not deny but there are pluralists of great ecclesiastical
merit; but I do deny that in general *pluralists* have greater merit
than *unalists*, or than many in orders who have no living at all;
or that pluralists in general, become pluralists for their ecclesias-
tical merit.Knox. *Spirit of Despotism*, sec. 33.

UNA'NIMOUS,

UNA'NIMOUSLY,

UNANI'MITY.

Fr. *unanime*; It. *unànime*;
Sp. *unanime*; Lat. *unanimis*,
(*unus, animus*,) having one mind.Having one or the same mind or will, opinion or de-
sire; consenting, according.

Unanimieth—is a coinage of Warner

Set many wits withouten variance,
To one accord and *unanimittee*.Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 206.The reports were no longer uncertain, but the universall and
unanimous belief of all men carried it for certain truth, that a
most invincible armada was rigged and prepared in Spain against
England.Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, Anno 1588.The thing that these men dread, is, lest it be called bread and
Christ's body too, as we affirm it *unanimously* to be.Taylor. *Of the Real Presence*, sec. 3.Sure I am I had peace and comfort at home, in that happy
sense of that generall *unanimity*, and loving correspondence of my
clergy, till the last yeare.Hall. *Specialties, &c. of his Life*.

With marriage, that preferreth vs

And stayes vs in content

Unanimieth weale or woe

As either vs is sent.

Warner. *Albion's England*, book ii. ch. 68.But whoever were the persons that first thought of the sere-
nade, the authors of all countries are *unanimous* in ascribing the
invention to Italy.

Tatler. No. 222.

All senses and faculties of man *unanimously* rejoice in those
emblems of peace, order, harmony, and proportion.Barrow, vol. i. *Sermon* 30.This conduct obliged every one to observe the strictest caution
in any affair of general concern, and it tended to keep up the
exactest harmony and *unanimity* in the several churches.Waterland. *Works*, vol. v. p. 226.

And his control the Taphian race, renown'd

For naval skill, *unanimous* obey.Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book i.They have proceeded from the beginning to this day with great
unanimity in all their affairs.Secker, vol. v. *Sermon* 6.UN-APPA'REL, v. To divest, to unclothe; (met.)
to divest of the cloak of prejudice or ignorance.In Peru, though they were *unappareled* people, according to the
clime, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government
of the Incas had many parts of humanity and civility.Bacon. *Of an Holy War*.

Of goodness grown that I can study thee;

And by these meditations refin'd,

Can *unapparel* and enlarge my mind.Donne. *Obsequies on Lord Harrington*.

UN-A'RTFUL,

UNA'RTFULLY,

UNARTIFI'CIAL,

UNARTIFI'CIALLY.

Artless:—skilless, rude, sim-
ple; sincere, natural.Unarted—so Feltham renders
—"Sine arte mensa." See IN-

ARTIFICIAL.

The stock of his piece is not made calieuer-wise, but with a
plaine and strait stocke (somewhat like a fouling piece) the
barrel is rudely and *unartificially* made, very heauie, yet shooteth
but a very small bullet.Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 484.But the material being only turf, and by the rude multitude
unartificially built up without better direction, avail'd them little.Milton. *History of Britain*, book iii.A house thine own, and pleasant soyl,
No strife, small state, a mind at peace,
Free strength, and limbs free from disease,
Wise innocence, friends like and good,
Unarted meat, kind neighbourhood,
No drunken rest, from cares yet free.Feltham, part i. *Res.* 99.I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind, as crystal streams their sandy bottom shew.Dryden. *Tempest*, act iii.A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face.Congreve. *Juvenal. Satire* 11.Their chiefs went to battle in chariots, not *unartfully* contrived,
nor unskilfully managed.Burke. *An Abridgment of English History*, book i. ch. ii.They have levelled and crushed together all the orders which
they found, even under the coarse *unartificial* arrangement of the
monarchy.Id. *On the French Revolution*.

UN-BACKED. **UN-BA'CKED**, not moved back or backwards; not mounted on the back; not assisted, supported, upheld, encouraged.

UN-BEGUN.

As when a smith and 's man (lame Vulcan's fellowes)
Call'd from the anvil or the buffing bellows,
To clap a well-wrought shoe (for more than pay)
Upon a stubborn nagge of Galloway;
Or *unback'd* jennet, or a Flanders mare,
That at the forge stand snuffing of the ayre.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i.

First, he for whom thou dost this villany,
Though pleas'd therewith, will not avouch thy fact,
But let the weight of thine own infamy,
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book iii.

UN-BARK, v. To go out of a bark, *i. e.* a stout or strong vessel.

This being past, the next day after our arriual in the sayd port, we did *unbarke* our selues and went on lande vp to the citie or head towne of the great Canaria, where we remained 18. or 20. dayes.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 448.

UN-BARK, v. To strip off the bark, *i. e.* the coat defending or protecting the tree.

It hath been observed, that a branch of a tree, being *unbarked* some space at the bottome, and so set into the ground, hath growen.

Bacon. Naturall Historie, sec. 654.

UN-BAY, v. To free from restraint.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passions, and live on without boundary or measure.

Norris. Miscellanies.

UN-BEAST, v. To divest of the form, or qualities of a beast.

Thus we the guiltie scourge! Thus thus we our
Revenge advance! such, and so great our powre!
Let him *unbeast* the beast (as heretofore
Phorenis) and her wonten shape restore.

Sandys. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book ii.

UN-BED, v. To move out of bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder.

Walton. Angler.

UN-BEFOOL, v. To restore from the state or condition of a fool; of one fooled or gulled.

A man's way out of error, lies thro' the paths of conviction; and he that recovers a fool must first *unbefool* him to that degree, to persuade him of his folly.

South, vol. vii. *Sermon 8*.

UN-BEGE'T, v. An hyperbole of Beaumont and Fletcher, and also of Dryden.

UN-BEGUI'LE, v. To free from deception, from wily or false allurements or persuasions.

And to the intent thou liue *unbeguiled*, I wyll tell the a secrete.

Golden Boke, ch. 42.

Come, come away from wrong, from craft, from toil,
Possess thine own with right, with truth, with peace;
Break from these snares, thy judgment *unbeguile*,
Free thine own torment, and my grief release.

Daniel. Letter from Octavia to Marcus Antonius.

That he might *unbeguile* and win them, he designed to write a deliberate and sober treatise on the church's power to make canons for the use of ceremonies, and by law to impose an obedience to them, as upon her children.

Walton. Life of Hooker.

Blue-ey'd Minerva free preserves her heart,
A virgin *unbeguil'd* by Cupid's art;
In shining arms the martial maid delights,
O'er war presides, and well-disputed fights.

Congreve. Homer. Hymn to Venus.

UN-BEGU'N. See the Quotation from Gower in *v. BEGIN*.

UN-BELIEF,

UNBELIE'VE, v.

UNBELIE'VE, v.

UNBELIE'VE, v.

UNBELIE'VE, v.

UNBELIE'VE, v.

life; not to think right, not to credit or give credit to, not to place faith or confidence in, or deem trustworthy.

See **DISBELIEVE**.

Unbelief: may be explained—

The mere absence of belief; before or without knowledge; Disbelief, the denial after knowledge or inquiry.

And he did not there many vertues, for the *unbeleve* of hem.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiii.

And he did not many miracles there, for their *unbeleves* sake.

Bible. Anno 1551. Ib.

Jhesus answeride and seide, a thou generacioun *unbeleeful* and weiward, how longe schal I be with you, how longe schal I suffre you? bring ye him hidur to me.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xvii.

He that bileueth in the sone, hath euerlastinge lyf: but he that is *unbeleueful* to the sone, schal not se euerlastinge lyf; but the wraththe of God dwellith in him.

Id. Jon. ch. iii.

Wee saie also, that the minister doth execute the authoritie of binding and shutting, as often as he shutteth vp the gate of the kingdome of heauen against *unbeleueing* and stubborn persons, denouncing vnto them Gods vengeaunce, and euerlasting punishment.

Jewel. Replie vnto M. Hardinge, p. 14.

For here was made a foreshewe of the church, that shoulde bee gathered together of the Gentiles, because the synagogue dyd through her *unbeliefe*, repell the ghospell.

Udal. Marke, ch. iii.

This to almighty God hath so been thought good, to thentēt that al creatures maie vnderstand, nothing to be so *unbelieuable* among mē, which the power of God is not able to bring to effecte, if it be his pleasure.

Id. Luke, ch. i.

And thoughe it semed to be a thing *unbeleuable* that was promysed, yet bothe Abraham *beleued*, and God performed.

Id. Dedis, ch. vii.

Doest thou *beleue* so, said the Sophie vnto me? Yea that I do, said I: Oh thou *unbeleueuer*, said he, we haue no neede to haue friendship with the *unbeleueuers*, and so willed me to depart.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 349.

And I, as did Æneas,
Will on my back, spite of the Myrmidons,
Carry this warlike lady, and through seas
Unknown, and *unbeliev'd*, seek out a land,
Where like a race of noble Amazons
We'll root ourselves and to our endless glory
Live, and despise base men.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman's Prize, act ii. sc. 2.

Which *unbeleueing* man, that is not mov'd
To credit aught, if not by reason prov'd,
And tyes the over-working powre to doe
Nought otherwise than nature reacheth to,
Held as most fabulous.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. s. 4.

Many heare the bookes of God, and *beleue* them not. Howbeit, their *unbeleefe* in that case we may not impute vnto any weakness or vnsufficiency in the meanes which is vsed towards them, but to the wilfull bent of their obstinate hearts against it.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 22.

Religion did first take place in cities, and in that respect was a cause why the name of Pagans, which properly signifieth country people, came to be vsed in common speech for the same that infidels and *unbeleueuers* were.

Id. Ib. sec. 80.

I scarce can think him such a worthless thing,
Unless he praise some monster of a king;
Or virtue, or religion turn to sport,
To please a lewd, or *unbelieving* court.

Pope. Imit. of Horace, book ii. *Ep.* 1.

For the mind doth, by every degree of affected *unbelief*, contract more and more of a general indisposition towards believing.

Atterbury, vol. ii. *Sermon 2*.

UN-BELIEF.

UN-
BELIEF.
UN-
BIND.

And it was his settled opinion, that the advancement and increase of natural knowledge, would always be of service to the cause and interest of true religion, in opposition to atheists and unbelievers of all sorts.

Clarke. *On the Attributes. Preface.*

Him answer'd, then, the hero, toil-inured :
My friend! since hopeless of thy lord's return,
Thou art thus resolute in *unbelief*,
I will not merely say, but I will swear
Most truly, that Ulysses comes again.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey, book xiv.*

UN-BESEE'M, v. } Ger. *ungezeimend*; to look
UNBESEE'MINGLY, } or appear not, *sc.* like itself;
UNBESEE'MINGNESS. } as it ought to look or appear,
i. e. not to look or appear or be, apt, becoming, decent,
convenient, suitable, appropriate.

For loue, whiche is *vnbeseein*
Of all reason, as men sein,
Through sotie, and through nicetee
Of his voluptuositee.

Gower. *Conf. Am. book viii.*

For he considered, that king John had resolved vpon this point onelie in his heat and furie (which moueth men to vndertake manie an inconuenient enterprise, *vnbeseeing* the person of a common man, much more reprochfull to a prince.)

Holinshed. *Chronicles, King John, Anno 1202.*

Whereas Martin has dedicated his book to Queen Mary, then a virgin, Ponet shewed his uncivil, rude language, *vnbeseeing* the modesty of a virgin to see or hear.

Strype. *Eccl. Mem. Queen Mary, Anno 1556.*

Against the disguise, she had pleaded the *vnbeseeingness* for her person and state; against the journey, the perils of so long and solitary a walk.

Hall. *Cont. Jeroboam's Wife.*

Writing to the dispersed Jews, he calls sinful lusts the will of the Gentiles, as having least control of contrary light in them; and yet the Jews walked in the same, though they had the law as a light and rule for the avoiding of them; and implies, that these lusts were *vnbeseeing* even their former condition as Jews; but much more unsuitable to them, as now, Christians.

Leighton. *Com. on 1 Peter, ch. iv.*

Equity doth exact, and gratitude requireth, and all reason dictateth, that we should be content; or that in being discontented we behaue ourselves very *vnbeseeingly* and unworthily, are very unjust, very ingratefull, and very foolish toward him.

Barrow, vol. iii. *Sermon 6.*

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *vnbesee* the promise of thy spring,
As fair in form, as warm yet pure in heart.

Byron. *To Ianthe.*

UN-BIDE, A. S. *on-bidan, manere*; to stay or remain, or continue.

And the kindly stede of this blisse, is in soch wil medled to *vnvide*, and nedes in that it shuld haue his kindly beyng.

Chaucer. *Testament of Loue, book iii.*

But yet I say, thilke blisse is kindly good, and his kindly place in that will to *vnvide*.

Id. *Ib.*

UN-BIND, v. } D. *ontbinden*; to loose, *sc.* the tie
UNBO'UND. } or fastening; to free, to deliver, from
bond, fastening or confinement; to loose, to set at liberty.

Sore hym of thogte the erle's deth. ac in other half he fonde
Joye in hys herte, for the Contasse of spoushed was *vnbonde*.

R. Gloucester, p. 161.

Tho was he al clene louered, to bynde and *vnbynde*.

Id. p. 318.

Ich parceuede of the power. that Peter hadde to kepe
To bynden and *vnbynden*. as the boke telleth.

Piers Ploughman, p. 7.

Thus haveth Peers power. beo hus pardon payed
To bynde and *vnbynde*. bothe here and elleswer.

Id. p. 376.

But now we ben *unboundun* fro the lawe of deeth in which we weren holdun, so that we seruen in newenesse of spyryt and not in coldnesse of lettre.

Wiclif. *Romaynes, ch. vii.*

Thou art boundun to a wyf, nyle thou seke *unbynding*: thou art *unboundun* fro a wyf, nyle thou seke a wyf.

Wiclif. 1 *Corynth. ch. vii.*

And anon he that was deed, cam out, *boundun* the hondis and feet with *bondis*, and hise face *boundun* with a sudarye, and Jhesus seith to hem, *unbinde* ye him, and suffre ye him to go forth.

Id. *Jon. ch. xi.*

It can make within a little stound
Of sicke folke, hole, fresh, and sound,
And of hole he can make seeke,
He can bind and *vnbinden* eke
That he woll have bounden or *vnbound*.

Chaucer. *Cuckow and the Nighingale.*

For the lawe saith: ther is nothing so good by way of kinde, as a thing to be *unbounde* by him that it was ybounde.

Id. *The Tale of Melibeus.*

Were I *unbounden*, all so mote I the,
I wolde never eft comen in the snare.

Id. *The Marchantes Prologue, v. 8103.*

It is a much lesse thing also, to beleue our self to be bounden to doe a thinge of necessity, w'tout authoritye of scripture, the to think oure self without scripture, *vnbounden* and in no necessitie to doe y^e thying which we fynde commaunded in scripture.

Sir T. More. *Workes, p. 518.*

But she resolv'd no remedy to finde,
Nor better cheare to shew in misery,
Till fortune would her captiue bonds *vnbinde*,
Her sicknesse was not of the body, but the minde.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 11.*

So yt by this place ye see pūed by ye plain wordes of Saint Peter, that Christ at his resurreccio dyd lose and *vnbind* paines in hell.

Sir T. More. *Workes, p. 320.*

In vain, though by thir powerful art they binde
Volatil Hermes, and call up *unbound*
In various shapes old Proteus from the sea
Draind through a limbec to his native forme.

Milton. *Paradise Lost, book iii.*

The next morning the cloath being rubb'd off, I *unbound* it, and found the worm broken off, and the hole quite healed up.

Dampier. *Voyages, Anno 1676.*

This riband bind beneath thy breast,
Celestial texture. Thenceforth ev'ry fear
Of death dismiss, and, laying once thy hands
On the firm continent, *unbind* the zone,
Which thou shalt cast far distant from the shore
Into the deep.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey, book v.*

UN-BISHOP, v. To be without, to divest of, the rank or character of *bishop*.

For, I must profess that I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishop'd* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of that jurisdiction, which to this day is claimed for Episcopal.

South, vol. i. *Sermon 5.*

UN-BLE'MISHED, } Blameless, stainless, spot-
UNBLE'MISHABLE, } less, having no blame or cause
UNBLE'MISHING. } of blame; no stain or spot,
to sully, hurt or tarnish—the original soundness, fairness or purity.

The next day after, being the 4 of July, the LL. general caused the town of Cadiz to be set on fire, and razed and defaced so much as they could, the faire cathedral church, and the religious houses only being spared, and left *vnblemished*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, vol. i. p. 618.*

Said Arthegall; what foule disgrace is this,
To so faire lady, as yee seeme in sight,
To blot your beauty, that *vnblemisht* is,
With so foule blame, as breach of faith once plight,
Or change of loue for any world's delight?

Spenser. *Faerie Queene, book v. can. 11.*

That undeflour'd and *unblemishable* simplicity of the ghospel, not she her self, for that could never be, but a false-whited, a lawny resemblance of her, like that air-born Helena in the fables, made by the sorcery of prelates, instead of calling her disciples from the receipt of custom, is now turn'd publican herself.

Milton. *Reason of Church Government book ii. ch. iii.*

UN-
BIND.

UN-BLE-
MISHED

UN-BLE- From charcoales blown I know sparkes leap apace, but though
MISHED. straw-houses may enkindle by them; yet upon solid coverings
they without danger dye; or if at most they leave a mote behind,
it is but dead, and with the next fair wind *unblemishing* blowes
away. *Feltham. Sermon on Luke, xiv. 20.*

UN-
BOSOM.

With these, at eve,
They cheerful loaded to their tents repair;
Where, all day long in useful care employ'd,
Their kind *unblemish'd* wives the fire prepare.

Thomson. Winter.

But then every one understood this to be a mark of the *unblemished* integrity of that illustrious body, amidst a very general corruption. *Warburton. Divine Legation, (ed. 1742.)*

UN-BODY, *v.* To free, loose, part or depart—from body, or corporal, or material substance.

Emong all this, the fine of the ieopardie
Of Hector gan approachen wonder blive,
The fate would his soule should *vnbodye*,
And shapen had a meane it out to drive.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book v.

These diseases mowen well by duresse of sorowe, make my life to *vnbodye*, and so for to die.

Id. Testament of Loue, book i.

I neuer founde among them al one reason yet, wherby me thought it püed otherwise, but y^t God may make the bodyly corporall water, able to worke vpon the *vnbodyed* incorporiall soule.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 387.

Herevpon followed a feuer through increasing of a flegmatike humor bred by long rest, that after 14 moneths space *vnbodyed* his ghost.

Holinshed. History of Scotland. Conuall.

Death with most grim and griesly visage seene,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath;
Ne ought to see, but like a shade to weene,
Vnbodyed, vnsoul'd, vnheard, vnseene.

Spenser. Ferie Queene, book vii. can. 8.

Thus all things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *vnbodyed* spirit flies,
By time, or force, or sickness dispossess,
And lodges, where it lights, in man or beast.

Dryden. Of the Pythagorean Philosophy.

UN-BONING is Milton's own word; he means—oosening or disjointing their bones.

But since there is such necessity to the hear-say of a tire, a perwig, or a vizard, that plays must have bin seen, what difficulty was there in that? when in the colleges so many of the young divines, and those in next aptitude to divinity, have bin seen so often upon the stage, writhing and *unboning* their clergy limbs to all the antic and dishonest gestures of trinculo's, buffoons, and bawds.

Milton. Apology for Smeclymnus.

UN-BO'NNET, *v.* } Usually explained—with *bonnet*
UNBO'NNETTED. } off (as in *Lear*, act iii. sc. 1, and as in the Quotation from Scott); but the context in Shakspeare (*Othello*) is at variance with such an explanation. To *bonnet*, (*q.v.*) Fr. *bonnetier*, is—to put off his cap to, (Cotgrave,) and is so used in *Coriolanus*. To *cap*—is to touch the *cap*—in token of respect; to raise, take it off. Volumnia exhorts Coriolanus to “go to them—the Commons—with thy *bonnet* in thy hand,”

Unbonnetted then is the reverse, *i. e.* not having put off, taken off the *bonnet*, not “with *bonnet* in hand.”

And my demerites
May speake (*vnbonnetted*) to as proud a fortune
As this that I haue reach'd.

Shakspeare. Othello, act i. sc. 2.

They hastened to bespeak favour by hastily *unbonnetting*, and proffering to hold the bridle and stirrup of the favoured retainer and his attendant.

Scott. Kenilworth, ch. vii.

UN-BO'SOM, *v.* To open the bosom; to unfold, to pour forth, to disclose—the contents of the bosom; to divulge, to reveal—the feelings or passions, the affections, the desires of the heart. See UN-BREAST.

I, before all the daughters of my tribe
And of my nation, chose thee from among
My enemies, lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee.

Milton. Samson Agonistes

Or should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all her echoes mild.

Id. On the Passion of Christ.

For who would not refuse
Grief's company, a dull and raw-bon'd spright,
That lanks the cheeks, and pales the freshest sight,
Unbosoming the cheerful breast of all delight?

G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory and Triumph.

Or rose-buds bright,
Unbosoming their breasts against the light.

Id. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,
And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,
Fair handed Spring *unbosoms* every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop, and the crocus first;
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes.

Thomson. Spring.

I have hid my vexation from all mankind; but have now taken pen, ink, and paper, and am resolved to *unbosom* myself to you, and lay before you what grieves me and all the sex.

Spectator, No. 528.

Could I embody, and *unbosom* now,
That which is most within me,—could I wreak
My thoughts upon expression.

Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, can. 3.

UN-BOY, *v.* To remove from a state of boyhood.

He began to say it was time to *unboy* the prince by putting him into some action and acquaintance with business apart from himself.

Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 559.

UN-BRACE, *v.* To free from hold, bond, or fastening; from that which tightens, strengthens, confines, restrains.

To loosen, to relax, to remit.

Than gan I there mine armes to *vnbrace*,
Up lifyng my handes full mourningly.

Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

Stole slylie to my cabin all *unbrac'd*,
Took me in his arms, and kiss'd me twenty times,
Yet still I slept.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Sea-Voyage, act ii.

And when from sight or from the judgment-seat,
The virtuous Scipio and wise Lælius met,
Unbraced, with him in all light sports they shared,
Till their most frugal suppers were prepared.

Ben Jonson. The Poetaster, act v. sc. 1.

He doth sit like an *unbraced* drum, with one of his heads beaten out.

Id. The Induction. The Stage.

Laughter, while it lasts, slackens and *unbraces* the mind, weakens the faculties, and causes a kind of remissness and dissolution in all the powers of the soul.

Spectator, No. 249.

UN-BREAST, *v.* Equivalent to *unbosom*, (*q.v.*)

Whose sharpest steel the bone and marrow parts,
And with his keenest point *unbreasts* the naked hearts.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 12.

Couldst thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggarie!
And learn to hate such happy miserie!

Id. Pisc. Eclogues. Eclogue 4.

Swift without motion, to whose open eye
The hearts of wicked men *unbreasted* lie;
At once absent, and present to them, far, and nigh.

G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.

UN-BREATHED, } To *breathe* a horse, is to give
UNBRE'ATHING. } him such exercise as may put
his lungs in wholesome breathing; to give him whole-
some exercise; and hence, *unbreathed* is—

UN-
BOSOM.

UN-
BREATH-
ED.

UN-
BREATH-
ED.

Not exercised, not exerted, not used or employed.
Unbreathing,—not emitting breath or air.

UN-
BUCKLE.

EGE. Hard handed men, that worke in Athens heere,
Which neuer labour'd in their mindes till now;
And now haue toyled their *unbreathed* memories
With this same play, against your nuptiall.
Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, act v. sc. 1.

BUCK. No, so God helpe me, they spake not a word,
But like dumbe statues, or [un] *breathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale.
Id. Richard III. act iii. sc. 7.

UN-BREECH, *v.* } Not having the *breech* clothed
UNBREECH'D. } or covered; and hence, to *un-*
breech a cannon is to free the *breech* of it from its
fastenings.

———— Looking on the lynes
Of my boyes face, me thoughte I did requoyle
Twentie three yeeres, and saw my selfe *vn-breech'd*,
In my greene veluet coat.
Shakspeare. The Winter's Tale, act i. sc. 2.

GUN. Let the worst come,
I can *unbreech* a cannon, and without much help
Turn her into the heel.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Double Marriage, act ii.

UN-BRIDLED, } *D. ontbreidelen*. Not held in,
UNBRIDLEDNESS. } or withheld; not restrained, or
moderated, or tempered.
Unbridledness,—the licentiousness, the ungovernable-
ness.

Seeing the manifolde inconuenience
Falling by *unbrideled* prosperitie,
Which is not tempred with mortal prudence.
Imputed to Chaucer. Prologue to the Rem. of Love.

After that they had sung, danced, and turned 3 times, they fell
on running like *unbridled* horses, through the midst of the
thickest woods.
Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 315.

In sober silence now our quiet lips we close;
And with *unbridled* tongues forthwith our secret hearts disclose.
Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 3.

What speedy way of wing my plaints should they lay on,
To 'scape the stormy blast that threaten'd is to me?
Rein those *unbridled* tongues! break that conjured league!
For I decipher'd have amid our town the strife.
Id. Paraphrase on Psalm 55.

Forth was I led, not as I wont afore,
When choice I had to chuse my wandering way;
But whither lucke and loues *unbridled* lore
Would lead me forth on Fancies bit to play.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calendar. December.

But the event tells us that these remedies [in Sparta, the ephori;
in Rome, the tribunes of the people] either little avail the people,
or brought them to such a licentious and *unbridled* democracy, as
in fine ruin'd themselves with their own excessive power.
Milton. Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.

The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth requires the press-
ing and binding on of this rule: and it is of undeniable equity,
even written in nature, due to aged persons.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ch. v.

UN-BUCKLE, *v.* To loose the *buckle*, the (*bend-*
ing.) fastening; (so called from *bug-an*, to *bend*.)

He *unbokeled* hus boteles. and bothe he a tamed
With wyn and with oile.

Piers Plouhman, p. 324.

Our hoste lough and swore, So mote I gon,
This goth aright; *unbokeled* is the male;
Let see now who shal tell another tale:
For trewely this game is wel begonne.

Chaucer. The Milleres Prologue, v. 3117.

I (whom ye al beleue to be some great high man of price) am
vnwoorthy to *unbuckle* the latchet of his shoes.

Udall. Luke, ch. iii.

And why do you wear a sword then? Come *unbuckle*.

BES. My lord.

BAC. *Unbuckle* I say, and give it me.

Beaumont and Fletcher. A King and no King, act iii.

UN-BUILD, *v.* To destroy the *buildings*, the estab-
lished dwelling-places and other structures.

Unbuilt,—not reared or constructed, or raised on
foundations; not established or well founded. Ger.
ungebildet.

If not, I know my strength, and will *unbuild*
This goodly town; be speedy, and be wise, in a reply.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act v.

Tuiseo, Gomer's son, from *unbuilt* Babel brought
His people to that place, with most high knowledge fraught,
And under wholesome laws establish'd their abode.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 4.

When bare and *unbuilt* conclusions are put into their minds,
they finding not themselves to haue thereof any great certaintie,
imagine that this proceedeth onely from lacke of faith, and that
the Spirit of God doth not worke in them, as it doeth in true
beleueers. *Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book ii. sec. 7.

UN-BU'XOME, } *i. e. unboughtsome*, unbowing;
UNBU'XOMELY, } not bowing, bending, compliant,
UNBU'XOMENESS. } or obedient. Ger. *unbiegsam*.

To storme and to scolde. *sclaunders* to make
Both *unbuxom* and bolde.

Piers Plouhman, p. 28.

For ich formest and ferst. to fader and to moder
Haue ybe *unbuxome*. *Id.* p. 88.

For if that thou *vnbuxome* bee
To loue, I not in what degree
Thou shalte thy good worde acheue.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

And if them lacketh, that thei wolde,
Anone thei falle in suche a peine,
That euer *vnboxomly* thei pleine
Upon fortune, and curse and crie,
That thei woll not her hertes plie
To suffre, tyll it better fall.

Id. Ib.

The nere this hil was vpon chance
To take his deliuerance,
The more *vnboxomly* he criede.

Id. Ib. book vi.

And though I make no semblaunt,
Myn herte is all disobeisant
And in this wise I me confesse
Of that ye clepe *vnboxomnes*.

Id. Ib. book i.

UN-CALM, *v.* To disturb, or disquiet,—the *calm*,
gentleness, or tranquillity.

CORR. What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?

Dryden. Indian Emperor, act ii. sc. 2.

UN-CAMP, *v.* To remove, drive away, or expel—
from the field of battle, from the lodgement on the field
of battle.

The Britons dispatching messengers round about, to how few
the Romans were reduc'd, what hope of prise and booty, and now
if ever of freeing themselves from the fear of like invasion here-
after, by making these an example, if they could but now *uncamp*
thir enemies. *Milton. History of England*, book ii.

UNCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Schreber,
from *ογκος*, a *hook*, the old or inferior peduncles being
converted into hooked axillary spines. It belongs to
the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural
family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx tubularly
urceolate, with a five-cleft limb; corolla funnel-shaped,
with a slender tube, a naked throat, and five spreading
lobes; anthers five, inclosed or exerted, but always
shorter than the lobes of the corolla; style filiform,
shorter than the lobes of the corolla; stigma oblong or
ovate, tumid, undivided; capsules two-celled, pedicellate,
clavate, attenuated at their bases; seeds numerous, imbric-

UN-
CARIA.UN-
CHARGE.

cate, winged, fixed to oblong placentas, which are adnate to the dissepiment; embryo inverted; albumen fleshy.

Uncaria is composed of several species, principally natives of India. They are scandent shrubs, with opposite or whorled leaves, interpetiolar deciduous stipulas, and axillary and terminal peduncles, each bearing a globular head of flowers. The lower and older peduncles become indurated, and by which the branches hang from neighbouring trees. The genus hardly differs from *Nauclea*, except in the hooked peduncles and pedicellate capsules. The *Uncaria Gambir*, on account of the extract which is prepared from the leaves being called *Gambier* by the Malays, which is one of the drugs, if not the only one, formerly called Terra Japonica in Europe. This extract is chewed by the natives of India mixed with Betle leaf and Areca. The preparation of this extract is simple: the young shoots and leaves are shredded and bruised in water for some hours until a feculum is deposited; this, inspissated in the sun to the consistence of paste, is thrown into moulds of a circular form, and in this state the Gambier is brought to market. But Dr. Wallich has learned, that in other parts of India, to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, the process is carried on by boiling the leaves and young shoots, evaporating the decoction by fire and the heat of the sun, and when sufficiently inspissated, it is spread out thin and cut into little square cakes, and dried. In the cultivation of the plant a rich soil is preferred. It gives a most luxuriant crop when the rains are frequent, but does not thrive in grounds that are apt to be flooded. The side of a hill is therefore preferred to any other situation. A plantation, after being made, will admit of being cut twice a year for the space of twenty or thirty years without renewal.

UNCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Burchell, from *ογκος*, a hook, on account of the hooked lobes of the wings of the capsule. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Pedaliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, the segments linear and acute; corolla hypogynous, funnel-shaped, having the tube narrowed at the base; limb five-cleft, with rounded equal segments; stamens four, didynamous, inserted in the tube of the corolla; capsule woody, two-celled, with lobately winged angles; the lobes uncinat; seeds numerous, oblong, angular, wrinkled.

A genus nearly allied to *Pedaliium*, and consists of a solitary known species; it is a herb, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The stems are prostrate and branched, and beset with numerous white wart-like dots. It is doubtful whether this or the preceding genus of the same name will ultimately stand.

UNCES, *i. e.* Ounces.

What shuld I tellen eche proportion
Of thinges, whiche that we werchen upon,
As on five or six unces, may wel be,
Of silver, or som other quantitee?

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16223.

UN-CHARGE, *v.* To remove the cargo, the burthen, the load or lading; the crime or accusation, laid or imposed;—to withdraw, or retract it.

And whanne we apperiden to Cipre we leften it at the lefthalf and sailiden into Cirie and camen to Tire, for there the schip schulde be unchargid.

Wiclif. *Dedis of the Apostlis*, ch. xxi.

And for his death no winde of blame shall breath,
And euen his mother shall uncharge the practice,
And call it accident.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 7.

UN-CHARM, *v.* To remove, loose, free from *charm* or enchantment; from rapturous delight; from rapture, from delight.

JUL. Stay, I am uncharm'd,

Farewel thou cursed house, from this hour be
More hated of me than a leprosie.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Captain*, act iii. sc. 4.

Conscience, conscience would not let him rest:

I mean, not till possess'd of her he lov'd,

And old, uncharming Catherine was remov'd.

Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther*.

UN-CHARNEL, *v.* To remove a *fleshy* substance, a carcase, or a body interred, from its place of interment.

NEM. Whom would'st thou

Uncharnel?

MAM. One without a tomb—call up

Astarte.

Byron. *Manfred*, act ii. sc. 4.

UN-CHAR'Y, not careful, cautious, or wary.

OL. I haue said too much vnto a hart of stone,

And laid mine honour too vnchary on't.

Shakspeare. *Twelfth Night*, act iii. sc. 4.

UN-CHILD, *v.* To deprive of, a child; to divest of the character of a child or children.

— — — — — Though in this city hee

Hath widdowed and unchilded many a one

Which to this houre bewaile the iniury,

Yet he shall haue a noble memory.

Shakspeare. *Coriolanus*, act v. sc. 5.

Whosoever now dispose of themselves without their parents, they do wilfully *unchild* themselves, and change natural affection for violent.

Hall. *Cont. Samson's Marriage*.

He hath unchilded me of many a son,

All valiant youths, whom he hath slain or sold

To distant isles.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book xxii.

UN-CHIRO'TONIZE, *v.* Greek. *Chirotonia*, from *χειρ*, the hand, and *τείν-ειν*, to stretch, (says Harrington, who coined this word for his own special purposes,) "is popular suffrage, whether given, as when they speak of Athens, by holding up of hands, or, as when they speak of Rome and other commonwealths, (whose suffrage was not given with this ceremony,) without holding up of hands."—*Oceana*, p. 307; and see *Potter* book i. ch. xvii.

As if Josephus upon that of Samuel,—they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me that I should not reign over them,—had not said of the people that they *unchirotoniz'd* or unvoted God of the kingdom. Now if they *unchirotoniz'd* or unvoted God of the kingdom, then they had *chirotoniz'd* or voted him to the kingdom; and so not only the doctrine that God was king in Israel by compact or covenant, but the use of the word *chirotonia* also in the sense I understand it, is more antient than Mr. Hobbs.

Harrington. *Oceana*, p. 259.

UN-CHRI'STEN, *v.*

UNCHRI'STIAN, *v.*

UNCHRI'STIAN, *adj.*

UNCHRI'STIANLY, *adj.*

UNCHRI'STIANLY, *ad.*

To *unchristen* (used actively by Milton) is,—to be or cause to be without, to withhold, to deprive of, the ceremony or rite of baptism; to deprive of, to divest of, the character or characteristic qualities of a Christian, *i. e.* faith, charity, &c.

For cristene and uncrisene cleymen it echeone.

Piers Plouhman, p. 17.

Ich Trojanus a trywe knyght. ich take witness of pope

How ich was ded and dampned. to dwellen in helle

For an uncrisene creature.

Id. p. 205.

For cause is there none, why the christian man or christian woman should feare, leste by familiar conuersaciō of the one had with the other that is *unchristened*, eyther of both myght be defiled.

Udall. *1 Corinth*. ch. vii.

UN-
CHARM.UN-
CHRIS-
TEN.

UN-
CHRIS-
TEN.

To which I answered, be you well assured, that we are not indeede all good Christians, for there are in the ship some that hold very *vnchristian* opinions.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 152.

UNCI-
NIA.

As they behaued themselues most *vnchristianly* toward their brethren, so and much more vngodly (which I should haue put in the first place) did they towards God. *Id. Ib.* p. 309.

Take al in good part, I hartily beseech you. Construe nothing *uncristenly*; and become again my good lord.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Bishop of Salisbury to Crumwel.

The most part of England in the raigne of king Ethelbird was christened, Kent onely except, which remained long after in mis-beliefe, and *vnchristened*.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calendar. Glossary.

To constrain him further were to *unchristen* him, to unman him, to throw the mountain of Sinai upon him, with the weight of the whole law to boot.

Milton. The Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce, book ii. ch. xxii.

But this king, not content with that which, although in a thing holy, is no holy theft, to attribute to his own making other men's whole prayers, hath as it were unhallow'd and *unchristen'd* the very duty of prayer it self, by borrowing to a christian use prayers offer'd to a heathen god.

Id. An Answer to Eikon Basilike, sec. 1.

For either the hatred of her religion, and her hatred to our religion, will work powerfully against the love of her society, or the love of that will by degrees flatter out all our zealous hatred and forsaking, and soon ensnare us to *unchristianly* compliances.

Id. Tetrachordon.

Boisterous edicts tyrannizing the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and *unchristianly* yoke, have given the flesh this advantage to hate it, and turn aside, oftentimes unwillingly, to all dissolute uncleanness, even till punishment itself is weary of and overcome by the incredible frequency of trading lust and uncontrol'd adulteries.

Id. The Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce, book ii. ch. xx.

UN-CHURCH, v. To deprive of, to withhold, to remove from, deny the possession of, the church, *i. e.* the house of the Lord.

Otherwise there would appear very little and inconsiderable reason, upon trifling or small reasons, to separate and divide from others, and to *unchurch* and *unchristian* them that are not of their company or society.

Hale. Cont. A Discourse of Religion, ch. i.

You say—we hereby *unchurch* the reformed churches abroad.—We answer that this principle of the invalidity of lay baptism, which several of them hold as well as we, does not *unchurch* them, if their want of episcopal ordination doth not, which is a distinct question.

Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 8.

For this reason [the Greeks] stand utterly *unchurch'd* by the church of Rome, as erring in a prime and fundamental point of faith.

South. Sermon 14. vol. viii.

UNCIAL, applied to letters of a particular form and size. Cotgrave says—that *Lettres onciales* are huge letters, great letters; from *oncial*, weighing an ounce.

If a manuscript is entirely in *uncials*, it may very well be supposed prior to the close of the ninth century.

Astle. Origin and Progress of Writing, ch. v.

UNCINIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Persoon, from *ογκιρος*, a hook, on account of the pistilla being propped each by a hooked awn. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: spike androgynous; upper part male and simple, lower part female, and a little branched; scales imbricate, one-flowered; in the male flowers the perianth is absent, but the stamens are three; in the female flowers the perianth is one-leaved capsular persistent, with a contracted, almost undivided mouth; nut plano-convex, or triangular, inclosed in the perianth; awn hypogynous, hooked, exerted.

Sixteen species of this genus are known, natives of various parts of the globe; they are all tufted rushy

VOL. XXVIII.

herbs, with simple, triangular culms, and terminal, solitary, erect, slender spikes of flowers.

UNCLE, Fr. *oncle*; Lat. *avunculus*; quasi *alter*, seu *exiguus* avus. Vossius.

Correlative in sex to *aunt*, *q. v.*

The erl wende to emperour, & set a doun on kne:
Sire, he seide, al thi wille thou hast thou mygt y se
Of the kyng, that ys myn *uncle*, he ys at thi wille.
Haue merci of hym ich bidde.

R. Gloucester, p. 58.

But first he came craftely to his neuy to be cofedered with him as an *uncle* to take the tuicion faynedly of his neuye.

Joye. Exposition of Daniel, ch. xi.

What times forego Richard the Second's reign;

The fatal causes of this civil war:

His *uncle's* pride; his greedy minions gain,
Gloc'ster's revolt. and death. deliver'd are.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book i.

UN-CLE'AN, *adj.*

UNCLE'ANLY, *adj.*

UNCLEANLINESS.

UNCLEANNESS,

UNCLEANSED.

A. S. *un-clæne*, *un-clænsian*,
Cons. dirty, foul; defiled, polluted.
Not pure or purified or
purged; not free from dirt or
filth, from stain or tinge, mark or trace of dirt, filth or
pollution; from the foulness of sinfulness.

Vor prestes, myd *vnclene* honde & myd lechor's mode
Al soyled, sacryeth Gode's fless & hys blod.

R. Gloucester, p. 351.

Madame, he seyde, vor Gode's loue, ys thys wel y do.
That thou thys *vnclene* lymes handlest & cust so?

Id. p. 435.

Vor me ne mygte hyre neuere yse *vnclennesse* do ene.

Id. p. 434.

And in the synagoge of hem was a man in an *vnclene* spirite,
and he criede out, and seide, what to us and to thee thou Jhesus
of Nazareth?

Wiclif. Mark, ch. i.

And there was in their sinagoge a man vexed with an *vnclene*
spirite, y^e cried saying: let be, what haue we to do with the thou
Jesus of Nazareth?

Bible, Anno 1551.

But as ghe han ghoun ghoure membris to serue to *vnclennesse*
and to wickidnesse into wickidnesse, so now ghyve ghe ghoure
membris to serue to rightwysnesse into hoolynesse.

Wiclif. Romayns, ch. vi.

As ye haue geuen youre members seruauntes to *vnclennes* and to
iniquitie, from iniquity vnto iniquity: euē so now geue youre
mēbers seruauntes vnto ryghtenes, y^e ye may be sanctified.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For God clepide not us into *vnclennesse*, but into hoolynesse,
therfore he that dispisith these thingis dispisith not man but God.

Wiclif. 1 Tessal. ch. iv.

For God hath not called vs vnto *vnclennes*; but vnto holynes.
He therfore that despyseth, despiseth not man, but God.

Bible, Anno, 1551.

For he who so will his handes lime,
Thei must be the more *vnclene*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii.

Whan an *vnclene* spirite (q. he) goeth out frō a man, beyng
banished frō his olde hospitall, he walketh in drye and baren
places, seking rest and fyndeth none.

Udall. Mathew, ch. xii.

And princes on the other parte flatter the people, exhibitynge
vnto them shewes to gase vpon, and *vnclenly* playes.

Id. Actes of the Apostles, ch. xii.

I woulde not fall into any *vnclenlines*, which were the greatest
shame that can be for him that should be a teacher of chastitie.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman. Preface.

Herkē O ye Leuites and Prestes: be ye sāctified and make
cleane the house of the Lorde the God of your fathers, and put
awaie all *vnclenes* from the sanctuarie, &c. I prai you what
could he speke more imperiou-li.

Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 29.

6 A

UNCI-
NIA.UN-
CLEAN.

UN-
CLEAN.
—
UN-
CLOUD.

He without reuerence, and with an *uncleansed* conscience presumed to come vnto so great a misterie, without due consideration had, with howe great reuerence the body of the Lorde ought to be receyued.
Udall. 1 Corynth. ch. xii.

Diuers of those that couëted to professe such clannesse and puritie of life as passed their powers to obserue, might happilie fall into most horrible *uncleannesse*.
Holinshed. Chronicles. Hen. I. Anno 1102.

I have sometimes wondred how it came to pass, that some of the ancients, men wise and modest, chaste and of sober spirits, have faln into a fond liberty of declamation against *uncleanness*, using such words as bring that sin upon the stage of fancy, and offend sober and chaste ears.

Taylor. Sermons, vol. i. Sermon 22.

It must be owned that Theophrastus appears not to have been possessed of any great delicacy. He pursues his subject so far, as frequently to lead his readers to *uncleanly* scenes.

Knox. Winter Evenings. Evening 50.

UN-CLEW, *v.* To revolve or evolve, to unfold,—to undo.

TIM. A meere satiety of commendations,
If I should pay you for't as 'tis extol'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, act i. sc. 1

They can the cabinets of kings unscruce,
And hardest intricacies of state *unclew*.

Howell. Letters. Preface.

UN-CLING, *v.* To loose or release from cleaving or adhering, entwining or embracing, or enfolding.

This I admire how possibly it should inhabit so long in the sense of so many disputing theologians, unless it be the lowest lees of a canonical infection liver-grown to their sides; which perhaps will never *uncling*, without the strong abstersive of some heroic magistrate, whose mind, equal to his high office, dares lead him both to know and do without their frivolous case-putting.

Milton. Tetrachordon.

UN-CLO'UD, *v.* } To remove, to free from, co-
UNCLO'UDEDNESS, } ver, or veil; from shade, gloom,
UNCLO'UDY. } obscurity, darkness.

Dark is the day, whē Phœbus face is shrowded,
And weaker sights may wander soone astray:
But whē they see his glorious raies *uncloved*,
With stedly steps they keepe the perfect way.

G. W. On Spenser's Sonnets.

— 'Tis the king
Will have it so, whose breath can still the winds,
Uncloved the sun, charm down the swelling sea,
And stop the fouds of heaven: speak, can it not?
Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act iv.

PHIL. Why that's well: call up
Thy senses, and *uncloved* thy cover'd spirits.
Id. Love's Pilgrimage, act iv. sc. 1.

Strip thou their meretricious seemliness,
And tinfold glitt'ring, bare to ev'ry sight,
That we may loath their inward ugliness;
Or else *uncloved* the soul, whose shady light
Adds a fair lustre to false earthly bliss.
Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 8.

Now for their demeanor within the church, how have they figur'd and defac'd that, more than angelic brightness, the *uncloved* serenity of Christian religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious copes and flaminical vestures.

Milton. Reasonableness of Church Government, book ii. ch. ii.

So angels, who, of all created beings, enjoy the *uncloved'st* light, and the most clear knowledge of their Maker, do love him with a constancy so fixed, that in five thousand and some odd centuries of years (effluxed since the creation) they could never see any thing, either in God, or out of him, capable to seduce them to a change.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 264.

And certainly, the love I would persuade, is of a nature, that makes nothing more conducive to it than the greatest *unclovedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by.

Id. Ib. p. 251.

UN-
CLOUD.
—
UN-
CON-
FOUND.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *uncloody* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends,
And on the main a glittering path extends.
Gay. Rural Sports, c. 1.

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his rage begun,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun;
Not, as in Northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one *uncloved* blaze of living light!
Byron. The Corsair, can. 3.

UN-COIF, *v.* To remove, to take off or divest of—the coif, (a covering for the head.)

Lorenzo! thou, her majesty's renown'd,
Though *uncoif'd*, counsel, learned in the world!
Who think'st thyself a Murray, with disdain
May'st look on me.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

UN-COMBINE, *v.* To loose, sever or separate, the coupling, connexion, union, coalescence.

Then when out-breaking vengeance *uncombines*
The ill-join'd plots, so fairly over-cast;
Turns up those huge pretended heaps of shows,
And all these weak illusions overthrows.
Daniel. Civil Wars, book iii.

His purposes untwist as easily as the rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cables in the violence of a northern tempest.
Taylor. Sermons, vol. ii. Sermon 2.

UN-COMMON, } Ger. *ungemein*; Sw. *ogemen*.
UNCO'MMONLY, } Not belonging or pertaining to
UNCO'MMONNESS. } many; not frequently seen or
known. Cons., Rare, scarce, seldom met with.

I mene not that my father is none other than I: but that betwene vs two is no vnlikeness, or any thyng *uncommon* as touching our higher and our diuine nature.

Udall. John, ch. xiv.

I know not why it may not be conjectured, that the kindness they [spirits] have for us, and the appetite of foretelling strange things, and the putting the word upon expectation, which we find is very grateful to our own natures, may not encline them also to give us some general notice of those *uncommon* events which they foresee.

Glanvill. Essay 6.

They are all called by the English subtle jacks, because of this *uncommon* way of building.

Dampier. Voyages. Anno 1676.

But if there be a beauty or *uncommonness* joined with this grandeur, as in a troubled ocean, a heaven adorned with stars and meteors, or a spacious landscape cut out into rivers, woods, rocks, and meadows, the pleasure still grows upon us, as it arises from more than a single principle.

Spectator, No. 412.

They were reported to be gentlemen sent abroad to make observations and discoveries, and were *uncommonly* qualified for that purpose.

Cook. First Voyage, book i. ch. ii.

The land every where about Queen Charlotte's Sound is *uncommonly* mountainous, rising immediately from the sea into large hills with blunted tops.

Id. Third Voyage, book i. ch. viii.

That I have not more diligently sought them, and laboured to introduce more serious discourse into my ordinary visits to you, I am sensible is a fault, which neither the *uncommonness* of such conversation, nor the fear of disgusting persons by it, are sufficient to excuse.

Secker. Works, vol. v. Sermon 9.

UN-CONFOUND, *v.* Not to mix, mingle or blend or involve. To free from mixture.

And against their own discipline, which they boast to be the throne of Christ, [they] absolve him, *unconfound* him, though unconverted, unrepentant, unsensible of all their precious saints and martyrs whose blood they have so oft laid upon his head.

Milton. The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

God, therefore, in his infinite wisdom brought them into Egypt, and kept them there during this period; the only place where they could remain, for so long a time, safe and *unconfounded* with the natives.

Warburton. Divine Legation, book iv. sec. 6.

UN-
CONSE-
CRATE.
—
UN-
COUTH.

UN-CO'NSECRATE, *adj.* } Not dedicated or de-
UNCO'NSECRATE, *v.* } voted to *sacred* pur-
poses; not hallowed; not set apart for the service or
honour of.
To *unconsecrate*; to strip, deprive or divest of its
sacred functions, or character.

And diuers times she was houseled in sight of y^e people w^t an
host *vnconsecrate*, and al the peple loking vpō.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 134.

They fear religion with such a fear as loves not, and think the
purity of the gospel too pure for them, and that any uncleanness
is more suitable to their *unconsecrated* estate.

Milton. The Reasonableness of Church Government, book ii.

Should any boisterous, unclean, unqualified invader break in
on those sacred mansions, commit such riots, such burglary upon
heaven:—Heaven must be *unconsecrated* by such violence, cease
to be the palace of God, a place of purity, or of bliss.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. Sermon 6.

Of this I could give such an instance from something wrote by
a certain prelate of theirs, cardinal and archbishop of Beneventum,
as were enough, not only to astonish all pious ears, but almost to
unconsecrate the very church I speak in.

South. Sermon 11. vol. ii.

A chapel was erected, well-pewed, well-warmed, dedicated, un-
endowed, *un-consecrated*.

Pennant. London, p. 169.

UN-CONSPIRINGNESS, the absence of combi-
nation,—concert, complot, confederacy.

[It is as high, as pious a satisfaction] to find in writers severed
by so many ages, and regions, a harmony, whose dissonances
serve but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the
writers.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 276.

UN-COUTH, } A. S. *un-cuth*, incognitus, igno-
UNCO'UTHLY, } tus, alienus,—unknown, strange.
UNCO'UTHNESS. } (Somner.) See COUTH, or COULD.

Not known; strange, extraordinary, foreign to our
thoughts, to our customs; awkward, boorish, clumsy.

Who coude tellen you the forme of daunces
So *uncouth*, and so freshe contenaunces,
Swiche subtil lokings and dissimulings,
For dred of jalous mennes apperceivings?
No man but Launcelot, and he is ded.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10598.

For this, and for y^t that the kynge had maryed a woman of
uncowght beleue, well nere all the Brytons forsoke hym and his
werkes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxiii.

But that so close the cave was and *unkouth*
That none but God was record of his pain,
Else had the wind blown in all Israel's ears
The woeful plaint, and of their king the tears.

Surrey. The Author.

Manie strange woonders and *unketh* sights were seene in the
daies of this Alexander the third.

Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, Anno 1279.

Nothing, but want of use, hath bred a conceit of *uncouthness* in
that, which custom would approve and commend.

Hall. Letter to Mr. W. Struthers.

I have more real anguish in my heart,
Than all their pedant discipline e'er knew.
What charnel has been rifled for these bones?
Py! this is pageantry; they look *uncouthly*.

Rowe. The Fair Penitent, act v.

I was surprised to see some in the habit of Laplanders, who,
notwithstanding the *uncouthness* of their dress, had lately obtained
a place upon the mountain.

Spectator, No. 514.

The dress of a New Zealander is certainly, to a stranger at first
sight, the most *uncouth* that can be imagined.

Cook. First Voyage, book ii. ch. ix.

The *uncouthness* of his language and the quaintness of his
thoughts will not, it is hoped, disgust the delicacy of readers un-
accustomed to the writings of our old divines.

Knox. Cons. on the Lord's Supper. Note.

UN'CTION,
UN'CTIOUS,
UN'CTIOUSNESS,
UN'CTUOUS,
UN'CTUOUSNESS,
UNCTUO'SITY.

Fr. *onction, onctueur, onctuo-*
sitè; It. *unzione, untuòso, untuo-*
sità; Sp. *uncio*; Lat. *unctio*,
from *unctum*, past participle of
ungere, in *unum agere*, because
in *unguents* different substances

UNC-
TION.
—
UN-
CUL-
TURE.

are united, or beaten into one substance.

A rubbing or smearing with oil, or any oily, greasy
substance; (met.) any thing, melting, softening or
soothing.

And then if wee be not onely simple as doves, but also prudent
and wise as serpentes, his inwarde *vnccion* wyl worke with our
diligence.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 763.

Because of the ranke pasture, whose moysture is better digested
in the hearbe or grasse, by continuall and temperate heate of the
sunne, whereby being made more fat and *vnctious*, it is of better
and more stedfast nourishment.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 64.

Or if there be no coles, there may a mine of some other *vnctuous*
matter be set on fire.

Holinshed. Description of Britaine, ch. xxiv.

Neither shall I use the help of any such sorceries or enchant-
ments, as *unctions* to make our skins impenetrable.

Ben Jonson. Every Man Out of his Humour, act iv. sc. 4.

The same also in the bruising will grow blacke and be *uncteous*
or fattie, and such lightly is hollow in manner of a sponge.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiv. ch. xii.

Being cut down green, it burneth (a peculiar privilege of this
wood) clear and bright, as if the sappe therof had a fire-feeding
unctiousness therein.

Fuller. Worthies. Warwickshire.

For that one corps (say they) helpeth to burn and consume the
rest: by reason that a woman's flesh containeth in it I wot not
what *unctuosity* or oylous matter, which quickly taketh fire, and
will burn as light as a torch.

Holland. Plinie, p. 564.

Or whether sulphur, catching fire, feeds on
Its *unctuous* parts, till all the matter gone
The flames no more ascend.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xv.

That oil, that is a body so mollifying and slippery, and whose
unctuosity makes its moisture so much more difficult to be wasted
or destroyed, than that of water, wine, or other not tenacious
liquors, should be one of the two or three main ingredients, and
the only moist one of a hard and durable cement, is that, which
probably you would very little expect from it.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 483.

This done, the damsel mounted, but receiv'd,
For *unction* of herself and of her maids,
From the queen's hand, a golden cruse of oil,
Ere yet she went.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book vi.

And Pallas rear'd him; her own *unctuous* fane
She made his habitation, where with bulls
The youth of Athens, and with slaughter'd lambs,
Her annual worship celebrate.

Id. Ib. Iliad, book ii.

UN-CU'LTURE, } Negation of, absence of im-
UNCU'LTIVATED. } provement (by labour), of til-
lage. See INCULT.

Idleness, ill-husbandry, in mistiming, neglect of meet-helps,
unculture, ill choice of seeds.

Hall. Sermons. Psalm 107. v. 34.

The art [dancing] is esteemed only as an amusing trifle; it lies
altogether *uncultivated*, and is unhappily fallen under the imputa-
tion of illiterate and mechanic.

Spectator, No. 334.

Thus blind ignorance was succeeded by a twilight of sense;
this brightened by degrees; at last the sun as it were rose upon
some parts of the commonwealth of learning, and cleared up many
things; and I believe many more will in time be cleared, which,
whatever men think, are yet in their dark and *uncultivated* state.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 3.

There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater
part of the land is wholly *uncultivated*, and very little care and
labour seem to have been bestowed upon the rest.

Cook. First Voyage, book i. ch. ii.

UN-
CURL.
—
UNDE-
CEIVE.

UN-CURL, *v.* To be or cause to be free from, to remove curls, *i. e.* bendings, turnings, or writhings (of the hair) rings or ringlets; not to bend, or turn.

And his faire locks, that wont with oylment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweet out dainty deaw,
He led to growe, and grisely to concrew,
Vncomb'd, *uncurl'd*, and carelessly vnshed.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 7.

Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving worms,
And cast you round in soft and amorous folds,
Till I do bid *uncurl*.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels. The Poetaster.

Onely to me two home-bred youths belong,
Unskill'd in any but their mother-tongue;
Alike in feature both, and garb appear,
With honest faces, tho' with *uncurl'd* hair.

Congreve. Juvenal. Satire 11.

— The *uncurling* floods, diffus'd
In glassy breath, seem through delusive lapse
Forgetful of their course.

Thomson. Spring.

UN-CURSE, *v.* To be or cause to be free from,—to remove, a curse, or doom to punishment, torment or torture.

SCROOPE. Sweet Loue [I see] changing his propertie,
Turnes to the sowrest, and most deadly hate:
Againe *uncurse* their soules; their peace is made
With heads, and not with hands.

Shakspeare. Richard II. act iii. sc. 2.

Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To show how all things were created first.

Waller. Battle of the Summer Islands, can. 1.

UN-DAM, *v.* To be or cause to be, free from or without, to remove—a stop, obstruction, hinderance, confinement.

Then when the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry store, huge torrents flow;
And, rattling down the rocks large moisture yield,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i.

UN-DEAF, *v.* To remove deafness; to restore the sense of hearing.

Though Richard my liues counsell would not heare,
My deaths sad tale, may yet *undeafe* his eare.

Shakspeare. Richard II. act ii. sc. 1.

UNDE'CAGON, a figure with eleven angles; and consequently eleven sides. Gr. *ενδεκα*, eleven, and *γωνια*, an angle.

UN-DECEIVE, *v.* } To free from fraud or guile,
UNDECEIVABLE. } or the effects of fraud or guile,
(from error, mistake, delusion.)

Now semeth it to some men, that it may well peradventure happen, that the good men wel beleuing and *undeceived*, be those that beleue the worship of ymages and praying to saites to be ydolatry.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 186.

Then shall we receiue of him whose iudgemētes are sure, and *undeceyueable*, rewardes, according to our desertes.

Udall. 1 Corynth. ch. iv.

Thus much be said in general to his prayers, and in special to that Arcadian prayer us'd in his captivity; enough to *undeceive* us what esteem we are to set upon the rest.

Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.

Hold fast, then, my dear friend, this sure anchor of our *undeceivable* hope; and spit in the face of men or devils, that shall go about to slacken your hand.

Hall. Letter concerning falling away from Grace.

No body, saith Cicero, shall ever drive me from the hope of immortality: and, if this my opinion concerning the immortality of the soul should at last prove an error; yet, 'tis a very delightful error; and I will never suffer myself to be *undeceived* in so pleasing an opinion, as long as I live.

Clarke. Evidences. Prop. 4.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives, an intelligent youth, undertook to *undeceive* me.

Cook. Second Voyage, book ii. ch. ii.

UN-DECIDE, *v.* } See INDECISIVE. Undecidable,
UNDECI'DABLE, } Not to be, that cannot or may
UNDECI'DED. } not be, determined, concluded,
adjudged.

To *undecide* (Daniel),—to reverse, or act contrary to a decision.

I must referre it to them that be priuie, and of counsel with the ports: and so leauing this also *undecided*, holde on the way, wherein I am entred.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 19.

And thrust them on to use the present tide
And flow of this occasion, to regain
Th' enthralled monarch, and to *undecide*
The late concluded act they held for vain.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book vii.

For one thing which we haue left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the expresse word of God.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book iii. ch. x.

Amongst which said difficulties perhaps there is hardly a greater, and more *undecideable* problem in natural theology, and which has not only exercised but even crucified the greatest wits of all ages, than the reconciling of the immutable certainty of God's fore-knowledge with the freedom and contingency of all human acts, both good and evil, so fore-known by him.

South. Sermon 6. vol. iii.

— The ruffled brine
Roars stormy, they together dash the clouds,
Levyng their equal force with utmost rage;
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife.

J. Philips. Blenheim.

So doubted he, and *undecided* yet
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge; when lo!
Down sent by Juno, to whom both alike
Were dear, and who alike watch'd over both,
Pallas descended.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book i.

UN-DECK, *v.* D. *ongedekt*. To be or cause to be without, to remove or strip off, the cover or array, dress or ornament.

For I haue giuen here my soules consent
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king.

Shakspeare. Richard II. act iv. sc. 1.

Can England see the best that she can boast
Lie thus ungrac'd, *undeck'd*, and almost lost.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book v.

UN-DEEDED, not having performed any deeds or actions; not signalized by actions.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose armes
Are hyr'd to beare their stauies; either thou, Macbeth,
Or else my sword with an vn battered edge
I sheath againe *vndeeded*.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act v. sc. 7.

UNDER, D. *onder*; Ger. *under*, *unter*; Sw. *under*; A. S. *under*. Tooke resolves it into *on*, *neder*. (See NETHER, and BENEATH.) Wachter thinks the Ger. may be *nider*, (*inferior*, transposed.) Wilkins, in his *Diagram*, places it in direct opposition to *upon*.

Holland renders, *nec Annibalem maxime hujusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem, locupletari volebant*, "they were unwilling that Annibal, who as the voyce went was at a very great *under* for money, should be enriched thereby."

Under, (much used in composition,) when prefixed to nouns, may be considered an adjective. The *adv.*—beneath, below. The *adj.*—inferior, lower, less, subordinate.

For the maistry nys not a kynge's, ne be he neuer so god,
Ac knyghtes, that *vnder* hym fygteth, and schedeth here blod.

R. Gloucester, p. 57.

UNDE-
CEIVE.
—
UNDER.

UNDER.

Sibriht, that I of told, that the lond had lorn,
That a suynherd slouh *under* a busk of thorn.
Had a kosyn, hight Egabriht. *R. Brunne, p. 14.*

Right vnto the gate with the targe thei gede,
Fightand on a gate, *undir* him the slouh his stede.
Id. p. 183.

He kept his castels, his vitaile, his mone,
Undere the kyng seales, the chance listnes me.
Id. p. 288.

And preche men of Plato, and proven hit by Seneca
That alle thyng *under* hevене. ouhte be in comune.
Piers Plouhman, p. 406.

For why I am a man ordeyned *undir* power, and have knightis
undir me, and I seyh to this go: and he goth: and to an other
come; and he comith: and to my servant do this and he doth it.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. viii.

For I also myselfe am a man subiect to y^e authoritie of another,
and haue souldiers *under* me, and I say to one go, and he goeth,
and to another come and he cometh: and to my seruaūt, do this,
and he doeth it. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

The centurien sente to him frendis, and seyde, Lord nyle thou
be tranelid, for Y am not worthi that thou entre *undir* my roof.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. vii.

The centurion sente frendes to him, sayinge vnto him: Lorde
trouble not thyselfe: for I am not worthy that thou shouldest
entre *under* my roffe. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

Jhesus answerde and seide to him, bifore that Filip clepide thee,
whanne thou were *undir* the fige tree, I sygh thee.
Wiclif. Jon, ch. i.

Jesus answered, and sayde vnto him: before that Philippe
called thee, when thou waste *under* the fige tree, I sawe the.
Bible, Anno 1551.

He loketh up and down, til he hath found
The clerkes hors, ther as he stood ybound
Behind the mille, *under* a levesell.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4058.

So that *under* the clerkes lawe
Men seen the merell all misdrawe.
Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue.

The noble Cesar Julius
Whiche tho was kyng of Rome londe
With great battaile, and strong honde
All Grece, Perse, and Chaldee
Wan, and put *under*. *Id. Ib.*

But a longe time it stode still
Under the Frenche kynges will. *Id. Ib.*

For witte ne strength maie not helpe
And which els wolde him yelpe,
Is rathest throwen *under* foote,
There can no wighte therof do boote.
Id. Ib. book i.

VAN. Here's to you with a heart, my captain's friend,
With a good heart, and if this make us speak
Bold words, anon, 'tis all *under* the rose
Forgotten: drown all memory, when we drink.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Beggar's Bush, act ii. sc. 3.

I in a thicket laid me down on leaves,
Which I had heap'd together, and the gods
O'erwhelm'd my eyelids with a flood of sleep.
There, *under* wither'd leaves, forlorn, I slept
All the long night, the morning, and the noon.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book vii.

UNDER, *adj. e. g.*

UNDER-branch, *Spenser*; -chaps, *Paley*; -conducts,
Reliquiae Wottonianæ; -dawber, *Bp. Taylor*; -fellow;
-filling, *Rel. Wott.*; -flame, *Elegy on Donne*; -jaw,
Paley; -kind, *Dryden*; -labourer; -part; -plain;
-possessor, *Bp. Taylor*; -servant; -sheriff; -side,
Paley; -spheres, *Elegy on Donne*; -suit, *Fuller*;
-tenant; -thing; -verse, *Spenser*; -water, *May*;
-wood; -world, *Daniel*; *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

UNDER-A'CTION, } Action or agent, subordinate
UNDERA'GENT. } to the chief action or agent.

The action of it [the Heroick Poem] is always one, entire and
great. The least and most trivial episodes, or *under-actions*, which
are interwoven in it, are parts either necessary, or convenient to
carry on the main design.

Dryden. Virgil. Aeneid. Dedication.

Their devotion serv'd all along but as an instrument to their
avarice, as a factor or *under-agent* to their extortion.

South. Sermon 4, vol. ii.

UNDER-BEAR, *v.* } To suffer, to support, to
UNDERBEA'RER, } sustain.
UNDERBEA'RING, *n.*

What reuerence he did throw away on slaues;
Wooing poore craftes-men, with the craft of soules,
And patient *under-bearing* of his fortune,
As 'twere to banish their affects with him.

Shakspeare. Richard II. act i. sc. 4.

Envenom him with words, or get thee gone,
And leaue those woes alone, which I alone
Am bound to *under-beare*.

Id. King John, act iii. sc. 1.

Skirts round, *underborne* with a blueish tinsel.

Id. Much Adoe about Nothing, act iii. sc. 4.

UNDER-BOUND, *i. e. bound*, confined, held fast,
below or *beneath*. *Ger. underbinden.*

But the good prince his hand more fit for blowes
With his huge weight the pagan *underbound*;
But he, his disadvantage great that knew,
Let goe his hold, and on his feet vp flew.

Fairefax. Tasso, book xix.

UNDER-BRACE, *v.* To hold, bind, or tie together,
below.

———— The 'broider'd band,
That *underbrac'd* his helmet at the chin,
Strain'd to his smooth neck with a ceaseless force,
Chok'd him. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book iii.*

UNDER-BRED. See UNBRED.

An acquaintance, a friend as he call'd himself, enter'd;
An *under-bred*, fine spoken fellow was he,
And he smil'd as he look'd at the venison and me.
Goldsmith. The Haunch of Venison.

UNDER-BUY, *v.* To buy at an *under* or lower
price.

Madam ye have a witty woman.
MAR. Two sir,
Or else ye *underbuy* us.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Valentinian, act ii. sc. 4.

UNDER-CARVED, *cut* or *graved below*.

There like a rich and golden pyramede,
Borne up by statues, shall I reare your head,
Above your *under-carved* ornaments,
And shew, how, to the life, my soule presents
Your forme imprest there.

Ben Jonson. To the Countess of Rutland.

UNDER-CROFT. See the Quotation.

It was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with
ribs diverging from them to support the solemn roof. This was
the parish church. This *under-croft*, as buildings of this sort
were called, had in it several chauntries and monuments.

Pennant. London, p. 496.

UNDER-CRY, *v.* So *Wiclif* renders the Lat. *Inclama-*
mare.

And eftsoone Pilat spak to hem: and wolde delyuere Jhesus.
And thei *undircrieden* [inclamabant] and seiden, crucifie crucifye
him. *Wiclif. Luke, ch. xxiii.*

UNDER-DEA'LING, *i. e. dealing under*, (*sc.*) cloak
or cover of secresy; clandestine.

But he offer'd to go himself in person upon that expedition;
and reckons up many surmises why he thinks they would not
suffer him. But mentions not his *under-dealing* to debauch
armies here at home. *Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

UNDER-

UNDER-

UNDER-

UNDER-DOLVEN.

UNDER-FOOT.

UNDER-DO'LVEN, delved or dug, below.

Wer ghe witen not what the scripture seith in Elie? hou he preieth God aghens Israel, Lord thei han slayn thi profetis, thei han *underdolen* thine auteris, and I am left aloone and thei seken my lyf.

Wiclif. *Romayns*, ch. xi.

UNDER-FO'NGEN, *v.* To *fong*, *q.v.* is to take.To *underfong*,—to undertake, (*q.v.*)

Common in R. Gloucester, R. Brunne, P. Plouhman; used by Wiclif and Gower, and revived by Spenser.

Vortiger, the luther mon, tho hys sone ded was
Underfong ageyn to hym the kyngdam, alas!

R. Gloucester, p. 123.

Eft Suane, the Danes kyng, this lond did *vnderfonge*,
& eft vntille Edward Suane sent ageyn.

R. Brunne, p. 51.

The Pope and alle prelates, pōentes *underfongen*.

Piers Plouhman, p. 51.

————— For eny speche of selver

What manē mester, oth merchaundise he usede
Er he were *vnderfonge* free.

Id. p. 43.

————— On holy churchie ich thouhte

That *underfong* me atte fount. for on of Godes chosene.

Id. p. 204.

But though we or an aungel of heuene prechide to ghou bisidis that that we han prechid to ghou, he be acursid. As I haue seid bifore, and now eftsoone I seie, if any preche to ghou bisidis that that ghe han [accepistis] *underfongen* he be accursid.

Wiclif. *Galathies*, ch. i.

And whan this kyng was passed thus,
This false tonged Perseus

The regiment hath *vnderfonge*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii.

And he, whiche wisdom hath purueid,
Of all that to reason belongeth,

With gentill herte it *vnderfongeth*.

Id. *Ib.* book iv.

His name is hight Pollente, rightly so

For that he is so puissant and strong,

That with his powre he all doth ouer-go,

And makes them subiect to his mighty wrong;

And some by sleight he eke doth *vnderfong*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 2.

And if thou algate lust light virelayes,

And looser songs of loue to *vnderfong*;

Who but thy self deserues like poets praise.

Id. *Shepherd's Calendar*. November.

UNDER-FOOT, *adj.* } *i. e.* under the foot; below.

UNDER-FOOT, *ad.* } Debased, dejected, degraded, abject.

For alle that he has said he don *vnderfote*
Tille this werld be, it git no tyme to mote.

R. Brunne, p. 270.

For ther n'ys pore ne riche, ne what state he be,
That he n'ys *undirfote* for his inquite.

Imputed to Chaucer. *Marchantes Second Tale*.

But deadly werre hath his couine

Of pestilence, and of famine,

Of pouertee, and of all wo;

Wherof this worlde we blamen so,

Whiche now the werre hath *vnderfoote*

Til God him selfe therof do boote.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

They shall remain in that plight for ever, the basest, the lowermost, the most dejected, most *underfoot*, and down trodden vassals of perdition.

Milton. *Of Reformation in England*, book ii.

What a stupidity then is it, that in marriage, which is the nearest resemblance of our union with Christ, we should deject ourselves to such a sluggish and *underfoot* philosophy, as to esteem the validity of marriage meerly by the flesh, though never so broken and disjointed from love and peace.

Id. *Tetrachordon*.

Lysitheus mounting upon the boord, laied him along on the floor, and there *under-foot* dispatched him.

Holland. *Plutarch*, p. 998.

UNDER-FU'RNISH, *v.* To supply, to furnish, below, lower, or less than, (*sc.*) is needful or appropriate.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness?

Collier. *On Kindness*.

UNDER-GET, *v.* To get under; to understand.

And londes abouten vs habbeth wel *vnder gite*.

R. Gloucester, p. 101.

And natheles he feynede hym, that me *vnder get* yt nogt.

Id. p. 109.

UNDER-GIRD, *v.* To bind, or fasten together below.

And we came vnto an yle named Claudia, and had much worke to come by a bote, which they toke vp and vsed helpe, *vndergerdyng* the ship, fearynge lest we shoulde haue fallen into Syrtis.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Actes*, ch. xxvii.

UNDER-GO, *v.* D. *ondergaan*; Sw. *undergå*, to go, move under, or below; to bear, to carry, to sustain, to support, to suffer, to be subject to. See UNDERWENT.

————— So th' Ægæan wind

With the Tyrrhene: so with th' Ionian

The Adriatike met. How oft in vaine

That day the sea seem'd mountaine's topps t' oreflow,

And yeilding earth that deluge t' *undergoe*.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book v.

And in the same city, tyrants were to *undergo* legal sentence by the laws of Solon.

Milton. *An Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

The fruit is gathered just before it is perfectly ripe, and being laid in heaps, is closely covered with leaves; in this state it *undergoes* a fermentation, and becomes disagreeably sweet.

Cook. *First Voyage*, book i. ch. xvii.

But here what needed words to blow the fire,
In flame already, and enkindl'd so,
As when it was proclaim'd they might retire,
Who found unwillingness to *undergo*
That vent'rous work?

Daniel. *Civil Wars*, book viii.

And such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king, and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions *undergone*
Both foreign and domestical of late.

Id. *Ib.* book iv.

————— Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heauen,
When I haue deck'd the sea with drops full salt,
Vnder my burthen groan'd, which rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomacke, to bear vp
Against what should ensue.

Shakspeare. *The Tempest*, act i. sc. 1.

Esc. If any in Vienna be of worth
To *vndergoe* such ample grace, and honour,
It is Lord Angelo.

Id. *Measure for Measure*, act i. sc. 1.

CASSI. Now know you, Caska, I haue mou'd already
Some certaine of the noblest minded Romans
To *vnder-go*, with me, an enterprize,
Of honorable dangerous consequence.

Id. *Julius Cæsar*, act i. sc. 3.

UNDER-GROUND; *i. e.* under the ground; subterraneous.

The feet of the mole are made for digging; the neck, nose, eyes, ears, and skin, are peculiarly adapted to an *under-ground* life; and this is what I call relation.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

It is known that the sacred images of the Capitol were not destroyed when injured by time or accident, but were put into certain *underground* depositaries called *savissæ*.

Byron. *Childe Harold*, ch. iv. Note 46.

UNDER-GROWN.

UNDER-GROWN, } Grown, risen, below, sc. the
UNDERGROWTH. } usual height.

UNDER-KEEP.

Undergrowth,—the lower growth; plants growing low, or below others.

Hire mouth ful smale, and therto soft and red,
But sikerly she hadde a fayre forehed.
It was almost a spanne brode I trowe.
For hardily she was not *undergrowe*.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 154.

Satan had journied on, pensive and slow;
But further way found none, so thick entwined.
As one continu'd brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplexed
All path of man or beast that past that way.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv.

UNDER-HAND, under cover of the hand; covered, concealed, secret, sinister, clandestine.

At whose departure hence out of the land,
How did the open multitude reveal
The wondrous love they bare him *under-hand*!

Daniel. Civil Wars, book i.

Seeing only such stand ever base and low,
That strike the dead, or mutter *under-hand*:
And as dogs bark at those they do not know,
So they at such they do not understand.

Id. Funeral Poem.

I had my selfe notice of my brothers purpose heerein, and haue
by *under-hand* means laboured to dissuade him from it; but he is
resolute.

Shakspeare. As You Like It, act i. sc. 1.

And having an impertinent dream at this time, that he has
been making the fortune of the family, by an *under-hand* marriage
with the daughter of a man who will crush us all to powder for it.

Vanburgh. The Mistake, act iii. sc. 1.

Under-hand and oblique ways would be studied. The science
of evasion, already tolerably understood, would then be brought to
the greatest perfection.

Burke. On the Present Discontents.

UNDER-HANG, v. To suspend.

Underhung (Jaw), when the under-jaw projects so
as to throw the under row of teeth beyond the upper.

He cometh out otherwhiles with this saying of Antisthenes, for
which he commendeth him, namely, that a man is to be provided
either of wit to understand, or else of a with to *under-hang* himself.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 871.

UNDER-HO'NEST, honest below, sc. what a man
ought to be.

We came to speak with him; you shall not err
If you return, we think him over proud,
And *under-honest*.

Dryden. Troilus and Creseide, act iii. sc. 1.

UN-DER-IVED, not flowed, descended, drawn, de-
duced; not having a source or origin; not originated.

Nor will the doctor's distinction of a derived and *underived*
eternity help him in this matter: for the sense of the word eter-
nity has nothing to do with that distinction, being but one, and
importing neither more nor less than beginningless and endless
duration.

Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 327.

There is no instance in any miracle in scripture, which to an
ordinary spectator would necessarily imply the immediate opera-
tion of original, absolute, and *underived* power.

Clarke. On the Evidences. Prop. 14.

Our being is derived from this command; and therefore de-
pends on it still: but he is *underived*; and therefore independant
absolutely.

Secker. Lecture 6. vol. vi.

UNDER-KEEP, v. } To have or hold, under or
UNDERKEE'PER. } below, down.

Hurling his sword away, he lightly leapt
Vpon the beast, that with great cruelty
Rored, and raged to be *under-kept*:
Yet he perforce him held, and strokes vpon him hept.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 7.

And so much favour he obtained from the *under-keeper*, that
sometimes by removing a board he allowed them to dine and sup
together, and to cheer one another in the Lord, with such simple
fare, as papist charity would allow them.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Henry VIII. Anno 1535.

UNDER-LAY, v. } A. S. *under-leggan*, *under-*
UNDERLIE. } *licgan*; D. *onder-legghe*, *onder-*
igghen.

To lay or lie, put or place or cause to be, below, be-
neath; to support, to sustain.

James earle of Dowglas, James lord Hammilton, the earles of
Murrey and Ormont, the lord of Baluay, and manie other of that
faction, were by publike proclamation made by an herald, com-
manded to appeare by a day to *underlie* the law.

Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Anno 1452.

That man's faith is well *underlaid*, that upholds itselfe by the
omnipotency of God: thus the father of the faithfull built his
assurance upon the power of the Almighty.

Hall. Cont. Jonathan's Victory.

PACH. Mendoza, come,

Our souls have trode awry in all men's sight,
We'll *underlay* 'em, till they go upright.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act v. sc. 3.

Thence they beheld an *underlying* vale
Where Flora set her rarest flowres at sale.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii, song 2.

In a triangle the base doth differ from the sides thereof, and
yet one and the self same line is both a base and also a side; a
side simply, a base if it chance to be the bottom and *underlie* the
rest.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, book viii.

Upon the report of this adventure, the country people soon came
with lights to the sepulchre, and discovered that the statue, which
was made of brass, was nothing more than a piece of clock-work;
that the floor of the vault was all loose, and *underlaid* with several
springs, which upon any man's entering, naturally produced that
which had happened.

Spectator, No. 379.

UNDER-LINE, v. In *Strype*,—to have a line drawn,
scored below. In *Wotton*, met.—to direct, or have the
mind directed to, as the eye by lines scored under parti-
cular words.

Towards evening, by a meer chance, in appearance, though
under-lined with a providence, they had a full sight of the Queen
Infanta, and of the Princess Henrietta Maria.

Reliquiae Wottonianae, p. 215.

There is also another memorial of the charge committed by the
king to the said ambassador, dated September 24, [1552], with
lines drawn *under* many of the words and sentences, and a note of
Secretary Cecyl's hand, that what was so *underlined* was to be put
in cypher.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Edward VI. Anno 1552.

UNDERLING, s. an inferior, one subservient, or
depending upon.

Thauh he be here thyn *underling*, in hevene paraunter
He worth rayther receyved.

Piers Ploukman, p. 130.

I wote wel, that there is degree above degree, as reson is, and
skill is, that men do hir devoir, ther as it is due; but certes, ex-
tortion, and despit of your *underlinges*, is dampnable.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

That thyng, through which he wend haue stonde,
First him exiled out of londe,
Which was his owne, and from a kynge
Made him to be an *underlyng*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi.

And so they had halfe dysdayne at Jesu, that he, who not long
before was taken for an *underlyng* and a persone of no reputa-
cyon, was now sodaynly exalted to highe estymacion and au-
thoritie.

Utall. Marke, ch. vi.

Albeit the husbunde be the wiues gouvernour, yet he is *underlyng*
and subiect to Christe his lorde and maister.

Id. 1 Corinthians, ch. xi.

UNDER-KEEP.

UNDERLING.

UNDER-
LING.

And also [he] presumed to assigne a daie within the which he should reforme those things which he misliked in him, as if he were his subiect and *underling*.

UNDER-
MINIS-
TERED.

Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Edw. II. Anno 1324.

UNDER-MA'STED, -SAILED. Masted or sailed, inadequately, insufficiently.

Some of them say, that she was bigger than the Madre de Dios, and some, that she was lesse: but she was much *undermasted*, and *undersailed*, yet she went well for a ship that was so foule.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 201.

UNDER-MEAL. See UNDERN. Mr. Tyrwhitt explains,—1. The dinner of our ancestors. 2. Upon further consideration, that it is the time after the meal of dinner.

For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the limitour himself
In *undermeles* in morweninges.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6457.

COKEs. I think I am furnish'd for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal*.

Ben Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, act iii. sc. 1.

UNDER-MI'NE, v.

UNDERMI'NER,

UNDERMI'NING, n.

Ger. *underminiren*; D. *on-dermynen*; to draw or lead under or below, *sc.*, a way or passage under or below, a subterraneous way or passage; and hence, to remove, to destroy the foundation, the steadfastness, the security; to ruin.

To the entent that they might come to the walles, to fight hande to hande with them of the towne, and to *undermyne* the walles, thinkynge therby to cōquere it.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 436.

That erst we reared up, we *undermine* again;
And shred the sprays whose growth sometime we laboured with pain.

Surrey. Paraphrase on Eccles. ch. iii.

And of that lust possess'd himself he findeth
That hath and doth reverse, and clean turn out
Kings from kingdoms, and cities *undermineth*.

Wyat. Prologue to Penitential Psalms.

These [shapes and spirites] wander vp and downe in caues and *underminings*, and seeme to besturre themselves in all kinde of labor; as, to digge after the veine, to carrie together the oare, &c.

Warton. On Milton. Comus. From Olaus Magnus. 1572.

For people living on plains have commonly all commodities in such plenty, that they are subject to surfeiting and luxury, the greatest enemy and *underminer* of all intellectual operations.

Fuller. Worthies. General.

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took the spoil
To pay my *underminers* in their coin.

Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Well then, to obviate any such method of *undermining* Christian practice, it will be necessary to be a little more particular than barely to lay down in brief to love God and one's neighbour; we must add, the true God, the God of Jews and Christians, that very God and none else; and as to neighbour, we must insist upon it that it means, not this or that sect, tribe, party, &c., but all mankind.

Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 310.

The meaning and design of those words was Christ's clearing himself from the common imputation that the Scribes and Pharisees loaded him with, of being an *underminer* of the law of Moses.

South. Sermon 5, vol. vii.

It is the wind, or rather the waves raised by the wind, that brings down the bulk of these enormous masses, by grinding one piece against another, and by *undermining* and washing away those parts that lie exposed to the surge of the sea.

Cook. Third Voyage, book iv. ch. ix.

UNDER-MI'NISTERED.

UNDERMI'NISTERING, n.

UNDERMI'NISTRY.

See SUBMINISTER.

Under-ministry; lower, inferior ministry.

So Wiclif renders the Vulgate *subministratum, subminist-*

And I woot that this thing schal come to me into heelthe bi ghoure preier and the [*subministratio*] *undirmynstryng* of the spyryt of Jesus Crist.

Wiclif. Filipensis, ch. i.

No man disseyue ghou willynge to teche in mekenesse and religious of aungelis tho thingis whiche he hath not seen, walkynge veynli bolned with witt of his fleisch, and not holdynge the heed of which al the bodi bi boondis and ioynyngis togidre *undirmynstryd* [*subministratum*] and maad wexith into encressyng of God.

Id. Colocensis, ch. ii.

It became necessary by new introduc'd necessities that there should be rules and measures given in things relating to the church, concerning which God himself had given no commandment; as concerning order in synods and conventions ecclesiastical, the division of ecclesiastical charges, the appointment of *under-ministeries* in the church, &c.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. iv.

UNDER-MO'NIED. Fuller means by this quaint word—Taken by corrupt means of money.

Next day he took the two forts of Rise-bank and Newnambridge (wherein the strength of the city consisted); but whether they were undermined or *undermonied* it is not decided, and the last left most suspicious.

Fuller. Worthies. Suffolk.

U'NDERN,

U'NDERMEAL,

U'NDERTIME.

In Goth. *undaurni-mat*, is (Junius) *prandium*; and *underen* is in some northern dialects, *prandere*. Kilian. *Undern* and *underntid* (Wachter), the third hour of the day, with us the ninth. Somner says (from Bede) that three times were allowed for drinking, (ad potandum, *on undern, on mid-dæg, on non*;) and adds, that both Chaucer's interpreters and Verstegan are to be corrected, who by *undern* and *underntide* understand—afternoon. *Undern-sang* (he says) is nine o'clock service—*nonam ante meridiem*. Skinner adopts the same opinion as Verstegan. *Under* is used in A. S. in composition with various words denoting food, a dish or messe, dinner, supper, repast, (Somner;) whence it may be inferred, that *undern* (or *underen*) is formed upon *under*, and used elliptically, or with a subaudition of some noun, *e. g.* tide or time, meal, &c.

In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (says Gifford) *undermele* is Latinized by *post meridiem*, and he calls it an afternoon's meal, a slight repast after dinner.

Mr. Tyrwhitt says he never met with any etymology of this word *undern*; but the following passage (he thinks) may lead one to suspect that it had some reference to *undernoon*. In the town-book belonging to the corporation of Stanford, 28 Edw. IV. it is ordeyned that no person opyn ther sack, or set ther corn to sale afore hour of ten of the bell, or els the *undernone* bell be rongyng.

Peck. Desid. Cur. vol. i. b. vi. p. 36.

The seuent day of Juny, Whitson euen that tyme,
Died that lady, bituex *vndron* & prime.

R. Brunne, p. 243.

Biteux *vnderon* & noen was the feld alle wonnen.

Id. p. 18.

And in a bed of wortes stille he lay,
Till it was passed *undern* of the day,
Waiting his time on chaunteclere to falle.

Chaucer. Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15229.

For Hercules hede of them toke,
Till it was *vnderne* high and more.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v.

The maydenes durst hur not awake,
But bysyde hur mery they can hem make
And lete her slepe tyl after none,
That the *underlyde* was gone.

Sir Orpheo. Ritson, vol. ii.

Tymely as the day can dawne
He led herthorow a feyre schawe
In wodes waste and wylde:
Evyn at *undurne* lyghtyd he.

Le Bone Florence. Id. vol. iii.

UNDER-
MINIS-
TERED.UN-
DERN.

UNDER-NEATH. *UNDER-NEATH*, i. e. on *neder -neath*; and as *neder* and *nether* are the same word, the force of the meaning may be augmented by the composition.

UNDER-PIGHT.

Gif he haue *vnderneithen* whiit, thanne he aboue wereth Black that betokeneth bale, for oure synne.
Piers Plouhman, p. 2.

At Boughton under blee us gan atake
A man that clothed was in clothes blake
And *vnderneith* he wered a white surplis.
Chaucer. Prologue to Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16025.

Underneath him my father, bare of wealth,
Into his band young, and near of his blood,
In my prime years unto the wars me sent.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

He [justice of peace] (if he be there) deliuereth vp the examination which he tooke of him, and *vnderneath* the names of those whō he hath bound to giue euvidence.

Smith. Commonwealth, book ii. ch. xxvi.

I thought my tongue
Bore thunder *vnderneath*, as much as his.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i.

When *vnderneath* my power my foes have truckl'd
To be a prince, who would not be a cuckoold?
Dryden. Tempest, act iii.

That covert neither rough winds blowing moist
Could penetrate, nor could the noonday sun
Smite through it, or fast falling show'rs pervade,
So thick it was, and *vnderneath*, the ground
With litter of dry foliage strew'd profuse.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xix.

UNDER-NY'ME, } A. S. *under-niman, suscipere*,
UNDERNY'MING. } to undertake. See NUM. And
further—*subferre, subjicere*, to bring or place, to subject,
sc. to law, to censure, to judgment.

Whiche eretikus ioon in the begynnyng of his gospel *undirnymeth*
and seith, in the bigynning was the sone: and in this book
whanne he seith, I am alpha and oo, that is the bigynnyng and
the ende.
Wiclif. Prolog. to the Apocalyps.

But whanne Petir was comen to Antioche I aghenstood him in
the face, for he was worthi to be *undirnomun*.
Id. Galathies, ch. ii.

Why *underneme* ye not your brethren for their trespass after
the law of the gospel, sith that *vnderneming* is the best that may
be?
Imputed to Chaucer. Jack Upland.

UN-DERO'GATORY. Not taking away or de-
tracting, not diminishing, degrading.

You see the apostle gives it a negative description: and to
create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall pos-
sess, not only removes our thoughts from all we do enjoy, but
exalts them above all that we can fancy.
Boyce. Works, vol. i. p. 283.

UNDER-PEEP, v. To look under.

The flame o' th' taper
Bowes toward her, and would *vnder-peepe* her lids,
To see th' inclosed lights, now canopied
Vnder these windowes.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, act ii. sc. 2.

UNDER-PIGHT, i. e. "In *Chaucer*," says Mr.
Tyrwhitt, "he drank, and stuffed his girdle well."
Fixed under or below, as a prop or support; pitched
under or below; supported.

He dranke and wel his girdel *underpight*.

Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5210.

By the obseruance of this law, then were menne so long
stayed, and *vnderpyght*, vntill that was by the ghospell opened,
whiche the lawe in shadowes represented, that yf men wyll nowe
awake, they maye clearlye see euen that put in vre, wherof they
before had but a dreame,

Udall. Galathians, ch. iii.

VOL. XXVIII.

Nor yet repent we our glory, with hope wherof we for this
present tyme are aduanced and *vnderpyght*.

Udall. Romaines, ch. v.

UNDER-PIN, v. To fasten, under or below; to
underprop, q. v.

UNDER-PLOT. A plot under the main plot;
subject, subordinate or subservient to it.

Particularly, the action is so much one, that it is the only of the
kind without episode, or *under-plot*; every scene in the tragedy
conducing to the main design, and every act concluding with a
turn of it.

Dryden. All for Love. Preface.

An *under-plot* may bear such a near relation to the principal
design, as to contribute towards the completion of it, and be con-
cluded by the same catastrophe.

Spectator, No. 40.

UNDER-PRAISE, v. To praise, below, insuffi-
ciently.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficiency of our tongue.

Dryden.

UNDER-PRIZE, v. To prize or set a price or
value—below, inferior to; to set an inadequate price or
value.

Yet looke how farre
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *vnderprising* it, so farre this shadow
Doth limpe behinde the substance.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, act iii. sc. 2.

Then, if I mistake not,
He scorns to have his work so *underprised*,
That it should need an adjunct in exchange
Of an equal fortune.

Ben Jonson. The Case is Altered, act iii. sc. 3.

UNDER-PROP, v. } To set or place below—a
UNDERPROPPER. } stay, a support; to support,
to sustain.

And therefore, while he doth but tel vs and proue it not, and so
vnderproppeth his assercion w^t it self.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 473.

But he were no propre *vnderpropper* of a lie, that would minish
hys credence w^t affirming all the first and setting a lower lye
therto.

Id. Ib. p. 126.

For this assembling all the peers,
Whose counsels now must *vnderprop* their throne
Against the foe, which not a man but fears.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

In *underpropping* vines, the forkes would not bee set opposite
against that wind to hinder the blast thereof; a point that is to
be observed in regard of the north wind onely.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. ii.

UNDER-PROPORTIONED, not in equal or ade-
quate proportions.

To be haughty and to make scanty and *underproportioned* re-
turns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly.

Collier. On Pride.

UNDER-PUT, v. To place, to set—below, down;
to submit, to subject.

Greete ghe Prisca and Aquila myne helpers in Crist Jesu whiche
undirputtiden her neckis for my lyf.

Wiclif. Romayns, ch. xvi.

I haue great nouryshyng of thin heale, and that is the sothe
sentence of gouernaunce of the world, that thou bileuest that the
gouerning of it is not subiecte ne *vnderput* to the folie of these
happes aduenturous, but to the reason of God.

Chaucer. Boccius, book i.

And so I saie, though thou bee put to serue thilke iewell,
duryng thy life, yet is that no seruage of *vnderputyng*, but a maner
of traauiling pleasance, to conquere and get that thou haste not.

Id. Testament of Loue, book i.

And as a caldron, *underput* with stone of fire, and wrought
With boyling of a well-fed brawne, up leapes his wave aloft.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book xxi.

UNDER-
RATE.
—
UNDER-
SET.

UNDER-RATE, *v.* } To rate, adjudge, esteem,
UNDERRATE, *n.* } estimate, value, below, too

low.

And bring not down the prizes of the mind,
With *under-rating* of yourselves so base;
You that the mightie's doors do crouching find,
To sell yourselves to buy a little grace.

Daniel. Musophilus.

Thy beauties therefore wrong will take
If thou shouldst any bargain make;
To give all, will befit thee well;
But not at *underrates* to sell.

Cowley. The Given Love.

If you'll confess he brought home noble prize,
As you must needs, for you all clapt your hands,
And cry'd inestimable: why do you now
So *under-rate* the value of your purchase?

Dryden. Troilus and Cressida, act ii. sc. I.

During the time of her bloom and beauty [she] was so great a
tyrant to her lovers, so over-valued herself and *under-rated* all
her pretenders, that they have deserted her to a man.

Spectator, No. 372.

But though the common fault is *under-rating* the value of those
who are near and ought to be dear to us, yet present grief on
losing them may possibly overdo it.

Secker. Sermon 9, vol. iii.

UNDER-RE'CKON, *v.* To reckon or calculate be-
low, too low.

So Suidas *under-reckons* it by seven yeares.

Hall. Sermon to Lords of Parliament. Feb. 18, 1634.

UNDER-RE'COMPENSED, not equivalently com-
pensated, paid, rewarded.

In point of pecuniary gain, all things considered, they [ho-
nourable professions] are generally *under-recompensed*, as I shall
endeavour to show by and by.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. x.

UNDER-SAIL, *v.* So Wiclif renders *sub-navigare*.
And see UNDER-MASTED.

And whanne we remoueden fro thenns we *undirsailiden* to Cipre
for that windis weren contrarie. *Wiclif. Dedis, ch. xxvii.*

UNDER-SAY, *v.* To say or speak under; *i. e.* in
dissent, objection, contradiction.

They say they con to heauen the high way:

But by my soule I dare *undersay*

They neuer set foote in that same trode,

But balke the right way, and strayen abroad.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

UNDER-SCORE, *v.* To cut, to draw a line or
mark below.

Cranmer *underscored* several principal passages [in the book]
with red ink. *Tucker. Letter to Dr. Kippis.*

UNDER-SEARCHING, searching or seeking (its
way or course) below.

Whilst th' *under-searching* water working on,

Bears proudly down all that was idly done.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book iii.

UNDER-SELL, *v.* To sell below, for a lower sum
or price.

Such now the emulation betwixt these owners to *undersell* one
another, that the commodity is fallen to thirteen pound the ton.

Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.

Corporation laws enable the inhabitants of towns to raise their
prices, without fearing to be *undersold* by the free competition of
their own countrymen.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. x.

UNDER-SET, *v.* } D. *ondezetten*; to put or
UNDERSE'TTER, } place under, *sc.* as a prop, or
UNDERSE'TTING. } stay, or support; to support,
to sustain.

And whanne the vessel was *undirsett* so thei weren borun.
Wiclif. Dedis, ch. xxvii.

With scriptures autentike,
My werke woll I ground, *underset*, and fortifie.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue. Prologue.

He tolde hym eke as for the myne
He wolde ordeine suche engyne,
That thei the werke shuld *undersette*
With tymbre. *Gower. Conf. Am. book v.*

Capys, with some of judgment more discreet,
Will'd it to drown; or *underset* with flame
The suspect present of the Greek's deceit.
Surrey. Virgile. Aeneis, book ii.

Now she had of fatal Lancaster
Seen all the pillars crush'd and ruined,
That *under-set* it. *Daniel. Civil Wars, book viii.*

And in the foure corners were *undersetters* vnder the lauatorye.
Bible, Anno 1551. 1 Kynges, ch. vii.

They have all their *under-settings*, or pedestals, in height a
third part of the whole columnne, comprehending the base and
capital. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 22.*

UNDER-SHOT, shot, thrown, driven by something
passing under.

And so the imprisoned water payeth the ransome of dryuing an
undershotte wheele for his enlargement.

Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 26.

UNDER-SI'ZED, sized or of a size, or stature, be-
low the common standard.

They are in general *under-sized*, as are the Mungalians; their
complexion, like theirs, is swarthy.

Cook. Third Voyage, book vi. ch. vii.

UNDER-SONG, A. S. *under-singan, succinere*,
Somner.

"To sing after or lower than another, to follow an-
other in singing."

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*,
Which said, their bridale day should not be long.

Spenser. Prothalamion.

But you, O Muses, by soft Chamus sitting,
Your dainty songs unto his murmurs fitting,
Which bears the *under-song* unto your cheerful dittyng.
Fletcher. Purple Island, can. 1.

For time will *under-song* [underfong?] us; and our voice
Woll woxen weake.

Browne. Yonge Willie and Old Wernock.

UNDER-STAND, *v.* } A. S. *understandan*; D
UNDERSTA'NDABLE, } *onderstaan, sub-stare, sub-*
UNDERSTA'NDER, } *sistere, sus-cipere, to stand*
UNDERSTA'NDING, *n.* } under or below, to support
UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. } or uphold, the weight or
burden; to hold, to take, to apprehend, to comprehend,
to conceive. And the—

Understanding,—that which, that faculty which, sus-
tains;—which contains, retains; which apprehends or
comprehends, perceives, receives, or conceives, *sc.* ideas,
thoughts; that which knows, judges; the mind, the
mental faculties.

The kyng of Northumburlonde kyng was ich *understonde*
Of al the lond bi gonde Homber anon into Scotlonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

At myn *understandyng* he wild tak no mede
That was ateynt of wikkednes. *R. Brunne, p. 29.*

He was bothe gode & wys in alle his dedis,
& right *understandyng*, to help at alle nedis.
Id. p. 35.

The kyng wille bot wele, the lawe alle *understandes*,
The hie folk ilk a dele, he did com of bothe the landes.
Id. p. 249.

UNDER-
SET.
—
UNDER-
STAND.

UNDER-
STAND.

William *understode*, that he said reson,
& was next of blode. *R. Brunne*, p. 92.

That oure Lorde ordeynede
Clerkes that aren crowned. of kynde *understondyng*
Sholde noth^r swynke ne swete.

Piers Plouhman, p. 78.

If eny man doth me a bynfet. oth^r helpeth me at nude,
Ich am unkynde ageyns courtesye. ich can nat *understounde* hit.
Id. p. 112.

And yf thu happe quath hue. that thou hitte on clergie
And hast *understondyng*. what he wolde mene
Sey to hym thy self. ower see my bokes. *Id.* p. 189.

Ac thees lewede laborers. of lytel *understondyng*
Selde fallen so foule. and so deepe in synne
As clerkes of holy churche. *Id.* p. 199.

That the prophecie of Ysaye be fulfillid seiynge, with herynge
ye schulen heere and ye schulen not *understonde*, and ye seyng
schulen se and ye schulen not se.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiii.

And in theym is fulfilled the prophecie of Esaias, whiche pro-
phesy sayeth; wyth the eares ye shall heere and shall not *under-*
stande, and with the eyes ye shall se, and shall not perceauie.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And the pees of God that passith al witt kepe ghoure hertis and
understondyngis in Crist Jesus. *Wiclif. Filipensis*, ch. iv.

And the peace of God whych passeth al *understāding*, kepe youre
hertes and myndes in Crist Jesu. *Bible*, Anno 1551.

That he be loved of al the herte, and of al the mynde, and of al
the *understonding*, and of al the soule, and of al the strengthe,
and to love the neyghbore as himself, is grettere than al brente
offringis and sacrifices. *Wiclif. Mark*, ch. xii.

My wit is short, ye may wel *understonde*.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 749.

As he this *understode* and sigh
Him thought he herde a voice on high
Cryende, and saide abouen all;
Hewe downe this tree, and let it fall.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

And *understonde*, that all this paine,
Whiche thou shalt suffre thilke tide,
Is shape all onely for thy pride
Of vaine glorie, and of the sinne,
Whiche thou hast longe stonden in.

Id. Ib.

The prince read the letter a two tymes, the better to *understande*
it. *Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 235.

And what danger that were, to liue so long comfortlesse, voide
of light, (if the cold killed you not) each man of reason or *under-*
standing may iudge. *Hakluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 21.

But whom? attentive auditors,
Such as will join their profit with their pleasure,
And come to feed their *understanding* parts.

Ben Jonson. Every Man Out of his Humour. The Stage.

The men that were aboard the same ships were of some farre
countrie, for their language was vnknowne, and not *understandable*
to any man that could be brought to talke with them.

Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Henry III. Anno 1254.

MAR. My sight was a little dim i' th' dark indeed,
So was my feeling cozen'd: yet I'm content;
I am the better *understander* now.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Maid in the Mill, act v.

It is therefore a great ability in a man, out of the words, con-
texture, and other circumstances of language, to deliver himself
from equivocation, and to find out the true meaning of what is
said: and this is it we call *understanding*.

Hobbs. Human Nature, ch. v.

Laz. Your grace doth apprehend me very rightly.

COUNT. Your grace shall find him in your further conference
Grave, wise, courtly and scholar-like, *understandingly*
read

In the necessities of the life of man.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Woman-Hater, act ii.

Sundays also and every evening may be now *understandingly*
spent in the highest matters of theology, and church history an-
tient and modern.

Milton. Of Education.

Were it not for two or three instances in White-Hall, and in
the town, the poets of this age would find so little encouragement
for their labours, and so few *understanders*, that they might have
leisure to turn pamphleteers.

Dryden. The Kind Keeper. Epis. Ded.

Since it is the *understanding* that sets man above the rest of
sensible beings, and gives him all the advantage and dominion
which he has over them; it is certainly a subject, even for its
nobleness, worth our labour to inquire into.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book i. ch. i.

He [Leonard Digges] was esteemed by those that knew him
in Univ. Coll. a great master of the English language, a perfect
understander of the French and Spanish, a good poet, and no mean
orator.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

An answer to a treatise concerning the cross in baptism, Oxon.
1605. Which book was held in reverent respect by the best
bishops of the Church, as having the fathers agreeing to scripture
truly urged, and *understandingly* interpreted therein.

Id. Ib. vol. i.

So very disgusting is this kind of enquiry to the generality, that
I have often thought it was for mankind a lucky mistake (for it
was a mistake) which Mr. Locke made when he called his book
an Essay on Human *Understanding*.

Tooke. Letter to Dunning.

UNDER-STATED, stated, estated—below, having
too low or small an estate.

Sir Henry, though heir to his brother Richard after his death,
yet perceiving himself over-titled, or rather *under-stated*, for so high
an honour (the undoubted right whereof rested in him), declined
the assuming thereof. *Fuller. Worthies. Bedfordshire.*

UNDER-STO'CKED, stocked too low, below what
is wanted; supplied, furnished, stored insufficiently.

A new colony must always, for some time, be more *understocked*
in proportion to the extent of its territory, and more under-peopled
in proportion to the extent of its stock, than the greater part of
other countries. *Smith. Wealth of Nations*, book i. ch. ix.

UNDER-STRA'PPER. A strapper, one who straps,
or buckles to his work; sets to it in earnest.

Under-strapper,—a lower workman, a fag.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to
the *understrappers*.

Goldsmith. The Good Natur'd Man, act ii.

UNDER-TAKE, v. } To take or betake, to move
UNDERTA'KABLE, } or place, set or put under or
UNDERTA'KER, } below, sc. as bearer, sup-
UNDERTA'KING, n. } porter, carrier, sustainer.

To take or assume, the burthen or charge; the per-
formance, the maintenance; to engage to perform; ge-
nerally—

To engage, to pledge, to enterprise, to attempt, to
venture. *Chillingworth.*

The barons said, for thare sake, for tham than praye we,
Thare trespas we *undertake* opon alle our fee.

R. Brunne, p. 60.

The Monenday that felle to be next after the tuelft day,
The kyng of France & he, at the riuer of S. Rymay,
Held a parlement, gode sikernes to make,
That bothe with on assent the way suld *undertake*.

Id. p. 147.

And boxes ben y set forth bounden with yre (iron)

To *undertake* the tool. of untrewes sacrifice

In menyng of miracles. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 5.

And for to *undertake*. to travely for another

And wot nevere whitly. wer he lyve so longe.

Id. p. 53.

As lene was his hors as is a rake,
And he was not right fat, I *undertake*;

But loked holwe, and therto soberly.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 291.

UNDER-
STAND.

UNDER-
TAKE.

UNDER-
TAKE.
—
UNDER-
VALUE.

And Charles, for the reuerence
Of God, the cause hath *undertake*,
And with his hoste the waie hath take
Ouer the mountes of Lumbardie.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologue.*

Florent this thing hath *undertake*. *Id. Ib. book i.*

I would wish that they, who (God be thanked) are well able to spare that which is required of each one towards the *undertaking* of this aduventure, be well content and willing to imploy the same.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 185.

Yet could it not sterne Arthegall retaine,
Nor hold from suite of his awowed quest,
Which he had *undertane* to Gloriane.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 8.

Yet t' introduce a better government
Instead thereof, if we t' example look,
The *undertakers* have been overtook.

Daniel. *Civil Wars*, book iii.

And yet the *undertakers*, nay, performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprize,
Are yet unknown.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Double Marriage*, act v.

But [I] have shewed that by forgetting himself, and retracting most of the principal grounds he builds upon, he hath saved me the labour of a confutation: which yet I have not in any place found any such labour or difficulty, but that it was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities.

Chillingworth. *Religion of Protestants. Epis. Ded.*

I find you are a general *undertaker*, and have, by your correspondents, or self, an insight into most things; which makes me apply myself to you at present in the sorest calamity that ever befel man.

Spectator. No. 432.

His very mirth is an antidote to all gaiety, and his appearance has a stronger effect on my spirits than an *undertaker's* shop.

Goldsmith. *The Good Natur'd Man*, act i.

These critics, by their very imperfect knowledge of the Hebrew language, which in their time had been a dead language among the Jews themselves for many ages, and by their prejudices against our Saviour, were but ill qualified for their arduous *undertaking*.

Horsley. *Sermon 26*, vol. ii.

UNDER-TIME. See UNDERN.

He comming home at *undertime*, there found
The fairest creature that he euer saw,
Sitting beside his mother vnder ground;
The sight whereof did greatly him adaw.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 7.

UNDER TREASURER OF ENGLAND, *Vice-Thesaurarius Angliæ*, an officer whose duty it was to assist the Lord Treasurer, by chesting up the King's treasure at the end of every term, to take note of the contents of each chest, and see it carried to the King's treasury. In the vacancy of the office of lord treasurer this officer had to do all things in the receipt of revenue performed by the lord treasurer. When the latter great officer is in existence, the chancellor of the exchequer is under treasurer, and he also holds that office when the duties of lord treasurer are performed by commissioners, who are called lords of the treasury. The under treasurer of England is supposed to be an officer appointed in the time of Henry VII., but is by some believed to have a more ancient original. He is mentioned in the Act 39 Elizabeth, c. 7, a statute made "for the more speedy payment of the Queen's Majesty's debts," as "under-treasurer of the exchequer." (Madox, *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*.)

UNDER-VALUE, *v.* } To estimate or rate the
UNDERVA'LUE, *n.* } worth, or price, below, too
UNDERVALUA'TION, } low; to set too low—a price,
UNDERVA'LUER, } estimation; to esteem too
UNDERVA'LUING, *n.* } little.

ZAB. They are for you, sir;
And *under-value* not the worth you carry,
You are that worthy man.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Custom of the Country*, act iii. sc. 2.

What conceit soever I have of the price of life, their *undervaluation* of it hath been such, that they have parted with it for nothing; they have run to meet that death which I flee from as formidable and ugly?

Hall. *Christian Moderation*, book i. sec. 14.

And such men they were, as by the kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavill'd at, because elected, or to be entertain'd by him with an *undervalue* and misprison of their temper, judgment, or affection.

Milton. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

My next and last example shall be that *under-valuer* of money, the late provost of Eton [Sir Henry Wotton].

Walton. *Angler*, part i. ch. i.

And as it is a particular disesteem of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an *undervaluing* and vilifying of the whole nation.

Milton. *Areopagitica*.

By the means of which we can now crucify the flesh, with the affections and lusts; mortify and subdue all our irregular passions, *undervalue* pleasures, rejoice in afflictions, and walk even as he walked, in humility and patience, in purity and holiness.

Atterbury. *Sermon 6*, vol. iii.

For if men can pervert their judgments so, as to look upon some deviations from the law of God, the great rule of life, as no sins, taking sin strictly and properly, they will proceed to a general *undervaluation* of the nature of sin.

South. *Sermon 5*, vol. vii.

Men know but little of each other's real character and merit, and frequently err by *undervaluing* and overvaluing them.

Knox. *Winter Evenings. Evening 45*.

UNDER-WENT. *Went*, from A. S. *wend-an*, *ire*, to go, is used instead of the past tense *go-ed*, *go-en*. Literally,—

Went under, passed under; met.—suffered, sustained.

The festival, though in some parts of it, as in the general sentence and the beads, it *underwent* some corrections, yet I think it was not laid aside wholly till the reign of king Edward.

Strype. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Henry VIII. Anno 1532*.

For some remembrance of the Book of Public and Common Prayer, which about this time *underwent* a diligent inspection and reformation, by some of the bishops, take these short hints of it.

Id. Ib. Edw. VI. Anno 1550.

The sufferings and torments, which the first Christians *underwent* so willingly and bravely, were a strong evidence of the truth of that doctrine, which could inspire its followers with so much courage, constancy, and patience.

Atterbury. *Sermon 3*, vol. i.

Besides this, he [our Saviour] *underwent* the many inconveniences of a low and unsettled condition.

Secker. *Lecture 9*, vol. vi.

UNDER-WORK, *v.* } To work under or be-
UNDERWORK, *n.* } low; below what is needful,
UNDERWO'RKER, } insufficiently; lower or at a
UNDERWO'RKING, *n.* } lower price than others; consequently, it is equivalent to—

To undermine; to work under the foundation, unseen, secretly, clandestinely.

There dost thou struggle with thine own distrust,
And others jealousies their counterplot,
Against some *underworking* pride, that must
Supplanted be, or else thou standest not.

Daniel. *Chorus to Philotus*.

He raiseth in private a new instrument, one Sertorius Macro, and by him *underworketh*, discovers the other's counsels, his means, his ends, &c.

Ben Jonson. *Sejanus. The Argument*.

Notwithstanding all which, Adcnijah, backed by the strength of a Joab, and the gravity of an Abiathar, will *underwork* Solomon, and jostle into the not yet vacant seat of his father David.

Hall. *Cont. Adonijah Defeated*.

Drawing us, by insensible degrees, to sacrifice the public welfare to our own advantage, and to *underwork* and cross the better counsels of more faithful patriots.

Id. Ib. Mysterie of Godliness. Ep.

UNDER-
VALUE.

UNDER-
WORK.

UNDER-
WORK.
—
UN-DO.

What shall I need to suggest unto you the dangerous *underworking* of other sects? secretly endeavouring to spring their hidden mines, to the overthrow, both of the one government and the other.
Hall. Cent. A Modest Offer.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation.
Addison.

But here indeed Athanasius guards against the notion of the Son's being an *underworker*, in the low Arian sense: for otherwise he admits that the Father wrought by and in the Son.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 320.

UNDER-WRITE, v. } A. S. *under-writ-an, sub-*
UNDERWRITER. } *scribere*; to subscribe, to write below.

An *underwriter*,—a subscriber to certain terms of agreement, to a policy of insurance.

She spoke, or at least writ, English very well, as appears by her letter *under-written*.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Edw. VI. Anno 1552.

Firz. I have enough on't: for an hundred pieces!
Yes, for two hundred, *under-write* me, do.
Your man will take my bond?

Ben Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, act iii. sc. 1.

But I shall not be troubled with this any more; save that I shall observe that one White, of the Roman perswasion, quoting part of these words, which Bellarmine, and from him the *underwriters* object; of these words in particular affirms that without all controversie they are apocryphal.

Taylor. Of the Real Presence, sec. 12.

UNDERWRITER, in *Law*, is one who undertakes to insure or indemnify another against losses by sea or fire. He is so called from the fact of his signing his name under or at the foot of the policy or instrument by which the insurance is effected.

UNDINA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Fries, from *undo*, to rise up in waves. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Algæ*. Generic character: frond gelatinous, subglobose, filled with moniliform threads. Species natives of marshes or the sea.

UN-DISCLO'SE, v. To conceal, to keep close or shut up, covered or concealed; not revealed, or opened, or exposed.

Look, Delia, how w' esteem the half blown rose,
The image of thy blush, and summer's honour!
Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose*
That full of beauty, Time bestows upon her.

Daniel. Son. 36.

Luxurious, others make
The meads their choice, and visit every flower,
And every latent herb: for the sweet task,
To propagate their kinds, and where to wrap,
In what soft beds, their young yet *undisclos'd*,
Employs their tender care.

Thomson. Summer.

Whate'er there be between you *undisclosed*,
This is no time nor fitting place to mar
The mirthful meeting with a wordy war.

Byron. Lara, c. i.

UN-DO, v. } D. *ontdoen*. To do not; to annul or
UNDO'ER, } vacate the effect of any thing, already
UNDO'ING, n. } done; to open that which is shut; to loosen that which is fast; to solve. Consequentially—
To annul; to annihilate, to invalidate; to ruin, to destroy; to demolish. And *undone*—
Not acted or transacted, not effected, not executed; and also, destroyed, ruined.

He *undude* alle luther lawes, that me huld byuore,
And gode lawes brogte vorth.

R. Gloucester, p. 281.

He let crye anon thoru al lond, the vnrygt lawes *vndo*,
That hys fader & hys brother helde, & prisons delynery also.
Id. p. 422.

How Daniel dymnede. and *undude* the dremeles
Of king Nabugodonosor.
Piers Plouhman, p. 163.

The wiche lif and lawe. be hit longe yusede
Hit shal *undon* ous deoveles. and don brynge ous alle.
Id. p. 357.

The window she *undoth*, and that in haste.
Have don (quod she) come off, and spede thee faste,
Lest that our neighebores thee espie.

Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3726.

After the deathe of this cruelle Sylla, in exaltynge of hym selfe, Julius Cæsar the pitiefull, made dictatour of Rome, and chiefe of the Marians, adnulled and *undidde* all that Sylla had made, and broughte agayne into the aunciente estate the common welthe.
Golden Boke, ch. i.

Thei haue geuen the beautie and richesse for to *vndooe* the.
Id. ch. xx.

[The yeomen] were readie (besides perpetuall shame) to bee in danger of *vndooing* of themselves, and all theirs, if they should shewe any signe of cowardise, or abandon the lord, knight or gentleman of whom they helde theyr living.

Smith. Commonwealth, book i. ch. xxiii.

They sodeynly auoyded the lande, & lafte the foresayd notable sūmes vnpayd, to the great hyderaunce & vtter *vndoyng* of many Englysshe marchautes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, Anno 1404.

Here may be so much wit (though much I fear it)
To *undo* this knotty question.

Baumont and Fletcher. Women Pleas'd, act iv. sc. 1.

Their rich plate set their enemies teeth on water; who for the love and desire thereof, practised by all cunning means their utter *undoing*.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiii. ch. xi.

He that ventures to be a surely for another, ventures an *undoing* for his sake; and there is not any thing less to be wondered at in common life, than to see such persons *undone*.

South, vol. xi. Sermon 8.

Rewards, that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be destructive of the thing:
How oft by these at sixty are *undone*
The virtues of a saint at twenty-one!
To whom can riches give repute, or trust,
Content or pleasure, but the good and just?

Pope. Essay on Man. Ep. 4.

Such as making a body exist in several places, causing two and two to make five, annihilating time and space, *undoing* past events, or producing contrary ones.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part i. ch. xiv.

U'NDULATE, v. } Lat. *undulatus*; from *unda*, a
UNDULA'TION, } wave.
U'NDULATORY, } To move as the waves, back-
U'NDULARY. } ward and forward—in curving,
or bending lines.

In the dread ocean, *undulating* wide,
Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe,
The circling Typhon, whirl'd from point to point,
Exhausting all the rage of all the sky,
And dire Ecnephia reign.

Thomson. Summer.

And o'er the high pil'd hills of fractur'd earth
Wide dash'd the waves in *undulating* vast;
Till, from the centre to the streaming clouds,
A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe.

Id. Spring.

In corpuscles themselves, it is not all one, as to their effects, whether they move with, or without rotation, and whether in such or such a line, and whether with, or without *undulation*, trembling, or such a kind of consecution.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 682.

Those little *undulations* of sound, though almost vanishing before they reach'd them, yet still seeming to retain somewhat of their first horror which they had betwixt the fleets.

Dryden. Essay on Dramatic Poesie.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes.

Arbutnot. On Air.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course, nor are they numerally feared by navigators.

Brown. Vulgar Errors, book vii ch. xvii.

UN-DO.
—
UNDU-
LATE.

UNDU-
LATE.
—
UN-
EASE.

The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace, than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth and flowing.

Reynolds. *Journey to Flanders and Holland.*

Dark, like a stormy cloud, uprose the dust
Beneath them, and their *undulating* manes
Play'd in the breezes.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book xxiii.

The meanest creature is a collection of wonders. The play of the rings in an earth-worm, as it crawls; the *undulatory* motion propagated along the body.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xvi.

UN-DU'MPISH, v. To remove or relieve heaviness, dullness, sullenness.

When queen Elizabeth was serious (I dare not say sullen) and out of good humour, he [Tarlton, the Jester] could *undumpish* her at his pleasure.

Fuller. *Worthies. Staffordshire.*

UN-DUST. So we use *To dust*; i. e.—

To wipe or clear away the dust; to clear away.

For when we frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses, by degrees we come to be aided ev'n by one weakness of our nature, towards the delivery from others.

W. Montague. *Devoute Essayes*, part ii. *Treatise* 6.

UN-DU'TIFUL, } Not doing or performing that
UNDU'TIFULLY, } which is owed or ought to be
UNDU'TIFULNESS, } done; acting or feeling, contrary
UNDU'TEOUS. } or in opposition to what we
ought to act or feel; not obedient to rule or right, to authority; disobedient.

Other some forgetting themselves, spake more *undutifully* in this behalfe, saying: that they had as leeu be hanged when they came home, as without hope of safetie to seekes to passe, and so to perish amongst the yce.

Hakluyt *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 83.

[The haie] hath bene by mens ydlenesse and *undutifulnesse*, let alone vntouched, and so neyther serueth the pore to make money of, nor anye cattell to lyue with.

Sir J. Cheeke. *The Hurt of Sedition.*

The church was indeed very severe against such *undutifull* proceedings and rebellions against the supreme naturall power.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. v.

A question wherein I was vehemently pressed in my late western charge, by some persons of greatest eminency in those parts, upon occasion of some of their children *undutifully* carving for themselves in the choice of their matches.

Hall. *Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4. Case I.

With the same evidence I argue, that man or wife who hates in wedloc, is perpetually unsociable, unpeaceful, or *undutious*, either not being able, or not willing to perform what the main ends of marriage demand in help and solace, cannot be said to care for who should be dearest in the house.

Milton. *Tetrachordon.*

Searchers of mud and sea-weed! that would swear
The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lerd *undutifully* fled;
So, justly ought to be again restor'd.

Dryden. *Juvenal. Satire* 4.

What friendship could endure, could pass over, could forget, could admit an entire reconciliation, and re-establishment in affection after such heinous indignities, such infidelities, such *undutifulness*, as were those of Adam, of Noah, of David, of Peter?

Barrow, vol. iii. *Sermon* 36.

Undutifulness to an almighty superior, and ingratitude to a gracious benefactor, such as God is.

Secker, vol. ii. *Sermon* 18.

UN-EASE, } See DIS- MIS-EASE. *Uneasy*,—
UNE'ASY, } Not quiet, peaceful, tranquil; not
UNE'ASILY, } free from pain, trouble, difficulty,
UNE'ASINESS. } distress, constraint, confinement;
pained, troubled, constrained, harsh, disagreeable.

Thauh hus glotenye be of good ale. he goth to a cold beddyng
And hus heved unheled *uneisylliche* ywrye.

Piers Plouhman, p. 266.

So verily, each thyng vnsought,
He said as he had knowne my thought,
And told my trouth and mine *vnease*,
But that I couth haue for mine ease,
Though I had studied all a weke.

Chaucer. *Dreame.*

Wherof it is, that he conceiueth,
That ilke *vneasy* maladie,
The whiche is cleped jelousie.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v.

[A. Lured] ladde an vncertayne lyfe, and *vneasy*, with fewe folks aboute hym.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 172.

This effect [a brasse pot broken in sunder with frozen water in Pontus] being wrought in the parallel of fouretie three degrees in latitude, it was presently counted a place very hardly and *vneasily* to be inhabited for the great colde.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 54.

Which invasion perhaps, had the heptarchy stood divided as it was, had either not bin attempted, or not *uneasily* resisted.

Milton. *History of England*, book v.

That it [transubstantiation] was a meer stranger to antiquity, will not be deny'd by any sober person, who considers, That it was with so much *uneasiness* entertained, even in the corruptest and most degenerate times, and argued and settled almost 1300 years after Christ.

Taylor. *Diss. from Popery*, part i. ch. i.

This accident to the Tryal's mast, which gave us so much *uneasiness* at that time, on account of the delay it occasioned, was, in all probability, the means of preserving the sloop, and all her crew.

Anson. *Voyages*, book i. ch. ii.

It did not appear to me, that it would have caused a moment's *uneasiness* in the breast of any one, had his [Tupia] death been occasioned by any other means than by sickness.

Cook. *Second Voyage*, book i. ch. x.

UN-EATH. *Eath* or *eth*, is—easy. *Uneath* or *uneth*,—uneasily. See UNEASY.

With that, they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terrour filled wide,
And seem'd *vneath* to shake the stedfast ground.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11.

So, her *vneath* at last he did reuiue,
That long had lien dead, and made againe aliue.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. can. 11.

GLOST. Tenne is the houre that was appointed me,
To watch the comming of my punisht Duchesse:
Vnneath may shee endure the flintie streets,
To treade them with her tender-feeling feet.

Shakspeare. *2 Part Hen. VI.* act ii. sc. 4.

UN-EDGE, v. To deprive of the edge, acuteness, sharpness; to blunt, to be or cause to be devoid or destitute of sharpness.

Must I be scandal'd by ye,
That hedg'd in all the helps I had to save ye?
That, where there was a valiant weapon stirring,
Both search'd it out, and singl'd it, *unedg'd* it,
For fear it should bite you, am I a coward?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Humorous Lieutenant*, act ii. sc. 2.

Here our weapons
And bodies that were made for shining brass,
Are both *unedg'd* and old with ease and women.

Id. *Valentinian*, act i. sc. 2.

Vas. Fie, mistress, you are not near the limits of reason: if my lord had a resolution as noble as virtue itself, you take the course to *unedg* it all.

Ford. *'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, act i. sc. 3.

WAR. Pale fear *unedg* their weapons' sharpest points,
And when they draw their arrows to the head,
Numbness shall strike their sinews.

Id. *Perkin Warbeck*, act iv. sc. 5.

UN-E'DIFYING, } (Met.) Not instructing, im-
UNE'DIFIED. } proving, teaching, enlightening.

If (you say) to these we should adde the late alterations in the use of the leiturgy, bringing in loud musick; uncouth, and *unedifying* anthems, a pompous superstitious altar-service; we think

UN-
EASE.
—
UN-EDI-
FYING.

UN-EDI- any indifferent eye will say, this is not the leiturgy established by
FYING. parliament.

Hall. *Answer to Vindication of Smectymnuus*, sec. 3.

UN-
FOLD.

'Tis true, there be a sort of moody, hot-brain'd, and always unedify'd consciences: apt to engage their leaders into great and dangerous affairs past retirement, and then upon a sudden qualm and swimming of their conscience, to betray them basely in the midst of what was chiefly undertaken for their sakes.

Milton. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, sec. 28.

In a word, in such kind of sermons, there is little spoken, either from the heart, or to the heart; the orator and the auditory tacitly agreeing to deceive themselves; and the conversion of sinners being neither the effect, or the aim of such florid, but unedifying discourses.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 387.

It is not extravagant flights and raptures: it is not unmeaning or unedifying forms and ceremonies: much less is it bitterness against those who differ from you.

Secker. *Sermon on Confirmation*.

UN-ESTA'BLISH, v. To remove from a steady or fixed position.

But the people discerning these abuses, began to call for reformation, in order to which the parliament demanded of the king to un-establish that prelatical government, which without scripture had usurp'd over us.

Milton. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, sec. 27.

UN-FAIN, not *fain*; not glad; displeased, sorry.

Whilom Wiliam Mortayn therof lord was,
The Courthose is *vnfayn*, him thenk it a trespass.

R. Brunne, p. 100.

The Soudan Saladyn he was fulle *vnfayn*,
He fled with mykelle pyn vnto the mountayn.

Id. p. 191.

His frendes were *vnfayn*, for non wist how he ferd.

Id. p. 300.

UN-FLO'WER, v. To strip of flowers, or flowering plants.

Bring, bring, ye Graces, all your silver flaskets,
Painted with every choicest flow'r that grows,
That I may soon *unflow'r* your fragrant baskets,
To strow the fields with odours where he goes.—
Let whatso'er he treads on be a rose.

G. Fletcher. *Christ's Victory and Triumph*.

UN-FOLD, v. } D. *ontvouwen*; to remove that
UNFO'LDING, n. } which enfolds, or enwraps, or en-
UNFO'LDERESS. } closes; to disclose, to discover, to
reveal, to lay open.

Bot if the bulle *vnfolden* were red among vs here,
Gour hote [word] salle be holden, als dette in that manere.

R. Brunne, p. 284.

And Peers at hus preyer, the pardon *unfolding*.

Piers Plouhman, p. 162.

For the paume hath power, to putten out the joyntes
And to *unfolde* the fuste.

Id. p. 328.

For first he maketh promise for to hold
His ladies counel, and it not *vnfold*.

Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*.

For I ne maie my witte *vnfolde*
To finde o worde of that I meane,

For it is all foryete cleane. Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv.

The next day they sent embassadours vnto Alexander, whom hee admitted to his presēce & *vnfolding* his woud, (whereby he thought to dyssimule y^e greatnes therof) shewed his legge vnto them.

Brende. *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 190.

Vpon which ground the learned haue, not without cause, adiudged an historie to be the marrow of reason, the creame of experience, the sap of wisdom, the pith of iudgement, the librarie of knowledge, the kernell of policie, the *vnfoldresse* of treacherie, &c.

Holinshed. *Chronicles. Description of Ireland. Ep.*

GENT. Now heaven forbid I should do wrong to you
My dearest wife, and madam; yet give leave
To your poor creature to *unfold* himself.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentleman*, act i.

MAR. What riddle' this? *unfold* yourself, dear Robin.

Ben Jonson. *The Sad Shepherd*, act ii. sc. 2.

Whoe'er on this reflects, and then beholds,
With strict attention what this book *unfolds*,
With admiration struck, shall question who
So very long could live, so much to know?

Congreve. *To Lady Gethin*.

On the 5th I received a present of three hogs, some fowls, several pieces of cloth, the largest we had seen being fifty yards long, which they *unfolded* and displayed so as to make the greatest shew possible.

Cook. *First Voyage*, book i. ch. xx.

Then at her feet with trembling hope to kneel,
Such as rapt saints and raptur'd lovers feel;
To watch the chaste *unfolding*s of her heart,
In joy to meet, in agony to part.

Crabbe. *Tales of the Hall*, book vii.

UN-FOOL, v. To restore from the state or condition of a fool, of one fooled or gulled.

I, but if proue true (Mr. Page) have you any way then to *vnfoole* me again. Set down the basket, villaine.

Shakspeare. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iv. sc. 2.

UN-FRAME, v. } To remove, take away or de-
UNFRA'MABLE, } stroy the form or fashion, shape,
UNFRA'MABLENESS. } mould or model.

A trustie maister would wishe, that (if it could be) his scholer should foorthwith take and vnderstande his wholle science, yet for a time he fourmeth & fashioneth the rude and *vnframed* witte with certain principles, vntil he haue brought him vp to the perfect knowlage of his facultie.

Udal. *John*, ch. vi.

The cause of which their disposition so *vnframeable* vnto societies wherein they liue, is for that they discerne not aright what place and force their seuerall kindes of lawes ought to haue in all their actions.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book i. sec. 16.

All those very many passages in the New Testament which either set forth the *unframeableness* of our nature to the doing of any thing that is good, or else ascribe our best performances to the glory of the grace of God, are so many clear confirmations of the truth.

Sanderson in Knox. *Christian Philosophy*.

God's wisdom and infinite knowledge foresees and debates all inconveniences antecedently to every act of volition; and so there can be no new emergent inconvenience that may *unframe* his resolutions and cause a change.

South, vol. xi. *Sermon* 10.

UN-FROCK, v. } To strip or divest of a frock, i. e.
UNFRO'CKING, n. } upper garment or vesture.

Proud Prelate,—I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement: but I would have you know that I who made you what you are can unmake you: and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God I will immediately *unfrock* you. Yours as you demean yourself, Elizabeth.

Letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of Ely.

It is not the *unfrocking* of a priest, the unmitring of a bishop, and the removing him from off the Presbyterian shoulders, that will make us a happy nation.

Milton. *Areopagitica*.

UN-GAIN, having no gain, or profit, or advantage; consequentially, not apt or fit, suitable or convenient, or becoming; awkward, clumsy.

URA. I, but ne'er sir be afred [afraid];

For though she take th' *ungain'st* weas [ways] she can,
I'll ne'er ha't fro' you.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Cupid's Revenge*, act iv.

Men prize the thing *ungain'd*, more then it is.

Shakspeare. *Troyl. and Cress.* act i. sc. 2.

Fond man, Musophilus, that thus dost spend

In an *ungainful* art thy dearest days,

Tiring thy wits, and toiling to no end,

But to attain that idle smoke of praise!

Daniel. *Musophilus*.

This is the impression of that humbling spirit, which proud heathen nature was never stamp't with, for 'twas not so much their ignorance in which they offended God (though that was also full of guilt, as hath been proved) as their misusing of their knowledge to *ungainly* ends.

Hammond, vol. iv. *Sermon* 13.

UN-
FOLD.

UN-
GAIN.

UN-
GAIN.
—
UN-
GERIA.

Flora had a little beauty, and a great deal of wit; but then she was so *ungainly* in her behaviour, and such a laughing hoyden!

FLIP. Me!

CLAR. Why dost thou stare, and look so *ungainly*;
Don't I speak to be understood?

Vanburgh. The Confederacy, act i. sc. 1.

UN-GENTEE'L, rude, rustic, not polite or polished, elegant or graceful.

To be called profligate, extravagant, intemperate, or even wicked, might be tolerated with patience; but who could bear to live with the epithet of *ungentee'l*? *Knox. Essay, No. 76.*

UN-GE'NTLE, } *Ungentlemanly*,—not having
UNGE'NTLY, } courteousness or urbanity, free-
UNGE'NTLENESS, } dom from vulgarity, (sense of
UNGE'NTLEMANLY. } honour or good faith, in the in-
tercourse of gentlemen.)

For some man hath great riches, but he is ashamed of his *ungentill* lineage. *Chaucer. Boecius, book ii.*

And therefore he that wol been gentil, he mote daunten his fleshe fro vyces that causen *ungentilnesse*.
Id. Testament of Loue, book ii.

She cleped vpon Demophoon,
And saide: Allas thou slowe wight,
There was neuer suche a knighte,
That so through his *ungentilnesse*
Of slouth, and of foryettilnesse
Ayenst his trouthe breketh his steuen.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv.

But for all he was not called *ungentill*, nor infamed, nor traitour, nor cruell. *Golden Boke, ch. xvii.*

The which forgettyng is as straunge to bee in hym that serueth, as *ungentilnesse* in the lady that is serued. *Id. Letter 15.*

But even as they *ungently* and without desert charged her, so she [Mary] omitted so fully to answer it as the cause required. *Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Edward VI., Anno 1549.*

What wit have words so prest and forcible,
That may contain my great mishappiness,
And just complaints of his *ungentleness*.

Wyat. Complaint upon Love.

PHE. Youth you haue done me much *ungentlennesse*,
To shew the letter that I write to you.

ROS. I care not if I haue: it is my studie
To seeme despightfull and *ungentle* to you.

Shakspeare. As You Like It, act v. sc. 2.

Wherof not to be sensible, when good and fair in one person meet, argues but a gross and shallow judgement, and withal an *ungentle* and swinish beast.

Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus. Introduction.

Yet she her weary limbes would neuer rest,
But euery hill and dale, each wood and plaine
Did search, sore grieved in her gentle brest,
He so *ungently* left her, whom she loued best.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2.

In case he do it for the common-wealth and the state, and for the countrey and place where he liveth, it cannot be accounted a vile or *ungentleman-like* service, but a great credit even to be serviceable, ready, and diligent to execute the meanest functions that be. *Holland. Plutarch, p. 300.*

After a cautelous and subtile manner they insinuate themselves and get between them and home, and so defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance. *Id. Ib. p. 148.*

Her woeful story, fain she wou'd have told
With hands upheld, but had no hands to hold.
Her head to her *ungentle* keeper bow'd,
She strove to speak, she spoke not, but she low'd.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book i.

UNGERIA, in *Botany*, a genus probably dedicated to some botanist of the name of Unger, by Schott and Endlicher. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Sterculiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx clavately campanulate, the

limb five-cleft, and somewhat bilabiate, and the segments valvate in æstivation; petals five, the claws of which are equal in height to the tube of the calyx, and inapp pendiculate, with spreading lamina; stameneous tube elongated, connate, with the carpophore urceolately spreading at apex, free and five-cleft, the segments furnished with three anthers on each side on the margin; ovarium stipitate, five-lobed, five-celled; ovula solitary in the cells, ascending on the central placenta; styles five, short, combined; stigmas simple; capsule coriaceous, five-angled, five-celled, with five loculicidal valves, the valves bearing the dissepiments in the middle, and therefore bipartite, and free from the central column; seeds ovate, globose, with a coriaceous smooth testa, and a ventral umbilicus.

This genus consists of a single known species; it is a tree, a native of Norfolk Island, covered with stellate down. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, coriaceous, quite entire, glabrous and shining above, but clothed with glaucous tomentum beneath. The stipules are fugacious. The cymes are terminal, and densely paniced, and the flowers are rose-coloured.

UN-GIRD, *v.* } Ger. *ungegürtet*; D. *ontgördern*; to
UNGI'RT. } remove, or take away, or loosen—the
girth or surrounding band; that which encloses, en-
circles, embraces.

& hii a Sein Suithine's eue, of Jun the verste day,
To him come at Gloucestre as mani man isay,
Unhosed & bare uot, & *ungurt* al so.

R. Gloucester, p. 526.

Barefote and *ungert* Gamelyn
Into the ringe came.

Imputed to Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.

Thā after theyse were set y^e cōsuls or rulers of the towne in gownys w^{out} theyr clokis, *ungyrde*, euery man w^t a corde about his necke, hauyng w^t them the keyis of y^e cytie.

Fabyan. Chronycle, Anno 14.

For thou *ungirdedst* or *girdedst* thy selfe at thyne owne wil and pleasure, and walkedst at libertie whither thou wouldest.

Udal. John, ch. xxi.

After he hath *ungirt* himselfe [let him] *gird* her about the middle with his owne girdle, and unloose the same againe, saying withall this charme, I tied the knot, and I will undoe it againe.

Holland. Plinie, book xxviii. ch. iv.

Was not this he that advised Benhadad, not to boast on the putting on his armour, as in the *ungirding* it; and doth he now promise himselfe peace and victory, before he buckle it on?

Hall. Cont. Ahab and Michaiah.

The word incest is not a scripture word, but wholly heathen; and signified amongst them all unchast and forbidden marriages, such which were not allowed by law and honor: an inauspicious conjunction, in which their goddess of love was not present; marriages made without her girdle, and so *ungirt*, unblest'd.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. ii.

UN-GLAD, not cheerful, sad.

If thou my sonne haste ioye had,
Whan thou an other sawe *vnglad*
Shriue the therof.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii.

With that came in the norice,
Whiche fro childhode hir had kepte,
And asketh, if she had slepte,
And why hir chere was *vnglad*.

Id. Ib. book viii.

UN-GLOVE, *v.* To remove or take off that covering of the hand called a glove.

CLA. 'Tis said you can tell fortunes to come.

LAN. Yes, mistris, and what's past;

Unglove your hand:—by this straight line I see
You have lain crooked.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Lover's Progress, act ii. sc. 1.

And when we were come near his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing; and we every one of us stooped down, and kissed the hem of his tippet.

Bacon. New Atlantis.

UN-
GERIA.
—
UN-
GLOVE.

UN-GLUE, *v.* To remove that which holds fast, tenaciously, adhesively.

My son, if ever thou look for sound comfort on earth, and salvation in heaven, *unglue* thyself from the world and the vanities of it. *Hull. Christ Mystical, sec. 24.*

UNGNADIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Endlicher to David ab Ungnad, who travelled in Turkey. It belongs to the class *Enneandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hippocastaneæ*. Flowers polygamous; calyx five-parted; petals three, unequal, erect, having the claws crested at the apex, and the limbs spreading; stamens nine, combined at the base with the lamina of the torus and stipe of the ovary; filaments filiform, exerted, ascending; ovary stipitate, three-celled; ovula two in each cell, collateral, inserted in the middle of the central placenta; style short, conical; stigma, simple.

A solitary species of this remarkable genus is known; it is a tree, a native of North America. The leaves are exstipitate, imparipinnate, with three pairs of opposite obsoletely crenulated leaflets. The flowers are disposed in lateral corymbose racemes.

UN-GOD, *v.* Ger. *ungöttlich*. To strip or divest of the God-head or divinity or divine nature.

UNGO'DLY, UNGO'DLILY, UNGO'DLINESS. *Ungodly*,—not just to God; not according to, or becomingly reverent towards God; not pious, or holy, or righteous.

He that vseth not his owne, well and charitably, hath much to aunswere for, and shall they be thought not vniust, who not onely take away other mens, but also misvse and waste the same *ungodly*? *Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

Let these therefore be examples set forth, for all kingis, that in the feare of God and for the loue of Cryste they might lerne to auoyde the horrible and terrible plagis of their *ungodlynes*. *Joye. Expositio of Daniel, ch. xi.*

Oh, were we waken'd by this tyranny
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me.

Donne. Love's Deity.

For now this absent lord out of his land,
Gave time to them at home, that had in hand
Th' *ungodly* work, and knew the season when.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book i.

The main drift and purport of which is, to represent the liberal exercising of bounty and mercy, to be the necessary duty, the ordinary practice, and the proper character of a truly pious man; so that performing such acts is a good sign of true piety; and omitting them is a certain argument of *ungodliness*.

Barrow, vol. i. Sermon 31.

God cannot fail on his part, without violating his truth and justice, which would be to destroy his own being, and *un-god* himself.

Scott. Christian Life, part ii. ch. vii.

But I think it is upon such principles, as will leave you no pretence from scripture to object Tritheism to others; nor any just ground for insisting, as you generally do, upon the strict force of the exclusive terms, in order to *ungod* the Son.

Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 57.

But if Shimei, or a better man, without commission, should presume to denounce curses, he would thereby prove himself an *ungodly* wretch, and a grievous transgressor.

Id. Ib. vol. v. p. 208.

UN-GO'RED. See UNGORGED.

UN-GO'RGED, not gluttonously crammed or fed; not glutted. Present reading of Shakspeare is *ungored*; *q. d.* not stabbed, or pierced, or wounded.

But in my termes of honor
I stand aloofe, and will no reconcilement,
Till by some elder masters of knowne honor,
I haue a voyce, and president of peace
To keepe my name *ungorg'd*.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, act v. sc. 2.

VOL. XXVIII.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with flesh and blood
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food.

Dryden. Theodore and Honoria.

UN-GRA'CED, UNGRA'CEFUL, UNGRA'CEFULLY, UNGRA'CEFULESS. } Not favoured, honoured, dignified, adorned; not endowed with pleasing qualities or manners; ungraceful; not polished or elegant, or elegantly easy; inelegant, awkward.

Come, be valiant, sister,
She that dares not stand the push o' th' court, dares nothing,
And yet come off *ungraced*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Loyal Subject, act iii. sc. 2.

No, no; unsparing Time will proudly send
A warrant unto wrath, that with one frown
Will all these mock'ries of vain-glory rend,
And make them (as before) *ungrac'd*, unknown.

Daniel. Musophilus.

For when that men of merit go *ungrac'd*,
And by her fautors ignorance held in,
And parasites in good men's rooms are plac'd,
Only to sooth the highest in their sin,
From those whose skill and knowledge is debas'd,
There many strange enormities begin.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book iv.

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heav'nly meek.
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, Sire of men,
Nor tongue ineloquent.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book viii.

Your crowded plains,
Void of their cities; unadorn'd your hills;
Ungrac'd your lakes; your ports to ships unknown.

Thomson. Liberty.

I find I am not in the humour for telling a tale; and nothing in nature is so *ungraceful* as story-telling against the grain.

Tatler. No. 2.

These copiers of men, like those of authors and painters, run into affectations of some oddness, which perhaps was not disagreeable in the original, but sits *ungracefully* on the narrow-souled transcriber.

Spectator. No. 432.

Every one's natural genius should be carried as far as it could, but to attempt the putting another upon him, will be but labour in vain; and what is so plaster'd on, will at least sit but untowardly, and have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint and affectation.

Locke. Of Education, sec. 66.

Stranger, not *ungraceful* is thy speech,
Who hast but vindicated in our ears
Thy question'd prowess.

Couper. Homer. Odyssey, book viii.

The child paid no attention to the neat finishing or naturalness of any bit of drapery, but appeared to observe only the *ungracefulness* of the persons represented, and put herself in the posture of every figure which she saw in a forced and awkward situation.

Reynolds, vol. ii. Discourse 11.

UN-GRA'CIOUS, UNGRA'CIOUSLY, UNGRA'CIOUSNESS. } Not favoured, not favourable, kind, or pleasing, agreeable or lively; displeasing, offensive.

Thris that alle mot se the light on Roberd toke,
Vngracious man was he, thris he did forsoke.

R. Brunne, p. 103.

On tho that God lufes lest mishappenynge salle falle,
That kepe not his bihest, thei ere *vngraciouse* alle.

Id. p. 290.

Of tham was ther non that lufed kyng Henry,
To Chestrefeld ilkon the com *vngratiously*.

Id. p. 223.

And fals folke and foundelynges. faitours and lyers,
Ungraciouse to gete good. othere good love of puple.

Piers Plouhman, p. 181.

And that with gyle was gete. *ungraciousliche* be despended.

Id. p. 279.

Also there were a certayne of the same *vngracious* peple by-twene Parys and Noyon.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 182.

UN-
GORGED
UN-
GRA-
CIOUS.

UN
GRA-
CIOUS.

UN-HAIR.

If noo remedye maye bee elles hadde but of Almyghtye God whose mageste I *vngracious* synner haue so ofte and so greuously offended, heapyng synne vpon synne, howe shall he so lyghtly haue mercy vppon me.

Fisher. *Seuen Psalmes*. Ps. 51. part i.

And for all his falshed bothe before that in thefte and than in treason to, Christe abode stil with him among his other apostles: and his *vngraciousnes* letted not, but that of that companye (as euyl as hee was) yet one he was.

Sir T. More. *Workes*, p. 1311.

Now let the woman turne to her selfe, and consider her owne *vngraciousnes*, she shal feare and abhorre her selfe, nor take rest day nor night.

Fives. *Instruction of a Christian Woman*. book i. ch. vii.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement,
But still provok't her sonne to wreake her wrong;
But nathelesse he did her still torment,
And catching hold of her *vngratious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firme and strong.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 4.

A sinful hatred is a state of *ungraciousness* with God, and sin is possessed of our love and choice.

Taylor. *On Repentance*, ch. v. sec. 3.

Have thy children a due sense of religion? they will be pleased that thou hast made a pious disposal of such a part of thy fortunes, as will sanctify and secure the rest to them: are they *ungracious* and dissolute? thou hast the less reason in thy charitable distributions to regard them.

Atterbury, vol. ii. *Sermon 7*.

They are unavoidably drawn, by the alacrity of their own heuiness, into the very centers of Malmsbury and Rome: from whence indeed they derived their birth: but are I know not how, *ungraciously* ashamed of their progenitors.

Warburton. *Alliance*, book i.

U'NGUENT, } Fr. *onguent*; It. *unguento*; Sp.
U'NGUINOUS. } *unguento*; Lat. *unguentum*, from
ungere (*unum agere*. See ANOINT.)

Ointment; a compound of substances, one of which is oily or greasy.

And if a man make a gash or incision in any of them, they yeeld from within a certain bloody liquor, or gum, yea, and there issueth from the torch staves made of them, an oylous humour, which shineth again, because they are so fatty and *unguinous*.

Holland. *Plutarch*, p. 554.

Who would not take offence, to see a face
All daub'd, and dripping with the melted grease;
And tho' your *unguents* bear th' Athenian name,
The wool's unsav'ry scent is still the same.

Congreve. *Ovid*. *Art of Love*, book iii.

Soon as the water in the singing brass
Simmer'd, they bath'd him; and with limpid oil
Anointed; filling, next, his ruddy wounds
With *unguent* mellow'd by nine circling years,
They stretch'd him on his bed.

Cowper. *Homer*. *Iliad*, book xviii.

UNGULINA, in Zoology, a genus of *Tenuipede Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic Character. Shell longitudinal or transverse, rounded above, nearly equilateral, valves not gaping; upon each a short subbifid hinge-tooth, with an oblong marginal depression, divided by a contraction into two, which receive the ligament, thus placed internally.

This genus was founded by Daudin, and is remarkable for the ligamentous depressions which are placed as it were at the end of each other, but being so near the edge the ligament attached in them is seen externally. Two species are described, of which *U. Oblonga*, Daud., is the type.

UN-HAIR, v. To strip off or remove the hair.

Hence horrible villaine, or Ile spurne thine eyes
Like balls before thee: Ile *vnhaire* thine head.

Shakspeare. *Anthony and Cleopatra*, act ii. sc. 5.

UN-HALLOW. Ger. *unheilig*; D. *ont-heilegd*; Sw. *ohelgad*.

To *unhallow*,—to desecrate; to apply to unholy purposes.

Ac vorth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, theruor hym was wo.

R. Gloucester, p. 349.

But nowe wyll not Tyndal sette a strawe the more by the annoynt- yng with holye oyle, then by smeryng with *vnhalowed* butter, but yf menne tell hym some farther thing therby that maye edify his soule and make it better.

Sir T. More. *Workes*, p. 375.

Shall we esteem and reckon how it heeds
Our works, that his own vows *unhalloweth*?

Daniel. *Musophilus*.

Vile traitors, hold off your *unhallow'd* hands,
His brow upon it majesty still bears.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, sec 36.

Stay, what art thou, that in this strange attire,
Dar'st kindle stranger and *unhallow'd* fire
Upon this altar?

Ben Jonson. *King James's Entertainment*.

The mystical and blessed unity of marriage can be no way more *unhallow'd* and profan'd, than by the forcible uniting of such dis- unions and separations.

Milton. *Tetrachordon*.

But this king, not content with that which, although in a thing holy, is no holy theft, to attribute to his own making other men's whole prayers, hath as it were *unhallow'd* and unchristen'd the very duty of prayer it self, by borrowing to a Christian use prayers offer'd to a heathen God.

Id. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, sec. 1.

By the invocation of his [God] name, all our actions, it seems, are *unhallowed* and profane, if not accompanied with devotion.

Barrow, vol. iii. *Sermon 1*.

UN-HAND, v.

UNHA'NDLED.

UNHA'NDY.

To remove, to loose, to set free
from, hold or seizure.

Unhandled,—not touched, or
used to the hand, not managed. Unhandy; not adroit,
not dexterous, clumsy.

EVAD. Unhand me, and learn manners, such another
Forgetfulness forfeits your life.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid's Tragedy*, act iv.

ROS. Child of my flesh,

And not of my fair unspotted mind,

Un-hand this monster.

Id. *Sea Voyage*, act ii.

For doe but note a wilde and wanton heard,

Or race of youthful and *vnhandled* colts,

Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.

Shakspeare. *Merchant of Venice*, act v. sc. 1.

Cardinall Campeius,

Is stolne away to Rome, hath 'tane no leaue,

Has left the cause o' th' king *vnhandled*, and

Is posted as the agent of our Cardinall,

To second all his plot. Id. *Hen. VIII*. act iii. sc. 2.

UN-HA'NDSOME,

UNHA'NDSOMELY,

UNHA'NDSOMENESS.

Not *handily* or dexterously
made or done; not suited, or
becoming, or convenient; not
graceful, liberal, ingenuous; not well favoured; shabby,
mean.

Now at his last goyng, when he to Gascoyn went,
Ge sette a certeyn thing, at gour bothe assent,
& that suld holden be. euer withouten ende,
Thouh brak that certeynte wikkedly & *vnhende*.

R. Brunne, p. 259.

Our men taking weapon quicklye draue theym back into the woods, and after they had slayne a great number of them, they folowed them so farre in somewhat *vnhandsome* places, that they lost a few of their company.

Goldinge. *Cæsar*, fol. 83.

Ye hold your enemy in a place *vnhandsome* and of disaduauntage.

Id. *Ib*. fol. 151.

I know she loves him,

His memory beyond the hope of —

Beyond the Indies in his mouldy cabinets,

But 'tis her *unhandsome* fate.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Night Walker*, act i.

UN-
HAL-
LOW.
—
UN-
HAND-
SOME.

UN-
HAND-
SOME.

Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick, it is against nature in the taking and in its operating.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book i. ch. v.

UNHAP.

And this was not *unhandsomely* intimated by the word sometimes used by the Greek church, calling the publick liturgie *Ευχολογιον παντακιον*, which signifies prayers, made for the use of the idiotæ, or private persons, as the word is contradistinguished from the rulers of the church.

Id. *Set Forms of Liturgie*, sec. 92.

Then we shall see things as they are, the evil circumstances and the crooked intentions, the adherent *unhandsomeness* and the direct crimes.

Id. vol. i. *Sermon* 3.

Let our actions to God and their circumstances be supposed to be done towards men, and we should scorn ourselves; and how then can we expect God should not scorn us, and reject our prayer, when we have done all the dishonour to him and with all the *unhandsomeness* in the world?

Id. *Ib.* *Sermon* 4.

Why all this shifting and shuffling, if a man were not conscious of a bad cause, and of his acting an *unhandsome* part?

Waterland. *Works*, vol. v. p. 304.

You would be very unwilling to hear those, whom you respect, *unhandsomely* spoken of: therefore speak *unhandsomely* of no one, whom it is possible any other person may respect.

Secker, vol. iv. *Sermon* 13.

UN-HANG, v. D. *onhangen*; to remove from a hanging or pendant position.

Some in Parys sayde; it is pytie these vnthriftes be *vnchanged* or drowned, for tellyng of suche lies.

Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 218.

Their cables do oftentimes breake, and their ruthers are *vnchanged*, the cause thereof is by reason the shippes doe ride but in little water, yet goeth there a great sea.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 552.

Wicked swaines, that bear me spight,
In the gloomy vaile of night,
Of my fold will draw the pegges,
Or else breake my lambkins' legges:
Or *unhang* my weather's bell.

Browne. *Shepherd's Pipe. Ecl.* 1.

UNHA'P, n.

UNHA'PPY,

UNHA'PPIED,

UNHA'PPILY,

UNHA'PPINESS.

miserable.

Not having or bringing (good) luck or fortune; not lucky, or fortunate, or successful; feeling the consequences of bad fortune or calamity; calamitous, wretched,

Whan thei had slayn & brent, robbed toun & feld,
To Dunbar alle thei went, als ther *vnhap* wild.

R. Brunne, p. 273.

Now certes frend I drede of thine *vnhappe*.

A *Ballade*, imputed to Chaucer.

But he was slaine alas, the more harme is,
Unhappily at Thebes all to rathe,
Polimite, and many a man to scathe.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v.

And thou Cupide
Whiche loues cause haste for to guide,
I wote nowe well, that ye be blynde,
Of thilke *vnhap*, whiche I now finde.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

This fire cart he droue to lowe,
And fireth all the worlde aboute,
Wherof thei weren all in doute:
And to the god for helpe criden
Of such *vnhappes*, as betiden.

Id. *Ib.* book iv.

This maide, whiche disguised was,
All priuely the softe paas
Goth through the large towne vnknowe,
Till that she cam within a throwe,
Where that she liked for to dwell,
As thylke *vnhappy* fresshe well.

Id. *Ib.* book iii.

He crieth, he wepeth, he seith therefore
Alas that euer was I bore,
That this *vnhappy* destinee
So wofully comth in by mee.

Id. *Ib.* book vi.

And at the last *vnhappy*lie

This hert his owne houndes slough.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i.

Your fayre house of Andrehen, the whiche hath cost you so moch, and that ye so well loued, is brent; brent, quoth the erle; ye surely sir, quod he, and howe so, quoth the erle; Sir, by *vnhappe*, as it is sayde.

Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 351.

Yet can it not be then denied,

It is as certain as thy creed,

Thy great *vnhap* thou canst not hide;

Unhappy then! why art thou not dead?

Wyatt. *Despair counsels the Unhappy Lover*, &c.

Wherefore the foresayde lordis, seyng the myschyfe that dayly encreasyd by occasyon of this *vnhappy* man, toke theyr counsayll together at Lyncolne and there concludyd to voyde hym agayne out of Englande.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, Anno 1312.

This *vnhappy* wether for the Englysshemen fell well for them in the cyte, who toke no hede of that bushment, for they were nat ware therof.

Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 340.

Sir, ye may se the *vnhappy*nes of them of this contrey and their nature.

Id. *Ib.* ch. 392.

In a pelting chafe he flings me the sponge-full of colors that he had wiped out, full against that *unhappy* place of the table which had put him to all this trouble: but see what came of it! the sponge left the colours behind, in better order than hee could have laid them, and in truth, as well as his heart could wish.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxv. ch. x.

You haue mis-led a prince, a royall king,
A happie gentleman in blood, and lineaments,
By you *vnhappy*, and disfigur'd cleane.

Shakspeare. *Richard II.* act iii. sc. 1.

Worc'ster (who had escap'd *unhappily*
His death in battle) on a scaffold dies.

Daniel. *Civil Wars*, book iv.

Fortune her gifts may variously dispose,
And these be happy call'd, *unhappy* those;
But Heav'n's just balance equal will appear,
While those are plac'd in Hope, and these in Fear.

Pope. *Essay on Man*, Epistle 4.

Since no retreat can be impervious to his eye, no corner so much out of the way, as not to be within his plan, no doubt there is to every wrong and vitious act a suitable degree of *unhappiness* and punishment annex, which the criminal will be sure to meet with some time or other.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 6.

And again, what does the wicked man lose? That happiness, which the virtuous gain as such; and he sinks, beside, into some degree of the *unhappiness* of that future state: of which one may say in general, that it may be as much greater than the *unhappiness* or sufferings of this world, as the happiness and joys of that are above those of this.

Id. *Ib.* sec. 9.

Would I were offspring of some happier sire,
Ordain'd in calm possession of his own
To reach the verge of life. But now, alas!
I am the rumour'd offspring of a man
Of all mankind *unhappiest*.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book i.

They began the attack with their paddles, and with stones and other offensive weapons that were in the boat, so vigorously, that we were obliged to fire upon them in our own defence; four were *unhappily* killed.

Cook. *First Voyage*, book ii. ch. i.

UN-HEA'L, v.

UNHEA'LTHFUL,

UNHEA'LTHFULNESS, n.

UNHEA'LTHY,

UNHEA'LTHILY,

UNHEA'LTHINESS,

UNHEA'LABEL.

To *unheal*, is—to uncover; Ger. *ungeheilet*.

Unhealable,—that cannot be covered, recovered, or cured; or restored to a whole or sound state.

Unhealthy,—not according, or agreeable, or favourable to, not having, health, or soundness, or sanity of the natural functions of the body, (met. of the mind;) not wholesome.

He ariuede at South hampton, as tho wynd hym had y lad.
Tho our kyng herde her of, he was somdel a drad,
Leste he for *vnheal* [ill] y come.

R. Gloucester, p. 91.

UN-
HEAL.

He sede ofte in hys deth *vnēl*, ar he were dede,
Alas! alas! of Englonde ne con ych non rede.
R. Gloucester, p. 443.

So hole he was of body ek, that he ney lay neuere vaste
Syk in hys bed vor none *vnēl*, bote in hys deth *vnēl* atte laste.
Id. p. 377.

Princes ouer al aboute of eche kyndom
Speke hym *vnēl*, & hatede hym for hys swikedom.
Id. p. 110.

Thauh hus gloteny be of good ale. he goth to a cold beddyng
And hus heved *un heled* uneisyliche ywrye.
Piers Plouhman, p. 266.

And whanne thei myghten not brynge him to Jhesus for the
puple thei *unhiliden* the roof where he was, and openyde it and
thei leeten down the bed in whiche the syk man in palesye lay.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. ii.

His housis werein *unhelid*
And full evilly dight.
Imputed to Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.

And thervpon yafe suche counseile
Towarde his kinge, whiche was *unheile*
Wherof to be the better lered
He thinketh to maken hym afered.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

In some places this riuer is very *vnhealthfull* and full of noy-
some wormes; but the first place thereupon which the Spaniards
doe inhabite called Mompox is exceeding healthfull.
Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 781.

The towne was situated in a waterie soile, and subiect much to
raine, very *vnhealthy* as any place in the Indies, hauing great
store of oranges, plantans, cassauy-roots and such other fruits;
but very dangerous to be eaten for breeding of diseases.
Id. Ib. p. 587.

The whiles their snowy limbes, as through a vele,
So through the crystall waues appeared plaine:
Then suddainly both would themselues *vnhele*,
And th' amorous sweet spoyles to greedy eyes reuele.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 12.

Next, did Sir Triamond vnto their sight
The face of his deare Canacee *vnheale*;
Whose beauties beame eftsoones did shine so bright,
That daz'd the eyes of all, as with exceeding light.
Id. Ib. book iv. can. 5.

There should the swallow see new life embrace
Dead ashes, and the grave *unheal* his face,
To let the living from his bowels creep,
Unable longer his own dead to keep.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.

The best way haply it were altogether to avoid an house and
not therein at all to dwell, which is close, without fresh air, dark,
standing bleak and cold, or otherwise *unhealthfull*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 110.

Experiment solitary touching the healthfulness or *unhealthful-*
ness of the southern winds.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, sec. 786.

Then mists from marishes, and grounds whose veynes
Were conduit pipes to many a christall spring:
From standing pooles and fens were following
Unhealthy fogs.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii.

Which proving but of bad nourishment in the concoction, as it
was heedless in the devouring, puffs up *unhealthily* a certain big
face of pretended learning, mistaken among credulous men for the
wholesome habit of soundness and good constitution.

Milton. Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce. Preface.

He in his youth was afflicted in an *unhealable* sprain in his hip.
Fuller. Worthies. Warwickshire.

Our men who had been very *healthy* till now, began to fall down
apace in fevers. Whether it was the badness of the water, or the
unhealthiness of the town was the cause of it, we did not know.

Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1685.

With whom whoever, tho' a fav'rite spake,
At every sentence set his life at stake,
Tho' the discourse were of no weightier things,
Than sultry summers or *unhealthfull* springs.
Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 4.

But the town is a most wretched place, and extremely *un-*
healthy, for the air about it is so pent up by the hills that it has
scarcely any circulation.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. x.

In less than a week, we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the
climate; and in less than a month half the ship's company were
unable to do their duty.

Cook. First Voyage, book iii. ch. xi.

UN-HEARD. *Unheard* sawciness (Shakspeare),
Theobald reads,—*unhair'd* (q. d.) *unbearded*, the sawci-
ness of *beardless* boys.

Nor is it no cause to kepe the corps of scripture out of the
handes of anye christen people so many yeres fastly conformed in
fayth, because Christ and hys apostles vsed suche prouision in
their vtterance of so strage and *unherd* misteries.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 245.

This *vn-heard* sawciness and boyish troopes,
The king doth smile at.

Shakspeare. King John, act iv. sc. 2.

These pitchy curtains drew 'twixt earth and heaven,
And as Night's chariot through the ayre was driven,
Clamour grew dumb, *unheard* was shepheard's song,
And silence girt the woods; no warbling tongue
Talk'd to the echo.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. s. 1.

— If you would *unheard* of things express,
Invent new words; we can indulge a muse,
Until the licence rise to an abuse.

Creech. Horace. Art of Poetry.

UN-HEART, *v.* To take away heart or courage; to
discourage. See DISHEARTEN.

MENE. Ile vndertak't:

I thinke hee'l heare me. Yet to bite his lip,
And humme at good Coriolanus, much *vnhearts* mee.
Shakspeare. Coriolanus, act v. sc. 1.

UN-HERST. Stripped of their ornaments. Upton
says,—took from the herse or temporary monument
whereon they were hung.

Then from him reft his shield, and it r'enverst,
And blotted out his armes with falshood blent,
And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *vnherst*,
And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour sperst.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 3.

UN-HIDE, *v.* To remove or take away that which
covers or conceals.

Are thy lines broke? or are thy trammels tore?
If thou desir'st my help, *unhide* the sore.

P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues. Eclogue 5.

There best, where most with ravin I may meet;
Which here, though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhide-bound* corps.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x.

UN-HINGE, *v.* To remove from that on which it
hangs or depends; by which it is sustained or sup-
ported; is held firm or steady; on which it turns; to
destroy the balance or equipoise.

Whose injuries betray'd me into treason,
Effac'd my loyalty, *unhing'd* my faith,
And hurry'd me from hopes of heaven to hell.

Dryden. Don Sebastian, act iv. sc. 1.

Thus human life *unhing'd* to ruin reel'd,
And giddy Reason totter'd on her throne.

Thomson. Liberty.

Old chief! he said, thy dauntless spirit asks
As firm a knee. But time *unhinges* all.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book iv.

UN-HOARD, *v.* To take away or remove from the
store; the place where any thing is laid for safety, or
security.

Or as a thief bent to *unhoord* the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial dores,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o're the tiles.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv.

UN-
HEAL.UN-
HOARD.

UN-HOLY, } D. *onheilig*; Ger. *unheilig*; Sw. *ohelig*. Not sacred, consecrated, de-
UNHO'LILY, } voted to religion or religious or
UNHO'LINESS. } pious uses; not religious or pious, or godly; profane, impious.

But eschewe thou *unhooli* and veyne spechis, for whi tho profiten mych to unfeithfulnesse, and the word of hem crepith as a cauker.
Wiclif. 2 Tymo, ch. ii.

The life is swete, and that he kepeth,
So that the feith *vnholye* slepeth.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v.

The Jewes cal that common whiche is vncleane and *vnholy*, abhorring al impuritie, and endeuyng in no wise to seme to haue any where any maner of vncleane or fylthy thyng.

Udal. Marke, ch. vii.

Nor now lykewyse the vyces of vicious folke in Christes church, can not lette, but that hys catholyke church of which they be part, is for their *vnholynes*, his holy catholyke church: with whiche he hathe promysed to bee vnto the ende of the world.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 1311.

Nothing shall enter into the New Jerusalem that is defiled or *unholy*; nothing but perfect purity is there; not a spot of sinful pollution, not a wrinkle of the whole man.

Leighton. Comment on 1 Peter, ii. 24.

Thus to the law of representing and commemorating the death of our dearest Lord by the celebration of his last supper, it is necessarily appendant and included that we should come worthily prepared, lest that which is holy be given to dogs, and holy things be handled *unholity*.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. iii.

One of the chief matrimonial ends is said to seek a holy seed; but where an unfit marriage administers continual cause of hatred and distemper, there, it was heard before, cannot choose but much *unholiness* abide.

Milton. Tetrachordon.

Silent, exult, O ancient matron dear!
Shout not, be still. *Unholy* is the voice
Of loud thanksgiving over slaughter'd men.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xxii.

UN-HOOD, *v.* To remove or take away the hood or covering of the head, of the eyes.

Falconer, take care, oppose thy well trained steed,
And slily stalk; *unhood* thy falcon bold,
Observe at feed the unsuspecting team
Paddling with oary feet.

Somerville. Field Sports.

UN-HOOP, *v.* To remove the hoop; that which holds, confines or surrounds.

But if they stoop
To neighbour wares, when merchants do *unhoop*
Voluminous barrels.

Donne. Upon Mr. Thomas Coryat's Crudities.

UN-HORSE, *v.* To fall, to throw, from a horse; to dismount.

With swerde in honde on hym he felle,
And smote hym with a deathes wounde,
That he *vnhorsed* fell to grounde.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii.

If any of the were sore wounded or *vnhorsed*, theis guarded him about.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol 40.

2 GENT. Thanks to our folly,
That spur'd us on; we were indeed hedg'd round in't;
And ev'n beyond the hand of succour, beaten
Unhors'd, disarm'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Humorous Lieutenant, act ii. sc. 4.

And [Singin who led the Worcestershire men] came at length where Constantine himself fought, *unhors'd* him, and us'd all means to take him alive.

Milton. History of England, book v.

The knights *unhors'd*, on foot renew the fight;
The glitt'ring fauchions cast a gleaming light:
Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
Out spins the streaming blood, and dies the ground.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

Burke need not have regretted that its days are over, though Maria Antoinette was quite as chaste, as most of those in whose honours lances were shivered, and knights *unhorsed*.

Byron. Childe Harold. Preface.

UN-HU'MAN, } Now *In*, (q. v.) *Unhumanized*,
UNHU'MANIZED. } deprived, destitute of the nature or qualities of man; the feelings, the natural, kind feelings of man.

That they themselves should infallibly have their turns in the course and circulation of divine justice, and be strictly reckoned with for their intolerable pride, their insatiable avarice, and their *unhuman* and remorseless cruelty, shewn in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the propagation of their empire.

South, vol. xi. Sermon 2.

Purity is ridiculed and set at nought, as a sour, unsocial, *unhumanized* virtue; is called austerity, preciseness, puritanism, or any thing but what it really is.

Porteus, vol. ii. Sermon 6.

U'NICORNE, } Fr. *unicorne*; It. *unicòrno*; Sp.
UNICO'RNOUS. } *unicornio*; Lat. *unicornis*.

An animal having one horn only, (*unum cornu*.)

Venym is defended by the horne of an *vnicorne*.

Golden Boke, ch. 43.

The lion king, the elephant,
The maiden *unicorne* was there.

Spenser. An Eligie for Astrophell.

Nature in other cornigorous animals, hath placed the horns higher and reclining, as in bucks; in some inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, the Indian ass, and *unicornous* beetles.

Brown. Vulgar Errors, book v. ch. xix.

Yet supposing those names to stand for complex abstract ideas that contained no inconsistency in them, the essence of a mermaid is as intelligible as that of a man; and the idea of an *unicorn* as certain, steady, and permanent as that of a horse.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book iii. ch. iii.

UN-I'DELL. Chaucer seems to use this word more strongly than to express the mere absence or negation of idleness; (*sc.*)—

Laborious, industrious.

Thou reader mayst thy self full well divine
That soche a wo my wit can not define,
Unidell for to write it should I swinke,
Whan that my wit is weie it to thinke.

Chaucer. Troilus and Cressida, book v.

U'NIFORM, } Fr. *uniforme*; It. *uniforme*; Sp.
UNIFO'RMITY, } *uniforme*; Lat. *uniformis*, of one
UNIFO'RMLY, } form (*una forma*).
UNIFO'RMNESS. } Having one form, frame, or

fashion; shape, or make; one general appearance; keeping or preserving one mode or manner, plan, method or design; one constant or consistent method, course, or tenor.

The ordinance of these sacraments is Goddes worke, the verie author of them, who as he is himselfe *vniforme*, as saint James sayth without alteration, so as David sayth, his workes be true, whiche is as much as *vniforme*, for truth and *vniforme* answerith together.

Gardner. Explication. Of Catholique Fayth, fol. 5.

Whereupon proceded Salamons most wise iudgmēt, which hath this lesson in it, euer where contention is, on that parte to be the truth, where all saynges and doynge appeare *vniformely* consonante to the truth pretended.

Id. Ib.

But for *vniformitie* of building, orderlie compaction, and politike regiment, the towne of Cambridge, as the newer workmanship, exceedeth that of Oxford.

Holnshed. Description of England, book ii. ch. iii.

They giue it gentle heats (after they haue spread it there verie thin abroad) till it be drie, and in the meane while they turne it often, that it may be *vniformely* drie.

Id. Ib. ch. vi.

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. vi.

UN-
HORSE.
—
UNI-
FORM.

UNI-
FORM.
—
UNIO.

The direction of all their progressive motions, both of the primary and secondary planets, *uniformly* from west to east, (when by the motion of comets it appears there was no necessity but that they might as easily have moved in all imaginable transverse directions,) is an evident proof that these things are solely the effect of wisdom and choice.

Clarke. *On the Attributes. Proposition 9.*

Analogies, harmonies, and agreements are discovered in the works of nature, and the particular effects explained, that is, reduced to general rules, which rules grounded on the analogy, and *uniformness* observed in the production of natural effects, are most agreeable, and sought after by the mind.

Berkley. *Of Human Knowledge*, part i. sec. 105.

Their skins were so *uniformly* covered with dirt, that it was very difficult to ascertain their true colour.

Cook. *First Voyage*, book iii. ch. vi.

UNIFORMITY, *Uniformitas*. The Acts of Uniformity so called, are those of 1 Eliz., c. 2, and the 12 and 13 Chas. II., c. 4, by which "the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies" in the church of England is enjoined.

UNIFORMITY OF PROCESS, see WRIT.

UN-IMMORTAL. To make *unimmortal*; i. e. to make those mortal who were immortal.

This said, they both betook them several wayes,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds, and for destruction to mature
Sooner or later.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book x.

UN-IMPROVED. Not censured, blamed or re-proved.

Now sir, young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there,
Shark'd vp a list of landlesse resolute,
For foode and diet, to some enterprize
That hath a stomacke in't.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act i. sc. 1.

UNIO, in Zoology, a genus of *Lamellipede Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell transverse, equivalve, its edges unequal, unattached, its dorsal projections deprived of their epidermis; posterior muscular impression compound; hinge upon each valve double-toothed, the cardinal one short, irregular, single or divided into two, and substriated; the other long, compressed, lateral, and extended below the corslet; ligament exterior; body of the animal of very variable form, generally thick, inclosed in a mantle with thick edges, simple or fringed at the posterior extremity of the branchial cavity, a small imperfect siphon furnished with two rows of longish cirrhi; mouth large, transverse; labial appendages wide and rather oval; terminal orifices of the ovaries at the fore and upper part of the abdomen.

This genus was founded by Bruguière on some freshwater *Conchifera*, which Linnæus had confused with the Mussels (*Mya*), although the latter are distinguished by being marine, by their form, their hinge, the position of their ligament, and the animal they inclose. Lamarck observes, that externally they resemble the *Anodonta*, excepting in their greater thickness and in the shape of their hinge being less complicated. These indeed constitute the only differences between the genera, the animal of both agreeing completely, and hence Poli has included them under the one genus, *Lymnoderme*. They live in the rivers of almost all parts of the world, buried in the mud, with the back of their valves turned downwards. Many of them produce very fine pearls. This numerous genus is divided by Lamarck into two sections: 1. Those in which the cardinal tooth is short, thick, not crested, but substriated, as in *U. Elongata*,

Lam.; *Mya Margaritifera*, of Da Costa. 2. Those in which the cardinal tooth is short, compressed, raised, and often crest-shaped, as *U. Pictorum*, Lam.; *Mya Pict.*, Lin. De Blainville, however, objects to this division, thinking that the form of the tooth is not a sufficient character for that purpose.

UNIOLA, in Botany, a genus so called by Linnæus, from *unus*, one, in consequence of the united glumes. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets many-flowered; flowers distich, lower ones abortive, consisting of a single palea, the rest hermaphrodite; glumes two-keeled, mutic, nearly equal; paleæ two, lower one carinately compressed, upper one bicarinated, the keels winged, the wings usually loose at apex, and diverging; scales two, bifid; stamens one to three; ovarium sessile, glabrous; styles two-terminal; stigmas plumose; caryopsis free.

Eight or ten species of *Uniola* are known; they are North American grasses, with broadish flat leaves, and branched panicles of pedicellate spikelets, which are compressed and articulated with the pedicels.

U'NION,
U'NIABLE,
U'NITE, v.
U'NITABLE,
U'NIT,
U'NITY,
U'NITEDLY,
U'NITER,
U'NITING, n.
U'NITIVE,
U'NITION,
U'NIFY, v.

Fr. *union*, *unir*; It. *unione*, *unire*; Sp. *union*, *unir*; Lat. *unire*, from *unus*; Gr. *εἷς*, one. (See ONE.) To unite,—

To be, or cause to be, or become —one; to collect, associate, to join —into one, into one or a single substance or body; to conjoin, to combine, to coalesce, to concur.

A unit is—one, sole, single thing.

Union,—the conjunction into one of more than one.

In an hote hervest. wenne ich hadde myn hele
And lymes to labore with. and lovede wel fare
And no dede to do. bote drynke and to slepe
In hele and in unite.

Piers Plouhman, p. 75.

Consider that my conning is dis-able
To write to you the figure *uniable*.

Imputed to Chaucer. *The Craft of Louers*.

Wherof men knowe redily
The high almighty trinitee,
Whiche is a god in *vnitee*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi.

They taste not the very true and sincere delectation, whiche groweth by a certayne *union* and perfect agreement, by the conjunction and ioyning together of our soules with almightie God.

Fisher. *A Godlie Treatise*, &c.

Than Benedyc aunswered and said: the *vnyon* of the churche I desyre, and I haue taken great payne therin.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 233.

Wherefore the English and French, with forces and mindes *united*, sayled ouer into Africa, who when they approached vnto the shore were repelled by the barbarians from landing.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 69.

The emperoure taryed vpon vii wekys and odde dayes in Englande, whiche after some wryters, was to thentent to set an *vnyte* and rest atwene the Frenshe kynge and kynge Henry.

Fabyan. *Chronycle. Anno* 1415.

For all the townes were in *vnite* and of one acorde agaynst hym.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 403.

Then her grace marched forward toward Gracious strete, where was erected a goodly pageant and a sumptuous, which was the *vnitinge* of the twoo houses of Yorke and Lancaster.

Fabyan. *Chronycle. Anno* 1558.

Excommunication cuts the refractory sinner from the communion or religious intercourse of the church; he is not to be reckoned as a brother, or a relative in our religious friendship and *union*.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. iv.

But body and spirit stand at such a distance in their essentiall compositions, that to suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution,

UNIO.
—
UNION.

UNION.

that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most absonous to our reasons. *Glanvil. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iii. sec. 3.

This was the cause of mens uniting themselves at the first in politique societies, which societies could not bee without government, nor government without a distinct kind of law from that which hath beene already declared.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 10.

The bigots of the popish party cried out against us vehemently, and enquired, where is your church of England, since you have no unity? for your ecclesiastic head of unity, your bishops, are gone.

Taylor. Sermon 4. vol. iii. To the Reader.

And yet it is without all peradventure that all laws which are commonly called natural are most reasonable, they are perfective of nature, unitive of societies, necessary to common life, and therefore most agreeable to reason.

Id. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. i.

Let then all the pretenders to peace, procure to simplify and unifie their desires by this single address to the will and order of God.

W. Montague. Devoute Essayes, part ii. Treatise 8.

Self-love and social at her birth began,

Union the bond of all things, and of man.

Pope. Essay on Man. Ep. 3.

[We were] ignorant that the time drew near, when the squadron would be separated never to unite again, and that this day of our passage was the last chearful day that the greatest part of us would ever live to enjoy.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. vi.

Now of substances also, there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as of a man or a sheep; the other of several of those put together, as an army of men, or flock of sheep; which collective ideas of several substances thus put together, are as much each of them one single idea, as that of a man, or an unit.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xii.

The great collective idea of all bodies whatsoever, signified by the name world, is as much one idea, as the idea of any the least particle of matter in it; it sufficing to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars.

Id. Ib. ch. xxiv.

From hence it follows, that the unity of God, is a true and real, not figurative unity.

Clarke. On the Attributes. Prop. 3.

Parts separated and disjoined, are to be brought together gently and equally, that they may touch one another, and so be prepared for union.

Wiseman. Surgery, book v. ch. i.

Let the bond

Of mutual firm accord, as heretofore,

Unite them, and let wealth and peace abound.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xxiv.

By some unitarians the scripture is acknowledged only in part. When this is the case, the debate ends at once: the trinitarian insists on the belief of the whole canonical body of scripture.

Gilpin. Sermons. Hint 90.

UNION, ACTS OF, between England and Scotland, and between Great Britain and Ireland. As the subject matter of these important acts has been already treated of in the historical department of this work, a very few words will here be necessary. Sir Edward Coke, in his fourth Institute, observes upon the great similarity between the laws of England and Scotland, and conjectures that the common law of each was originally the same, and the statute 1 James I., c. 1, declares, that "these two mighty, famous and ancient kingdoms" were formerly one. On the accession of that monarch, then James VI. of Scotland, to the throne of England, the crowns became united, and though an union of the kingdoms had been projected, still they remained separate and distinct for upwards of a century. In the reigns of Charles II. and James II. commissioners were appointed to treat with commissioners of Scotland concerning the Union, but the work was actually brought about in that of Queen Anne. The act 1 Anne, stat. 1, c. 14,

UNION.

ordained articles to be settled by commissioners for the Union of the two kingdoms, and other matters relating thereto, and by 5 Anne, c. 8, the Union itself was effected, England and Scotland thenceforth being termed Great Britain. With regard to Ireland, that, until the 1st of January, 1801, was a separate and distinct kingdom. In the year 1800, after a great debate in the Parliaments of both kingdoms, the Union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland was effected by the acts 39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 67, of the British Parliament, and by the 40 Geo. III., c. 38, of the Irish Parliament; and England, Scotland and Ireland were, from the 1st of January following, declared to be united into one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

UNION OF CHURCHES, in Law, is the combining and consolidating of two churches into one. It is also where one church is made subject to another, and one man is rector of both; and where a conventual church is made a cathedral. In the first case, if two churches were so mean that the tithes could not afford a competent provision for each incumbent, the ordinary, patron and incumbents might unite them at common law, before any statute was made for that purpose; and in such case it was agreed which patron should present first; for though, by the union, the incumbency of one church was lost, yet the patronage remained, and each patron might have a *quare impedit* upon a disturbance to present it in his turn. The licence of the king is not necessary to an union, as it is to the appropriation of advowsons; because an appropriation is a mortmain, and the patronage of the advowson is lost, and by consequence all first fruits and tenths, whereas in an union those consequences do not follow.

The three statutes in existence relating to unions of churches are the 37 Henry VIII. c. 21; the 17 Charles II. c. 3, and the 4 and 5 Will. and Mary, c. 12. By the first it was enacted that, with the assent of the ordinary, patron and incumbent, two churches lying not above a mile distant one from the other, and whereof the value of the one is not above 6*l.* a-year in the king's books of first fruits, may be united into one. By the Act of Charles II. it is declared that in cities and corporation towns, it shall be lawful for the bishop, patrons, and mayors or chief magistrates of the place to unite churches therein; but where the income of the churches united exceeds 100*l.* a-year, the major part of the parishioners are to consent to the same; and after the union made, the patrons of the churches united shall present by turns to that church only which shall be presentative, in such order as shall be agreed; and notwithstanding the union, each of the parishes shall continue distinct as to rates and charges, though the tithes are to be paid to the incumbent of the united church. A union made of churches of greater yearly value than mentioned in the 37 Hen. VIII. was held good at common law; and by the canon law, the ordinary with consent of the patron might make an union of churches, of what value soever; so by the statute with the assent of the king. The Act of William and Mary was passed on account of questions arising concerning repairs; for when two parochial churches were thus united, the reparations continued several, wherefore if either of these churches was demolished, the inhabitants of the parish in which the church was demolished were not obliged to contribute to the repairs of the other church. By this Act, therefore, it was directed that where any churches

UNION. have been united by virtue of 17 Cha. II. c. 3, and one of them is demolished; if the other church shall be out of repair, the parishioners of the parish whose church is down shall pay in proportion towards the charge of such repairs.

UNITED STATES.

UNION. FOR RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, see VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION.

UNI'PAROUS, bearing or bringing forth one at a birth, (*partus*.)

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their dayes, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. vi.

UNI'QUE, *n.* From *Fr. adj. unique*. Single, singular; one, only, alone.

The success, therefore, of Mahometanism stands not in the way of this important conclusion; that the propagation of Christianity, in the manner and under the circumstances in which it was propagated, is an *unique* in the history of the species.

Paley. Evidences of Christianity, part ii. ch. ix.

U'NISON, *n.* } *Fr. unisson, unissonant*; *It. uni-*

U'NISON, *adj.* } *sono.*

UNI'SONOUS. } One single sound; concurrence, concord, agreement of sound; generally—concord, agreement.

Not suffering her shrill waters, as they run,
Tun'd with a whistling gale in *unison*;
To tell as high they priz'd the border'd vale,
As the quick lennet or sweet nightingale.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. s. 2.

— All organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings, intermixt with voice
Choral or *unison*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, book vii.

And in all exigencies of his children, he is overcome with their complaints, and cannot hold out against their moanings; he may, as Joseph, seem strange for a while, but cannot act that strangeness long; his heart moves and sounds to theirs, gives the echo to their griefs and groans, as they say of two strings that are perfect *unisons*, touch the one the other also sounds.

Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ch. iii.

That both these parties [papists and puritans] should so exactly keep time together in troubling it [Government] if there were not something of peculiar harmony, or rather a kind of *unison* correspondence between them, requires a more than ordinary reach of understanding to conceive. *South. Sermon* 1. vol. vi.

A work which warms our passions, and hurries us on with the rapid vehemence of its style, may be read once or twice with pleasure; but it is the more tranquil style which is most frequently in *unison* with our minds. *Knox. Essay*, No. 28.

These apt notes (to sing the Psalms withall) were about 40 tunes of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.

Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 171.

UNISON.
—
UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES of North America, a confederated republic of many states, with local assemblies, privileges, and jurisdictions, under one elective head, chosen for effecting certain defined objects by the entire union, and acting with a general congress of deputies, the individuals forming which are sent from each state in proportion to the number of the people which they represent. The republic was formed in 1783, of colonial territory for ever wrested from the British crown, and divided into thirteen states, the independence of which was acknowledged by Great Britain, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Providence, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Subsequently to this treaty other territory was acquired by negotiation or purchase from France, Spain, and the Indian tribes, and the republic was classed in three grand divisions as follows:—

Territorial Divisions.

Southern States { Maryland.
Virginia.
Kentucky.
North Carolina.
Tennessee.
South Carolina.
Georgia.
Middle States. { New York.
New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.
Delaware.
North West Territory.

The New England States { Vermont.
New Hampshire.
Massachusetts.
Maine.
Rhode Island.
Connecticut.

New acquirements succeeded these divisions, and have given room to the following classification, which at present comprises the existing provinces of this vast republic, that now numbers 28 states and 1 district, so named, to which may be added Winconsin, making, in addition to the foregoing enumerated states, (the "North West Territory" being omitted,) the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida territory, with the district of Columbia. The population of all, except Winconsin, in 1830, was estimated at 13,860,702, including 2,009,043 slaves, as follow:—

	1790.	1810.	1830.	Slaves 1830.
New Hampshire	141,899	214,360	269,328	3
Massachusetts	378,717	472,040	610,408	1
Rhode Island	69,110	77,031	97,199	17
Connecticut	238,141	262,042	297,675	25
New York	340,120	959,949	1,918,688	75
Pennsylvania	434,373	810,091	1,348,233	403
New Jersey	184,139	249,555	320,823	2,254
Delaware	59,096	72,674	76,748	3,292
Maryland	319,728	380,546	447,040	102,994

UNITED
STATES.

STATES—continued.

UNITED
STATES.

Population.

	1790.	1810.	1830.	Slaves 1830.
District of Columbia	.	24,023	39,834	6,119
Virginia	748,308	974,622	1,211,405	469,757
North Carolina	393,751	555,500	737,987	245,601
South Carolina	249,073	415,115	581,185	315,401
Georgia	82,548	252,433	516,823	217,531
Vermont	85,416	217,713	280,652	.
Kentucky	73,077	406,511	687,917	165,213
Tennessee	.	261,727	681,904	141,603
Ohio	35,791	230,760	937,903	6
Louisiana	.	76,556	215,739	109,588
Indiana	.	24,520	343,031	3
Mississippi	.	40,352	136,621	65,659
Illinois	.	12,282	157,455	747
Alabama	.	20,845	309,527	117,549
Maine	96,540	228,705	399,455	2
Missouri	.	20,845	140,455	25,091
Arkansas	.	.	30,388	4,576
Michigan	.	4,762	31,639	32
Florida Territory	.	.	34,730	15,501
Total	3,929,827	7,239,814	12,860,702	2,009,043

Population.

This much may suffice for the population of the United States in 1830; but as the population doubles itself in twenty-five years, and in 1791 was reckoned at 3,929,827, including 697,697 slaves, this would give 7,900,000 for the population of these states in 1816. In 1830, with the additional territory, the population reached 12,860,702 by a census then taken; this makes the probable number in 1841 about 16,500,000, reckoning according to the estimated rate of increase.

Superficies. The foregoing population is spread over a territory so great, that the number of persons to each square mile is very inconsiderable. When the superficies was confined to the designation of the New England, Middle and Southern states, as already remarked, it was computed to contain a million of square miles, or 589,000,000 acres of land, and 51,000,000 of water: to this computation are now to be added the additional territories and states mentioned afterwards, an extent of surface truly enormous, as may be judged from its being nearly 1,100 miles from North to South, and from the Columbia River in the Pacific to the boundary of New Brunswick on the Atlantic, fully 3,500 miles from East to West. Except a portion belonging to New Mexico, which, on the South-West of Louisiana, trenches upon the angle, it stretches down below the 30th degree of latitude, and one half is very little known.

Extent.

Besides the European population, or the descendants of emigrants from England, and those continually entering and taking up their abode in the Union from foreign nations, there is within the limits of the United States a numerous body of aboriginal Indians. One or two tribes of these have taken to cultivate the ground, and are rapidly intermingling with the white population, so that they must soon disappear. Other tribes have been annihilated, by the vices and diseases introduced among them by civilized men, having been induced to cede their hunting-lands to the United States government for

annual sums of money, payment in goods, and frequently by unjust means. The number of these tribes yet in Indian existence, from the St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to number about 50,000 souls. There were, East of the Mississippi, 28 different nations known to be the inhabitants of the states, the most noted of which were the Cherokees, Chicasaws, Chactaws, Creeks, Delawares, Miamis, Illinois, Outagamis, Sioux, Chipewas, Outawas, Wyandots, and the Six Nations to the West of the Mississippi. The number of tribes is not ascertained, although a considerable number have been seen and are recognized by name between the Great River and the Rocky Mountains which run almost parallel with the shores of the Pacific. The first colonists found the present states each with its tribe or tribes of occupants. Thus Maryland was inhabited by the Susquehannoes, who were afterwards destroyed by the Iroquois assisted by four nations, the Nauticoelas, Canoes, Tateloos, and Monekans. The last survivors of the Iroquois have been seen recently begging alms for their support. The Aberginians resided in Massachusetts. The Mohigans lived between the Thames and Connecticut rivers. No trace of the Lenapes who received William Penn now exists. The Pequods and the Narragansets, the last a most ingenious race, who furnished 2000 warriors in 1675; the Womponags, whose chief Massasoiet gave his name to Massachusetts;—these and other tribes are all now nearly extinct. In Virginia, the Powhattans, Manohoces and Monacans were found, and to them belonged a territory of 8000 square miles; yet of forty powerful tribes there, not as many individuals remain to witness the extinction of their races by the Europeans. In almost all the other states, the history of the Indians has terminated in a similar manner; no treaties with them are observed, particularly in the South, and they are driven off their hunting-lands, their own property, and forced from their own soil and the tombs of their fathers

UNITED into more remote wilds by the superior power of the STATES. whites, whose law towards them is that of power alone.

Coloniza-
tion.

The colonization of America, first attempted unsuccessfully by the gallant Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, was begun successfully in 1608, by the foundation of James Town on James River, more correctly the Powhatten River, and the same year the French colonized Quebec. It was in 1620 that the town of Plymouth, the first place in New England, was successfully founded, and five years afterwards the first cattle ever seen there were imported from England. This colony was in fact the leader of all the others, and thus comprised New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, and subsequently Rhode Island, as well as Massachusetts. Under the name of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New England, a plan of the Indian tribes having been discovered for their extirpation, an alliance for defence was formed, and the idea of a congress had birth, in two commissioners who were delegated from each colony, annually chosen, and considered as the representatives of the colonies of New England. The powers delegated to these representatives were nearly the same as some others called Articles of Confederation, agreed upon by the United States in 1678. They subsisted until 1686, when a commission from the tyrant James II. annulled them all except that of Connecticut. The civil wars appear to have interrupted the progress of colonization for a time. Under the previous reign, principally in consequence of religious persecution, 21,000 persons emigrated in 298 vessels. In the reign of Charles II. the Dutch took possession of the country adjacent to the Hudson River, discovered by and so called from the unfortunate navigator of that name, and they erected forts. They built a town called New Amsterdam, and traded with the Indians for furs. Charles II., on the dispute breaking out with Holland, sent an expedition, and, taking possession of New Amsterdam, transferred it to his brother, and named it *New York*. The principal fort erected by the Dutch, called Orange, was then named Albany. A part of the territory thus taken from the Dutch was ceded by the Duke of York to other proprietors, and styled *New Jersey*. *Maryland* was granted by charter from Charles I. to Baron Baltimore of Ireland, in 1632, and colonized with persecuted catholic gentlemen of rank and fortune, in the hope of liberty of conscience. The government was then vested in the proprietary, all which was changed by the result of the war of the revolution, when the government was assumed by the province and the estates of the heir of Lord Baltimore confiscated. *Vermont* began to be settled in 1764. *Delaware* was colonized by the Lord De la War, who was instrumental in founding the colony of *Virginia*. This last was colonized by charter dated 1606, granted by James I. to a body of gentlemen, for what was styled the "first or Southern colony of Virginia." The second or Northern was composed of individuals belonging to Plymouth, Bristol, and Exeter, and was really the colony of New England, but at that time all the colonies in North America were known under the general name of Virginia, which was bestowed upon them in honour of Queen Elizabeth. *Carolina* was colonized next after Maryland by some adventurers who emigrated thither from Massachusetts and settled near Cape Fear, and the complete settlement of the state was completed by a charter from Charles II., obtained, under the ridiculous pretence of propagating the gospel among the Indians, by some of the rapacious courtiers of that time.

They thus, under a false plea, managed to obtain a grant of an immense country lying between the 31° and 36° of latitude, and in 1663 this was made a province under the name of *Carolina*, the Duke of Albemarle, Lords Clarendon, Craven, Berkeley, Ashley, Sir G. Carteret, Sir J. Colleton and Sir W. Berkley being made absolute lords proprietors for ever, save in their allegiance to the crown. *Pennsylvania* was colonized by William Penn, who had already purchased a portion of New Jersey. He petitioned Charles II. in 1680, for a grant of lands lying North of the Delaware, to compensate him for a debt due to him from the crown, stating that, by settling a province, he might in time be able to repay his claim himself. Penn endeavoured to guard against the exertions of the royal prerogative by a clause exempting from taxation upon that sole authority; this the law-officers of the crown would not allow to pass. At last this difficulty was overcome by its being stipulated, on the king's behalf, by himself and for his successors,—“that no custom or other contribution shall be laid on the inhabitants or their estates, unless by the consent of the proprietary, or governor, or assembly, or by Act of Parliament in England.” In 1681 the charter was granted. *Georgia* was colonized by General Oglethorpe, under a Parliamentary grant in 1733. By the end of 1734, in all 800 colonists had been sent out, and the colony rapidly increased, while a further sum of money was granted it by Parliament for public works. *Kentucky* was first settled by Daniel Boon, at the town of Boonsborough, in 1769, but even in 1775 the colonists had not completely established themselves, since for several years afterwards they had great difficulty in maintaining themselves against the Indians. *Tennessee* was not permanently settled until 1774. *Ohio* was first colonized by 47 persons from Massachusetts in 1788, and admitted to the Union in 1802. *Indiana* was received into the Union in 1816, having then 60,000 inhabitants, and about the same time the states of *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, *Missouri*, *Illinois*, and *Louisiana*, principally taken out of the ceded territory of Louisiana obtained of France in 1803, and further divided into the *Arkansas* and the *Missouri* states. *Florida*, a territory not yet admitted to the dignity of a state, was ceded by the Spaniards to the United States. *Michigan*, on the borders of the lake of that name, is but recently begun to be peopled. The district of *Columbia* consists of a portion of two other states, taken for the purpose of forming a territory round Washington, the capital of America; it is only ten miles square.

The constitutions of the states differ from each other as Citizen-well as the title in holding the land: for, in the state of ship. Maine, persons who have purchased real estates during alienage, and who become naturalized, are entitled to hold as natural born citizens; and aliens who intend to become citizens, and die before admission, may bequeath the same. Alien widows of citizens are entitled to dower; and aliens may claim a share of an estate. In Vermont, every person who settles, and takes an oath of allegiance, is entitled to all the political privileges of that state. After one year's residence he may hold, will, and devise real estate, but cannot be elected to any government office until after two years' residence. In Massachusetts, an alien woman may take dower, and aliens may claim a distributive share of an estate. In Connecticut, the superior court, on the petition of a foreigner who has resided in the state six months, may empower such

UNITED
STATES.

UNITED STATES.

person to receive and hold land for all purposes, as if he were a citizen. Aliens who come to reside in any town in the state gain a settlement by the vote of the inhabitants, or consent of the civil authority, or select men of the town. In New York, lands may be taken and held in fee by aliens, and they may sell, mortgage and devise (but not demise or lease the same) as if they were native citizens. This power continues for six years after taking the oath; and if an alien die within that period, his heirs, being inhabitants of the United States, take by descent, as if he had been a citizen. An alien who has not declared his intention to become a citizen cannot become an executor. In New Jersey, the restraints upon aliens holding real estate are entirely removed. In Pennsylvania, alien friends may purchase real estate not exceeding 5,000 acres, and may have and hold the same equally with natural born citizens. They may also hold or dispose of real estate, by will or otherwise, in as ample a manner as citizens. In Delaware, aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens are capable of holding and devising lands as if they were citizens. The alien kindred of such aliens, if residing in the state, may take under the intestate law. In Maryland, aliens residing in the state may hold and devise property as if they were citizens, provided they declare their intention to become citizens within one year after possessing such property, and become citizens within one year after the probationary five years shall have expired. If an alien die before such time, and even before he make his declaration, and within the year, his lands descend as if he were a citizen. In Virginia, alien friends, after making declaration of their intention to become citizens, may hold and devise lands and real estate as if they were citizens. But the persons to whom they devise or will the property must reside in the state within five years. In North Carolina it is similar to Virginia. In South Carolina the law is the same as in New York. In Georgia, alien friends who declare and enrol their names in the office of the superior court, possess the same rights with regard to property as citizens, if resident. But no alien can be an executor or administrator. In Tennessee, when any person dies intestate without issue, and possessed of real or personal estate, it descends to such persons as are next of kin resident within the United States, to the perpetual exclusion of aliens. In Kentucky, alien friends who reside in the Commonwealth two years may, after that period, during the continuance of their residence, receive, hold, and pass real estate as citizens. In Indiana, alien friends may hold real estates as citizens, on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States. In Missouri, aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may hold and dispose of real estates as citizens. In Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana, the disabilities of aliens to take, hold and transmit real property are entirely removed. But aliens not resident in any part of the United States are subject in the last mentioned state to pay a duty of ten per cent. on all sums which may be due to them as heirs, legatees, or donees. In Alabama, the regulations for aliens holding property are similar to those of Georgia. In Arkansas, nearly all the disabilities of aliens are removed; Wisconsin and Florida are, as yet, only territories. In them aliens may hold, sell, or will property, either real or personal.

Climate.

The climate of America is extremely varied, particularly on the east of the River Mississippi. In New

England, and on the shores of the Atlantic, the extremes of heat and cold are very considerable, sometimes 30° and more in a few hours, indeed very far beyond any thing experienced in the Old World in the same parallel of latitude. In New England, the North-West, West, and South-West are the prevalent winds; the East and North-East are disagreeable, and blow very frequently in the spring. The thermometer descends to 25° below zero, and rises in summer to 100° . In the Middle states, the temperature is more variable, and the transitions from heat to cold very rapid, while in the Southern the heats are long and intense, and storms, thunder and lightning are frequent. The Western states bordering upon the Mississippi have a better temperature, it being far more equable. Thus in Kentucky snow very seldom falls deep, or lies long upon the ground. The winter does not begin until Christmas, is always over in three months, and seldom lasts longer than two. Fahrenheit seldom rises above 80° , or falls below 35° , and the changes of the seasons are gradual. Summer continues until the middle of October, and mild autumn weather until Christmas. Spring begins at the end of February, and in March the buds begin, so that by the middle of April the foliage of the forest is fully expanded, which is a fortnight earlier than in Virginia or Maryland. The heat of Georgia and West Florida is very great, while the winters are mild, the thermometer ranging in winter from 40° to 60° , and in summer from 76° to 90° . The summer South winds are remarkably unhealthy; the East wind is warmest in winter and coolest in summer. Snow is observed to fall frequently in Virginia, and after a warm day in the North-East, ice is frequently found over the ponds at night. Even in New York, in lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$, the rivers are frozen sometimes for four months in the year, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable. The climate mends upon crossing the Alleghany chain of mountains, and to the West becomes much more temperate, offering nothing like the extremes experienced to the Eastward as far as the ocean. On the shores of the Ohio, the temperature is equable and the shores healthy, except where there are marshes or swamps, when the intermittent fever makes its appearance, the same that, no doubt, in the more intense heats to the Southward, and about New Orleans in particular, is increased by the more potent solar influence and ranker vegetation to a degree of intensity bordering upon and frequently changing into the common yellow fever, so fatally experienced there at particular times when the season is most propitious for its development. At Mobile, which may serve within a very trifling difference for all the territory bordering upon the ocean in the more Southern states, the temperature is high, so that maize not planted until July will fully ripen. In the shade, at the middle of April, the thermometer ranges, between midnight and noon, from 71° to 80° ; in May, from 67° to 80° ; in June from 70° to 90° ; in July, from 74° to 94° , the mean of July is 85° ; in August 87° ; in September the range is from 78° to 92° , the mean about 84° ; in January the thermometer has been known as low as 34° at 8 A.M. and 52° at noon, while some days in February it has ranged from 62° to 79° , the coldest day being 43° and 56° respectively, while on a very hot February day it has been known to be 71° in the shade. The warmest day in March is often 86° . The peach blossom is generally gone by the 2nd of April. Such a climate, and there is a vast extent of it in the South of the United States,

UNITED STATES.

Temperature.

UNITED STATES.

must be unfavourable, amid swamps and marshes, to human life. Bilious fevers are common, and on the banks of rivers and edges of marshes, none but negroes can safely take up a residence. The white inhabitants can only be found in health upon the loftiest elevations of the surface.

Antiquities.

Vestiges of inhabitants possessed of different habits from the existing Indian tribes are visible in some of the Western states. In the state of Ohio, which is about as large as Ireland, and North of the river of that name, there are remnants of encampments, respecting which modern Indian tradition is silent. These military works, for military they evidently are, consist of ramparts and mounds overgrown by forests, beneath which reposes a depth of vegetable mould nearly equal to that on the surrounding surface of the country. They are scattered over the whole surface of that state more particularly, and covered by some of the finest and oldest timber of the denser forests. About half a mile from the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, one of these works, called "the Tower," incloses a square of about forty acres. What is left of the wall or mound is six and ten feet high, and from twenty-five to thirty wide at the base, with three openings like gateways on each side, that in the centre on each side of the square being largest. From the centre outlet on one side are parallel walls, 231 feet distant from each other, and still twenty-one feet high on the inside, though outside only a fourth part of the height; thus forming a passage which extends 360 feet in length towards lower ground, once, it is probable, to the bank of the river, increasing in height as they descend. The bottom is crowned in the centre in the manner of a well made turnpike road. Within the centre square of the encampment are smaller forts in the angles, together with circular mounds apparently defending the openings. One of these, outside the smallest of the internal forts, measures 115 feet in circumference, and is even now 30 feet high, surrounded with a ditch five feet deep and 15 wide, and defended by a parapet four feet high, through which is an opening 20 feet wide. Bones have been found in the mounds, arrow-heads, earthenware, and plates of copper that seemed to be parts of armour. Yet these walls are not comparable to some about 90 miles further off. Trees whose concentric circles have numbered nearly a thousand years have been discovered growing upon decayed stumps of others that were eight or nine feet in diameter, lying upon these wrecks of the labour of extinct races. None of the modern Indian tribes possess in their belligerent resources the remotest resemblance to such arts of defence. Their whole system of warfare is offensive and utterly at variance with them. These banks of the Ohio no Europeans had ever visited, and if the ancestors of Montezuma from the South penetrated so far from Mexico, it is difficult to account for the utter extinction of all traces of them over the vast tract which intervenes between the torrid frontier of the Mexican empire, and the temperate North shore of the Ohio, over which space no such encampments are reputed to exist. That an unknown people, who had made progress in the art of defence very superior to the modern Indians, did once inhabit this part of the United States, remote from the ocean, and its relics buried beneath forests that for ages were untrodden but by the bear and buffalo, and the solitary step of the Indian hunters, is all that can now be affirmed with certainty. Extinct animal races are also discovered, relics of the mammoth are common, and are

most frequently found near salt-springs where animals still resort to lick the salt. UNITED STATES.

The American descendant of Europeans is strongly tinctured by the habits and climate in the North and South of the states. In New England, where industry alone can thrive, and the climate is severe, where the love of thrift extinguishes the love of pleasure, and sobriety and religion have a dominant influence, the manners of the early English settlers still prevail, and in remoter districts are said to be little dissimilar from what they were in the days of Cromwell and the first Stuarts. Coldness and reserve, strictness of manners and a zeal for religion often little tempered by discretion, conceal at the same time many solid virtues, and mark the resolute character of the men who sought freedom in the woods, and fought out a republic. The Southern American, on the other hand, employs others to do his work, makes his life one of dissipation and pleasure, falls into immoralities which the New Englander regards with horror, and in a climate where indulgence accelerates the stroke of death, lives as if he were to live for ever. The love of liberty too is less felt in the southern than in the northern states, for there the plague-spot of slavery marks both white and black.

The rivers and lakes of the United States are numerous and important. In size they are among the largest in the world. The Missouri, rising far towards the Rocky Mountains in the West, runs more than 2000 miles before it falls into the Mississippi unbroken by rapids, and navigable the whole way. The Mississippi, which is said to rise in lat. $48^{\circ} 16'$ N. long. $23^{\circ} 17'$ W., and to be navigable for 300 miles above the falls of St. Anthony in lat. 45° N., here only, according to some authorities, assumes its Indian name, which means the "Father of Waters." From the falls of St. Anthony to the mouth of the Missouri, it runs 870 miles, receiving the river St. Croix, navigable 200 miles; the Sotoux, 80; the Buffalo, 100; the Black river, 100; the Winconsin, 300; the Rivière de la Moine, 50; the Rivière de la Roche, and the Illinois, 450; then follows the Missouri, navigable for 2000, about 25 miles below the Illinois, and having a course of nearly 3000 miles. After this junction, the "Father of Rivers" becomes turbid, but has 15 feet of water to where it receives the Ohio, which is three-quarters of a mile broad at its mouth, formed by the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburgh, 1,188 miles distant. Below the junction of the Ohio to New Orleans, the Mississippi runs 1,009 miles more, and receives many more large rivers, among them the St. Thomas, Osage, the White river, the Arkansas, navigable 800 miles, with a course of 2,200; the Yazoo, Red river, Big Black river, and many others. Except a small portage of four miles, there is a water-communication by the Mississippi and Illinois, from the ocean at the mouths of the Mississippi, in the Gulf of Florida, to Lake Michigan, and from thence by Lake Superior, and the lakes through the canal, round the Falls of Niagara, to Quebec and the ocean by the St. Lawrence, or into the heart of the United States by rivers or canals which fall into the lakes. Besides the St. Lawrence river, which is the outlet of the great lakes, some partly and others wholly within the limits of the United States, up which the tide ascends for 400 miles, falling into the sea with a mouth 90 miles wide, receiving numerous lesser rivers, there is the Connecticut river, which falls into the Atlantic in the Eastern part of the United States, Rivers and lakes.

Manners.

UNITED STATES.

Rivers.

separating in its course the states of Vermont and New Hampshire from Lower Canada, navigable for 50 miles only, but having a course of 300. The Hudson river, in New York, running North and South, and navigable for sloops to Albany, above which the tide flows, being 160 miles from New York. The Mohawk, which empties itself into the Hudson after a course of 110 miles. The Delaware, navigable for a 74 gun ship 120 miles from the sea, and for large vessels to the Trenton Falls, 35 miles higher, its course for canvas being 300 miles. The Susquehannah, in the state of Pennsylvania, afterwards forming the noble bay called the Chesapeak, in Maryland and Virginia. The Skuyskill, falling into the Delaware. The Potomac in Virginia, rising near the Allegany Mountains, up which the tide flows from the Chesapeak for 400 miles, when it ceases to be navigable from rapids; it receives in its course the Shenandoah, a considerable river. Other rivers in the Eastern states are the Roanoke, James, Rappahannock, York, and Great Kenaway, Pedee, Savannah, Alatamaha, which flow into the Atlantic. The Apalachicola, the Alabama, Pearl and other large rivers which flow into the Gulf of Mexico; while the rivers which empty themselves into the larger streams are numerous and of great length of course, such as the Tennessee, Cumberland, Wabash, and Miami, forming the most wonderful inland navigation on the globe. Nor are the lakes less extensive in proportion, some being divided, as those of Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, with Canada, or as Michigan and Champlain, wholly within the United States territory. Lake Superior is 380 miles long, and 120 broad; Lake Huron 800 miles in circuit, and Michigan 270 miles long, by 60 broad; Ontario and Erie are nearly the same in size, being about 400 miles in circuit; Lake Champlain is 78 miles long, and varying from 3 to 14 in width. Besides lakes, there are large swamps only partially covered with water, which is seen near their centre, while a vast circumference around is a species of marsh. Such are the Dismal Swamp in Curritock county in Virginia, and the Great Dismal Swamp. This last extends from North to South about 30 miles by 10 wide, and is partly in Virginia state, and partly in North Carolina; and from it five considerable rivers flow, their sources being beneath this vast bog which trembles beneath the feet, every impression from which is filled with water as soon as made. The borders of the swamp are overgrown with bamboo briars 10 or 12 feet high; and trees of great density of foliage render some part of the tract such a mass of deep shade, that neither bird, beast, reptile, nor insect are found to inhabit it, the air being full of noxious vapour from the slime beneath propagating miasma. In the centre is a lake, called Drummond's Lake, seven miles long. In East Florida, another extensive swamp exists, called "Ekanfanoka Swamp."

Mountains.

The mountains of the United States of North America are not remarkable for their elevation. The most important are those denominated the Apalachian range, which extends from South-West to North-East, commencing on the North of Georgia, through the Western territory of Virginia, being, with its collateral branches, from 70 to 150 miles wide, and proceeding through Pennsylvania and across the Hudson river, until the main branch terminates in New Brunswick, in all occupying a space of 900 miles in length. The collateral branches are the Cumberland, Bald, White Oak, Black,

and Stone Mountains. This range is also denominated the Allegany, though this name is more properly confined to the Northern part of a central range which divides the Atlantic rivers from the Western waters. Their height no where exceeds 3000 feet. On the extreme South, the Apalachians give rise to several rivers, as to the Saluda, which falls into the Sanpee, and to the Apalachicola. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers have their sources among them, and more Westerly the Alabama and the Ohio itself through the Monongahela and Allegany rivers, which are fed from the Western side. Even the rocks of Niagara are supposed to be a branch from the chains of this vast range, which divides the waters which fall into the Atlantic from those which run into the Mississippi. The blue ridge of this range traverses Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and forms the high lands broken at West Point on the Hudson river. The mountains of this ridge are little more than a range of very high hills. They are not seen until approached very near, and their ascent is gradual, but the ravines among them are very deep and precipitous, so as to bar all passage across them. The summits form a line with none of the variation common with hills in general, and their rugged sides are next the Mississippi, or more correctly face the West. In one place the ridge is broken, at a place called Wind Gap; for nearly a mile in width, tremendously rugged, and the lower parts appearing to have been subjected to the action of water for a long period of time. Through this it is supposed the River Delaware once ran, though now it passes about 15 miles off to the North-West by another fissure in the ridge. These form probably the most connected ridge of mountains on the globe, and in one place they afford the grandest scene that can be conceived, just where the Potowmac and Shenandoah meet, and flow through this pass to the Westward. Near Keyssel the Blue Mountains have a lateral ridge, called the Peaked Mountains, which extend about 60 miles, until lost in the Allegany range. In the division of the range between the James and Staunton rivers, are other peaks, which some aver are the highest in North America, but it is supposed this is an error, and that they do not reach above 2400 feet. These ridges throw out lateral ranges of trifling elevation, covered with a red soil and extremely fruitful. Ochre and mundic are discovered in them. The rocks throughout the whole chain are granite for the most part, and extremely beautiful. Freestone and feldspar also occur in them, and a grey rock containing magnesia. No limestone is found on the Eastern side, but on the West it runs along the whole ridge of the Blue Mountains, divided into beds which pass in the same direction as the mountains and sea coast, from North-East to South-West. Iron and copper, and near Wilksbarra iron and coal occur, plentifully. Oyster shells are found petrified in abundance, and entire oyster banks, one 50 acres in extent, containing a different oyster from the common, and much larger, are seen 60 miles from the ocean. The North Mountains, Endless Mountains, Jackson's or Warm Spring Mountains, and others close to ridges of small account, shoot out from the Alleganies, not far from where the Blue Ridge joins them. North of the Potowmac, they take the name of the Tuscarora, and contain not only at their bases, but on their tops, immense masses of schist, with the impressions of numberless varieties of shells. On the North and North-East these branches of the Alleganies may be traced to

UNITED STATES.

Mountains.

UNITED
STATES.
Mountains.

the Catskill and Oneida ridges. The main range of the Allegany, that is, the central range, is unbroken by any river. All those hitherto spoken of as caused by water are lateral ridges. The road across the central ridge is very steep and covered with enormous stones.

The Allegany divides, in the Southern portion of Virginia, into Peter's Mountains, which unite it with the Cumberland and Great Western range, and the main ridge which comes up through South Carolina. Here occur numerous subordinate ranges, including the Laurel Mountains and a double ridge called the Chestnut. The Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee are intersected with vast beds of ferruginous schist, the laminæ exceedingly friable. On the Eastern side of the chain at Knoxville, there are iron and lead mines. West of the Laurel Mountains, through the whole of Kentucky, the base is calcareous stone covered with vegetable mould. On the banks of the Kentucky and other rivers, this limestone is discovered 300 feet thick, and unbroken. The Laurel Mountains, except some petty elevations, are the Western limits of the Allegany chain. Some of these smaller elevations border the Ohio in the State of Virginia, and the left bank of that river rises in some places to 900 and 1,200 feet.

In the district of Maine, elevations occur called the Land's Height, which extend to the head of the Connecticut river, and unite with the White Mountains in New Hampshire; the highest mountains in New England are visible 60 or 80 miles off; their elevation does not exceed 3,000 feet. The Green Mountains extend from the borders of Lower Canada to the Hudson's river, terminating at Housatonic. Other mountainous tracts are met with on the Western shore of Lake Champlain. The Catskill Mountains stretch North-West and South-East from Schare to Hudson's river. On the Southern extremity of New York are the highlands which confine the Hudson river, and render its course one of the most beautiful in the world. All of the more elevated of these last mountain elevations are composed of granite; the others of schist in different states of perfectness, of slate, feldspar, hard sandstone, and calcareous stone of different degrees of purity. About nine miles from New York a good copper-mine has been worked; the ore is found in a species of sandstone and sometimes in pudding-stone.

Of the mountains in the country Westward of the Mississippi, in the territory of the United States, very little is known that can be substantiated. The Southern and South-Western part of the United States is generally level, or only elevated to a trifling degree in a few sites. Vast tracts on both shores of the Mississippi are so level as to be continually overflowed by that mighty river upon its rising, and towards its mouth the banks raised by the river on each shore, in the likeness of ridges, carry the waters above the plains on both sides, until becoming overflowed a deluge spreads over them, depositing at its subsidence millions of timber trees brought down by the Mississippi and Missouri, in a course of 3,000 miles, the contributions of their own and the vast tributary rivers which flow into them. Upon the retirement of the waters, the vast beds of timber, thus left, becoming heavy, water-soaked, and buried in slime, form strata of coal, it is presumable, for future generations of men, when the earth's surface is more elevated over them, and half the Gulf of Florida becomes dry land. In the Southern part of the United States, more than in the Northern, there is evidence of a much later

formation of the land than in the Old World, every thing being marked with the evidence of rapid progression. The shores of Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, bordering upon the ocean, are vast swamps with very little elevation above the oceanic level. Volney, in his observations upon America, suggests, from the appearance of the surface in the Western part of the United States, that the whole country from a range of mountains below the Falls of Niagara as far as Pittsburgh, bordering upon Lake Erie, comprising portions of the Ohio and Pennsylvania states, was once an immense lake, and that by some convulsion of nature, the barrier of hills was rent to the base, and the waters drained off, while the floods entering from the higher grounds formed the present Ohio river.

In Louisiana, between 34° and 35° of latitude, on a Hot creek which falls into the Ouachitta river, there are hot springs. Hot springs situated in the midst of a country which is marked by volcanic appearances of considerable activity. This is the only part of the states where such appearances have been witnessed. One of the mountains has been seen in a state of eruption, and lava observed to flow from it, which was accompanied by an explosion, and the sensation of an earthquake. These springs are said to reach the boiling point, and meat is speedily cooked in them. The waters are observed to diminish in dry seasons, and increase their quantity in wet ones. Some state their heat at only 150° of Fahrenheit in place of 212°, the boiling point. The number of springs is six; trees grow near them, having their roots continually exposed to a heat of 130°. In this part of the states there are vast natural prairies or meadows, producing strong, thick herbage, utterly destitute of trees, which is supposed to arise from the Indian custom of setting fire to the grass in dry seasons, and thus destroying any that might chance to sprout up.

The agricultural produce of the United States, North and South, seems to be marked in growth by the course of the Ohio river, in the same way as we distinguished the character of the cultivation of the soil, through the line of slave employment. In Kentucky and Tennessee begin the culture of tobacco to a large breadth, and in the Southern part at about 37° Fahrenheit. Cotton and rice are raised down quite to the Gulf of Florida, together with all kinds of produce which are naturalized in low marshy hot districts, not at all favourable to the health of man. North of the Ohio, wheat is grown of excellent quality, and in great abundance, as well as maize. The line of the Ohio towards Pittsburgh, carried across the Eastern states to the Atlantic, about the parallel of 39° 50', marks the division between the free and slave states throughout the whole empire. In the Eastern states the climate is more in extremes, and less favourable to agriculture than in the Western. East of the Hudson river is the worst agricultural division of the Eastern states. The ground is rocky and the soil of little depth. The seasons are severe and the springs ungenial. Near the banks of the Hudson the soil improves. Yet this unpromising tract was the leader of American freedom, being inhabited by the industrious, hardy New England race. As the Westward is approached, the land gains in fertility, although the climate is still severe and extremely fluctuating. In Ohio and Indiana the climate is more uniform and temperate. The productions of the soil are mostly those of the mother country throughout these Northern states, with the addition of maize and tobacco. In the Southern states

UNITED
STATES.

Agriculture.

UNITED STATES.

Cotton.

cotton, rice, sugar, flax and indigo are the principal productions. Cotton is grown principally in the states bordering on the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The cotton crop is generally ready in October for the merchants who export it, many of whom reside in New Orleans. The product of the cotton harvest, upon the average, is about 445,000,000lbs., valued at 36,191,105 dollars, the largest quantities being produced in the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, the two former producing not less than 85,000,000lbs. each, the last 75,000,000lbs. The agriculture of America can only extend itself in a soil yet unbroken by man, and continual sales of land in a state of nature are taking place tendered by the government to purchasers. In 1836 no less than 25,000,000 of dollars were received for lands so disposed of. The trees which cover such lands very thickly all over the American continent are "girdled," that is, the tree is cut deeply into all round, the operation causing it to die immediately. Corn is then harrowed in between the trees, which are left to decay and fall by their own weakness: in other cases the land is cleared by cutting down the tree a foot or two from the ground, and burning the trunks and branches if not wanted for other purposes. The stumps are left for a year or two, until they are decayed sufficiently to be removed by horses or oxen pulling them out of the ground. A very small portion of land comparatively is cleared away and got at once into a state fit for perfect husbandry management. Wheat sown in this mode will return from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Oats, barley, rye, pease, Indian corn, and potatoes, in addition to wheat, are the staple crops of the farmer in the Northern states. Turnips in many places return well, and artificial grasses are attended to where the situation will admit, with much success. The United States is not a country of pasturage so much as of tillage, although in some of the states there are extensive natural meadows covered with herbage, and admirably adapted to the purpose of the grazier. Where these occur, they are generally brought into tillage, as they save the labour and expense of clearing off the timber. The labour of the agriculturist is various and severe. He buys his land in the forest state, erects a hut of logs, clearing away the underwood with his bill-hook, and burning it. The trees are then cut down, and into lengths of 20 feet, morticed at the angles and laid upon each other horizontally, until the height of eight feet is attained, one gable end being built up of stone or mud, containing a fire-place. Clay or moss is put into the interstices of the logs to exclude the wind. The roof is made of thin boards called shingle, laid upon rafters in the common mode. The floor is either the natural earth, or a portion next the hearth is flagged, and the rest boarded. A stool or two, a few pots and pans, a mattress, blankets, and a coverlid, complete the furniture of the settler until he has brought into cultivation a tolerable portion of land, and has a good return of crops, when he proceeds to build a more substantial dwelling, and to rally round him some of the comforts of civilized man. A group of settlers in a spot where local circumstances invite forms a village, which, if well situated near a river or place of traffic, grows into a town, and thus congregations of settlers form places that become important in the state where they arise, having an origin wholly dissimilar from those towns which are marked out for a population beforehand, and beginning with the necessary depots of stores and town buildings, invite the settler, generally the

mechanic or dealer, to take up his abode within their precincts. Such is the general picture of the advance of the frontier settlers to the Westward, one continually "locating," as it is termed, in the solitude of the forest beyond the other, rolling forward like an ocean wave. Already the Mississippi is passed, and a line of states is absorbed into the Union, on the Western shore; and thus state after state will continue to be formed until the Pacific, nearly 3,000 miles distant, limits the tide of human existence, and forces it to condense and cultivate less rudely than when labour is dear, and land comparatively of small value.

While the agriculture of the United States is the great trust of the people, there is no lack of commercial enterprise. The produce of the land is a marketable commodity of great importance, given in exchange for the manufactured goods of foreign countries, of which the Americans stand in need from their population being too scanty to afford the requisite number of mechanics. The land demands the attention of all the manual power that can be spared, and returns the larger profit. The articles of export are the produce of the American waters, such as fish and oil; of the forests, timber, ashes, furs, pitch and similar things; and agricultural produce. From 1803 to 1830, the agricultural productions formed about three quarters of the value of the whole exports, but since 1830 the proportion has been greatly increased by the enormous augmentation in the growth of cotton. Thus in Alabama in 1821, cotton to the value of 108,960 dollars only was exported: in 1838 the value had increased to the enormous amount of 9,688,244 dollars: in other Southern cotton-growing states the income was proportionally great. Taking the increase from 1814 to 1838, the total quantity of cotton cultivation has augmented from 70,000,000lbs. to 445,000,000lbs.; the value from 2,683,000 dollars in 1814, to 36,191,105 dollars in 1838. In 1837-8 Great Britain alone took from the United States 1,165,155 bales of cotton, averaging 372lbs. per bale, or 433,437,660lbs; France in that year took 321,480 bales; other countries 88,994, and America herself consumed 246,063 bales. The average return of the cotton crop for five years, or from 1833-4 to 1837-8, was 1,408,961 bales. This amount of one article of agricultural produce has no doubt continued to increase in quantity and value. The ocean produce constitutes about one thirtieth of the value of the United States exports, and those of the forests one eighteenth. The exports of the United States in 1800 were in value 70,971,780 dollars, and in 1836, the highest of any subsequent year to 1838 inclusive, they were 128,663,040 dollars. The imports in 1836 were 189,980,035 dollars, which in 1838 had fallen to 113,717,406. The tonnage of America, valued at 972,492 dollars in 1800, rose to 1,995,639 in 1838. The great commercial exchange of the United States is with Great Britain and her dependencies, to which, in 1838, she exported of her produce 58,843,412 dollars in value, and imported from thence 49,051,270. The next in importance is with France and her colonies, her exports being 16,252,413 to France, and her imports from that country 18,087,149 dollars in value. Finally, with Great Britain and the whole world the products of America exported, almost wholly agricultural, stand, to Great Britain, 58,843,412; to the rest of the world, 49,643,204. Total exports, 108,486,66 dollars. The imports in exchange from all the world, England inclusive, reach 113,717,404 dollars.

The wonderful increase in the agricultural productions

UNITED STATES.

Exports.

Imports.

UNITED STATES.

River inter-
course.

Canals.

Railroads.

of the United States has been effected by causes brought to its aid through internal improvements. Canals and railroads are numerous, and of stupendous dimensions. Intersected with large and small rivers innumerable, and having lakes that possess secure harbours in many places, a trifling aid from art was all that was necessary to perfect a complete system of internal navigation. This system being combined by nature, its perfection in many cases has been so obvious, that it could not be overlooked the moment a population was sufficiently condensed to render the labour facile for its completion. One example out of many may be given of the benefit accruing from seizing the advantages which nature has spontaneously offered in a country where all her operations are so superior in magnitude to those of the Old World. New Orleans, in lat. 30°, lies a little way up the mouth of the Mississippi, contiguous to the Gulf of Florida. From New Orleans, by the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river, which is in lat. 38° 30', is 1,009 miles. The Illinois, having a course to the South-West, has its source very near Lake Michigan, its length being about 450 miles. A portage of four miles only intervened between its waters and those of the Chicago river, which flowed into Lake Michigan. There was thence a navigation, with but small interruption, from New Orleans through the lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, and Erie, to the canal leading into the Hudson, and so on to New York and the Atlantic, or through Lake Erie into Ontario, round the Niagara Falls, by the canal into lake Ontario and so to Quebec and the St. Lawrence—the largest internal navigation in the world. So much has been placed upon the importance of this enormous interior circuit, that a large canal, 60 feet wide above and 36 at the bottom, is executing parallel with the head portion of the Illinois of nearly 100 miles in length, to take considerable vessels from New Orleans into the great lakes, at the expense of 8,654,337 dollars, 20 miles being through solid limestone. To give an example of the magnitude of some of the canal undertakings of the United States, that which connects the Hudson with Lake Erie is sufficient. This canal is 372 miles long, connecting the valley of the Hudson with Lake Erie, and was opened in 1820. The first year its tolls were 5,437 dollars; in 1838 they had mounted to 1,481,601. The canal is 40 feet wide at the top and 28 at the bottom. Its great success had induced the further enlargement of the work to 70 feet wide and seven deep, at a further cost of 15,000,000 of dollars. The lateral canals connected with this main trunk, and executed with it, extend nearly 300 miles more, or in all, 656 miles in length. The original cost was 11,962,711 dollars. This may suffice to exhibit the extent of the canal system of the United States. The railroads are upon a scale of equal magnitude. Thus the New York and Erie railroad, which commences at Tappan on the Hudson, and terminates at Dunkirk on Lake Erie, is 481 miles in length, and if extended to New York as proposed, will reach 505 miles. The expense is 6,000,000 of dollars. The aggregate railroads finished or commenced in the state of New York alone extend 1,156 miles; those authorized to be begun, 1,704 more—the total cost will be 52,129,000 dollars. The real and personal estate of the state of New York was estimated, in 1837, at 627,544,784 dollars.

In Pennsylvania, to connect Philadelphia with Lake Erie, a route is executing of 118 miles by railroad, 28 on

the Ohio river, and 378 by canals. Total distance, 524 miles. UNITED STATES.

The expenses of the foregoing and similar works are defrayed by the states in which they are carried on, assisted now and then by a grant from the general government, when the undertaking is of universal advantage, or connected with general utility. Each state being a separate self-governed body, and exclusively directing its own local concerns, it soon became evident that what was more particularly connected with internal communication, and with education, must emanate from each state, and the expenses be borne by local taxation, in order to pay the interest of the loans required for such purposes, or the differences between the profits returned and the amount of interest due when deficiencies occurred. In further aid of this object, local or state banks were established and loans were advanced for public works, which contributed largely to the active prosecution of state undertakings, by which rapid communications were effected, and marketable produce directed upon the points most advantageous for the sale. These undertakings laid a debt upon every state, for the interest of which its local taxes were pledged. The total debts of twenty of the states, as nearly as could be ascertained in 1838, were 183,064,385 dollars. Of the amount raised in this mode between 1835 and 1838, about 40,000,000 was appropriated to establish state banks, and 68,000,000 for internal improvements. The following appropriations of the sums due from the state of Pennsylvania may serve to show how the existing debts were contracted in all the states composing the Union:—

	Dollars.
Loans not pertaining to canals and railroads	1,680,000
Loan for Eastern Penitentiary	120,000
Loan for Union Canal Company	200,000
Temporary loan per Act June 16th, 1836	200,000
Ditto ditto April 4th, 1838	800,000
Turnpike and State roads	69,302·72
Bridges	82,512·50
Colleges, academies	525,000
Common schools	616,511·61
Penitentiaries	21,314·98
Geological survey, Miscellaneous	231,088·05
Appropriations for internal improvements	532,057·01
Debts pertaining to canals and railroads	22,229,003·32
Debt due to United States on account of surplus revenue	2,867,514·78
Total	30,174,304·97

The realized property of the States in 1837 was 31,652,306·09 dollars; the ordinary income 1,729,364·90 dollars; the ordinary expenditure 2,878,407·49. The sums devoted to education only sufficed to educate 23,592 children at the public expense, while New York educated 507,105 from the same source. District schools in the slave states were almost unattainable among the whites, owing to the thinness of the population. The obvious difference between the Northern States and the Southern States in their energy, habits of business, and intelligence, are thus very remarkable. Industry and thrift prevail in the North, while idleness and luxury in the South tend to moral degradation, principally owing to the system of slavery, the enervating heat and the recklessness inspired Slavery.

State relations.

Debts.

Property.

Education.

Slavery.

UNITED STATES.

by living amid unwholesome swamps, with the consciousness of the uncertainty of life, which, strange to say, appears to prompt to immorality, and to lessen those habits, which are marked by the proprieties of civilized life. Riches acquired by the degradations which slavery inflicts are seldom of that solid benefit which accrues from riches obtained at the first hand.

Minerals.

To the foregoing account of the agricultural produce of the United States of America, it may be added that the South contains traces of most of the metals. Gold is found in Virginia to a considerable amount annually, and in small quantities in other parts of the Union. Lead and copper are also found, while iron and coal are abundant in many parts. At Pittsburgh, situated where the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers join and form the Ohio, there are most extensive iron-works. The hills on the shores of both those rivers, as well as on the Ohio, contain a boundless resource of coal and iron. Limestone is abundant; granite and sandstone are plentiful. There are alluviums of great extent in the South on the banks of rivers; sea-sand extends all the way from Long Island to Florida, and seems to rest upon granite. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Long Island, granite prevails, occasionally mingled, in New Hampshire and in Maine, with sand and limestone. The Mohawk river seems to divide the sandstone from the granite, yet the latter appears on the Susquehanna, and some is found in blocks at the foot of the Virginia Mountains. The Katskill Mountains exhibit sandstone, while the calcareous strata extend from the Apalachian chain to the Mississippi in horizontal beds. The geology of the United States is yet a new subject, except in its general features. Rock salt and salt-springs are numerous, the latter denominated "salt-licks."

At George Town, 38 miles below Pittsburgh, gold has been found. On the Great Kenaway river there are mines of lead of considerable value, and the same on the Rock river which falls into the Mississippi. Iron abounds in Kentucky as well as in Ohio. Saltpetre is found in numerous caverns on the Missouri, but the mineral riches of the United States remain to be explored in the more extended sense, since those which accident alone has revealed are few. Scientific inquiries on a large scale require more leisure than a newly inhabited country can find individuals patriotic enough to undertake, where profits of a more certain character are otherwise attainable.

The government.

The basis of Government of the United States sprung originally from the Congress of the four New England States, which was formed in 1643. The United States declared their own independence, and published articles of confederation, the basis of the present republican state, in 1776, which were afterwards modified. In 1789 the government was vested in a president and two councils. The president is chosen for four years. The senate, or superior council, consists of two senators from each state, chosen every six years, in such a manner that two-thirds are always old members, one-third retiring every two years. The second council, or Chamber of Representatives, is elected every second year. These form what is called "the Congress of the United States." They possess delegated powers, to impose and collect taxes, pay debts, and provide for the defence of the United States; to borrow money; to regulate commerce with foreigners; to make laws for naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate its

The Congress.

VOL. XXVIII.

value, and settle weights and measures; to make laws for punishing forgers or coiners; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to grant patents and encourage arts and sciences; to constitute inferior tribunals; to define and punish piracy and felony, or make laws for the same; to declare war and regulate the consequences of such declaration; to raise and support armies, but not to grant money for this object for more than two years; to provide a navy and make laws for naval and military government; to provide for executing the laws of the Union, repelling invasions and suppressing insurrection, for organizing and settling the militia, and training and exercising exclusive legislation over the district, ten miles square, which is the seat of government, and over all places purchased and set apart for forts, magazines, docks or arsenals; and finally, to make all laws necessary for carrying into effect the foregoing and all other powers, vested in the government of the United States. The president is, *ex officio*, Commander-in-Chief of the navy, army, and militia. He reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. He makes treaties with the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators, and nominates, with the same concurrence, the ambassadors, consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers whose posts are not specially provided for in the constitution; but he cannot make new offices, though the congress may vest that power in him alone, or in conjunction with others. He may fill up vacancies in the senate during a recess, and on extraordinary occasions convene both houses and adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper. He is to receive foreign ministers, see that the laws are executed, and commission all officers.

UNITED STATES.

The laws of the United States concern federal and state jurisdiction, the latter consisting of what is not expressly reserved to or forbidden by the former. The laws are administered by judicial and ministerial officers, in both cases. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and five associate justices, who sit at the seat of government. The empire is divided into five circuits, each composed of a certain number of districts; and a circuit court, at which a judge of the supreme court and a district judge preside, sits twice a year in each district. Every state is further erected into a federal district in which a district judge presides four times a year. The laws are those of England, and partake of the same tedious prolixity; and though it was natural to expect the evils of such a practice would be remedied in a new empire, the influence of the lawyers, often senators and representatives, and an innumerable number of practitioners, succeed in preventing a step which must interfere with their profits.

Laws.

The American army consists of 5,000 regulars, raised for three years. The militia, disposable in case of invasion, is reckoned at 300,000. The navy, though not numerous, consists of very powerful and effective ships of war. The commercial seamen are reckoned at 70,000. The revenue fluctuates. The national debt having been paid off, the surplus has been repaid back to the different states in the way of loan. The assemblies of the states have authority to make laws upon all their internal affairs concerning all such matters as do not contravene the functions of the general government. The provisions of each state in this respect are by no means uniform, and in many cases are opposed to each other, owing to local causes or predispositions arising from the state of society, the prevalence of slavery, or

State legislation.

UNITED STATES. difference of climate and pursuit, but all stand on the same footing before the supreme legislature.

—
UNI-VERSE. Bertram, *Travels*; Pinkerton; Morse, *Geography*; Trotter, *American Finances*; Volney, *Observations*;

Jefferson, *Virginia*; Palmer, *North America*; Lewis and Clarke, *Travels*; *History of America*; *Life of William Penn.* UNITED STATES.

—
UNI-VERSE.

UNITY OF POSSESSION, *unitas possessionis*, in Law, is where a man has a right to two estates, and holds them together jointly in his own hands; as if a man take a lease of lands from another at a certain rent, and after he buys the fee-simple, this is an unity of possession, by which the lease is extinguished, because that he who had before the occupation only for his rent, is now become lord and owner of the land. Both joint tenants and tenants in common hold by unity of possession, but the estates of the former must necessarily have commenced at one and the same time; whilst those of the latter may have been created at different periods, and there may be between them an entire disunion of interest and title as well as of time.

U'NIVERSE,	{	Fr. <i>univers</i> ; It. <i>universo</i> ;
UNIVE'RSAL, <i>adj.</i>		Sp. <i>universo</i> ; Lat. <i>universus</i> ,
UNIVE'RSAL, <i>n.</i>		(<i>unus et versus</i> , quasi <i>unum</i>
UNIVE'RSALIST,		<i>versus</i> , Vossius.) <i>Universe</i> , and
UNIVE'RSALLY,		formerly <i>universal</i> and <i>univer-</i>
UNIVERSA'LITY,		<i>sity</i> , applied to—
UNIVE'RSALNESS,		The whole or entire mundane
UNIVE'RSITY.		system, the system of the world.

Universal, *adj.*—

Extending to, comprehending all, (without exception,) the whole, the total.

So also the tunge is but a litel membre, and reisith greet thingis. lo hou litil fier brenneth a ful greet wood; and oure tunge is fier, the *unyuersitee* of wickidnesse. *Wiclif. James*, ch. iii.

Reason surmounteth imaginacion, and comprehendeth by *vn-*
uersall loking, the common speache, but the iye of intelligence is higher, for it surmounteth the enuironnyng of the *vniersitie*, and looketh ouer that, by pure subtilite of thought.

Chaucer. Boecius, book v.

That sothly she her self that is to sain reason, loketh and comprehendeth by reason of *vniersalitie*, both that that is sensible, and that that is imaginable. *Id. Ib.*

So that in due tyme is bore
This childe: and forthwith thereupon
There fell wonders many one
Of terremote *vnuersele*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi.

For yet withouten any forme
Was that matere *vnuersall*.

Id. Ib.

For as the celestyall bodyes aboue complecte all and at euery tyme the *vniersall* worlde, the creatures therein coteyned, and all their dedes, semblably so dothe history.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. *Preface*.

But the stonne which had smittē the image was made so great that it fulfilled the *vniersal* erthe.

Joye. Exposition of Daniel, book ii.

He attayned to suche a fourme in all his gouernaunce, that he was named and taken for father of the senate, of the people, and *vnuersally* of all the hole empyre.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xxiii.

In this 31 yeare of king Henries reigne, great death and murren of cattell began in this land so *vniersallie* in all places, that no towne nor village escaped free.

Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Henry I. Anno 1130.

But if a man may presentlie giue a ghesse at the *vniersalitie* of this euill by contemplation of the circumstance, he shall saie at the last, that the twentieth part of the realme is imploied vpon deere and conies alreadie.

Id. Description of England, book ii. ch. xix.

These be the contentes of M. Hardinges clew, and thus substantially hath he prooued the antiquitie, and *vniersalitie* of his masse.

Jewell. Reply vnto M. Hardinge, p. 93.

There be many nowe a days in famouse scholes and *vniersities*, whiche be so moche gyuen to the study of tongues only, that whan they write epistels, they seme to the reder, that lyke to a trumpet they make a soun without any purpose.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xiii.

O for a clap of thunder now, as loud
As to be heard throughout the *universe*,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it!

Ben Jonson. Catiline, act i. sc. 1.

For Catholic in Greek signifies *universal*: and the Christian church was so call'd, as consisting of all nations to whom the gospel was to be preach'd, in contradistinction to the Jewish church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only.

Milton. Of Toleration.

Our learned antiquary [Mr. Cambden] mentioning his death, the modesty and other virtues of Mr. Hooker, and magnifying his books, wished, that for the honour of this, and benefit of other nations, they were turned into the *universal* language.

Walton. Life of Hooker.

The appellations that be *universal*, and common to many things, are not always given to all the particulars (as they ought to be) for like conceptions, and like considerations in them all; which is the cause of many of them are not of constant signification, but bring into our mind other thoughts than those for which they were ordained, and these are called equivocal.

Hobbs. Human Nature, ch. v.

The rules that God hath set men to live by, are *universally* just, and there is an *universal* obligation upon all men to obey them.

Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ch. ii.

God sends not ill; if rightly understood,
All partial ill is *universal* good.

Pope. Essay on Man. Ep. 4.

But you require an answer positive,
Which yet, when I demand, you dare not give,
For fallacies in *universals* live.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The same colour being observed to-day in chalk or snow, which the mind yesterday received from milk, it considers that appearance alone, makes it a representative of all that kind; and having given it the same whiteness, it by that sound signifies the same quality, wheresoever to be imagined or met with: and thus *universals*, whether ideas or terms, are made.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xi.

For a modern free-thinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; every day de quolibet ente, as our author here professes.

Bentley. On Free Thinking, sec. 3.

Words are general, as has been said, when used for signs or general ideas, and so are applicable indifferently to many particular things: but *universality* belongs not to things themselves, which are all of them particular in their existence; even those words and ideas, which in their signification are general.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book iii. ch. iii.

One of the grand difficulties, that he, who would be highly virtuous, must expect to surmount and conquer, is the temptation, that is afforded by the *universality* of vicious customs and examples.

Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 558.

As it resembled a royal court in regard of those many noblemen and persons of quality that lived in it, so one might esteem it an *university*, for those many accomplished men in all kinds of knowledge and good learning that were his domesticks.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Henry VIII. Anno 1530.

Shame not, now, my son!
Thine and my brave forefathers, whose exploits
Have shar'd so long, such *universal* praise.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xxiv.

UNI-
VERSE.
—
UNIVER-
SITY.

All such incorporations [of trades] were antiently called *Universities*; which indeed is the proper Latin name for any incorporation whatever. The *University* of smiths, the *University* of taylor, &c., are expressions, which we commonly meet with in the old Charters of antient towns.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book v. ch. i.

The present *universities* of Europe were originally, the greater part of them, ecclesiastical corporations, instituted for the education of churchmen. They were founded by the authority of the

pope; and were so entirely under his immediate protection, that their members, whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is, were exempted from the civil jurisdiction of the countries in which their respective *universities* were situated, and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. What was taught in the greater part of those *universities* was suitable to the end of their institutions, either theology, or something that was merely preparatory to theology.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book v. ch. i.

UNI
VERSE.
—
UNIVER-
SITY

U N I V E R S I T Y.

UNIVERSITY, an assemblage of colleges or schools of instruction in the higher departments of literature, commonly united under a charter of incorporation, and a uniform system of government; so called because the whole circle of sciences and liberal arts was supposed to be taught in it, or because all its members formed one general association.

Little, if any, analogy can be traced between our Universities and the philosophical schools of the ancients. Athens, for example, was a celebrated seat of learning, many students being attracted thither by the reputation of the philosophers and teachers who made it their residence. There was, however, no bond of association between the different schools, and consequently neither organized form of government nor unity of purpose. Establishments for public instruction in various branches of knowledge were indeed patronized by the later Roman emperors, who, in some cases, allowed regular salaries to the teachers; but those institutions were more properly endowed schools than universities, in the present acceptation of the term. After the downfall of the Roman empire the office of teaching was almost exclusively vested in the clergy; and it is from the episcopal and monastic schools of the middle ages that collegiate establishments and universities appear to have been derived. Attempts have been made to claim an earlier origin for some of our European Universities than the evidence that has hitherto been adduced seems to warrant. For example, the foundation of the University of Paris has been attributed to the Emperor Charlemagne, who is said to have assembled celebrated teachers from England and other countries, to have assigned them habitations and permanent endowments, and, in short, to have formed them into an organized and incorporated society, with provision for a regular succession. It has, however, been clearly shown by Pasquier, Du Tillet, and other well-informed French authors, that, though Charlemagne was a promoter of such learning as existed in his age, and patronized the episcopal and monastic schools in various parts of his empire, he founded nothing entitled to be called a University, and that no trace of any institution of the kind is to be met with in the barbarous and turbulent period of the later Carlovingian monarchs. The city of Paris does not seem to have enjoyed particular eminence as a place of instruction till the close of the XIth Century, when Geoffroy de Boulogne, Chancellor of France and Bishop of Paris, established secular schools, which flourished under a succession of able teachers, more particularly Roscelinus, William of Champeaux, and Abaelard, and attracted scholars from all parts of Europe. About the middle of the XIIth Century the number of the teachers and pupils, the multiplicity of studies, and the diversity of nations, rendered some kind

of general organization necessary; and the masters of the separate schools voluntarily formed an association under a head chosen by the entire body. The increasing importance of the schools attracted the attention of the kings of France and of the pontiffs; and in 1215 a body of statutes for their government was drawn up by Robert de Corceon, or Courçon, legate of the Holy See. Celestine III. had previously issued a bull granting them various important privileges; and in a subsequent one, of Gregory IX., dated 1231, we find distinct mention of the four faculties of arts, theology, medicine and civil law. The favourable intentions of the popes were warmly seconded by Philip Augustus, who espoused the part of the students in the feuds which arose between them and the citizens, and confirmed to them the important privilege of being exempt from all secular jurisdiction in criminal cases. Thus it appears that this celebrated University was not properly constituted as such till the XIIIth Century, and that it gradually became so, more by the force of circumstances than through any preconceived plan.

The University of Bologna claims the next rank to that of Paris in point of antiquity. Schools appear to have existed there at an early period; and it is said that public law was one of the branches of science more especially cultivated there in the XIth Century. It did not, however, attain any particular eminence as a place of education till the commencement of the century following, when the lectures of Irnerius on the Roman law attracted students from all parts of Europe. The study of the canon law was introduced nearly at the same period; and in the course of the XIIIth Century there were many eminent professors of medicine. It is remarkable that there was no regular school of theology at Bologna before A. D. 1362, when Innocent VI., as a mark of special favour for the university, permitted it to be taught, and established a regular faculty of theology on the model of that at Paris. The University of Salerno appears also to have existed at a comparatively early period, but it never obtained celebrity in any department excepting that of medicine.

The history of the origin and progress of our English Universities is very obscure, and has been rendered still more so by the efforts that have been made to give them a higher antiquity than they can justly claim. The common tradition respecting that of Oxford, tenaciously asserted by some of its historians, is, that it was founded by the illustrious Alfred. But the passage in Asser's Life of Alfred, adduced as the authority for this supposed foundation, is a notorious interpolation, and admitted to be so by all judicious critics. All that is known with certainty is, that a school existed at Oxford in the time of Edward the Confessor, where instructions, according to the testimony of Ingulfus, were

UNIVERSITY.

given in rhetoric and certain portions of the works of Aristotle; and that, under Henry I. and his immediate successors, there were teachers of theology, who gave expository lectures on the Holy Scriptures. That Oxford was a place of some eminence as a seat of learning at this period may be inferred from a statement of Giraldus Cambrensis, to the effect that there was in his time great rivalry between the *legistæ*, or students of the Roman law, recently introduced from Italy by Vacarius, and the scholars of arts, who complained that the study of philosophy was unduly neglected in consequence of the favour shown to the new science of law. It may be collected from scattered notices in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., that the reputation of Oxford as a seat of learning kept steadily increasing during the latter half of the XIIth Century, and that the circle of sciences taught there was gradually enlarged, so as even to attract many students from France and other parts of the continent. The first recorded instance of its being actually called a University occurs in a document of the time of King John, bearing the date A. D. 1201: but it is uncertain whether the term denotes an actual incorporation by public authority, or merely a voluntary association of teachers and pupils. A royal charter, subsequently granted by John, was probably the first step towards rendering the university a really public institution, recognized and protected by the state. Its privileges were confirmed and gradually enlarged by succeeding monarchs, and in process of time it was formally recognized as an authorized place of public instruction by the see of Rome. In the Clementine Constitutions, promulgated A. D. 1311, Oxford is mentioned along with Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca; and various regulations are laid down respecting the professors and graduates of those establishments. As far, therefore, as it can be ascertained from the scanty evidence in our possession, it appears that, for practical purposes, Oxford already existed as a university before the middle of the XIIth Century, and that it was formally constituted as such by royal charter at the beginning of the XIIIth, or possibly somewhat earlier.

Our early information respecting the foundation of the University of Cambridge is still more scanty. The commonly received tradition of its origin is furnished by Petrus Blesensis, who states that Joffredus, abbot of Croyland, successor to the historian Ingulfus, sent over to Cotenham, near Cambridge, a monk named Gislebert and three others, who repaired daily to Cambridge and gave public instructions in grammar, logic, and rhetoric in a barn which they hired for the occasion. In less than two years the number of their scholars increased so considerably that no single edifice could contain them; upon which they dispersed themselves in different parts of the town. Little is known of the progress of Cambridge during the remainder of the XIIth Century; but it is inferred that it was a place of some consequence as a seat of education at the commencement of the XIIIth, from the circumstance that many students of Oxford removed thither A. D. 1209, in consequence of some severities exercised by the command of King John. The term University is applied to Cambridge in an instrument dated 1223; and many public letters of Henry III. are extant, relating to the authority of the chancellor and masters, and specifying various customs and privileges of the university. It appears probable, therefore, that it was at that time regularly incorporated; but the first formal charter now

extant is of the twentieth year of Edward I., which, according to the usual practice, was renewed, and from time to time enlarged by his successors. Edward II. (about A. D. 1317) confirmed the charter which he had previously given, at the same time granting some additional privileges; and in order to place the authority of the University on a firmer basis, he applied for a confirmation of it from the pope. A bull was accordingly granted by John XXII., in the second year of his pontificate, confirming all privileges previously given, either by the holy see or by former kings of England, and prescribing that thenceforth Cambridge shall be accounted a University; that every faculty shall be maintained there; and that it shall enjoy all rights which a University legitimately constituted can and ought to enjoy. Cambridge was thus formally placed on a footing with Paris, Padua, Salamanca, and the other leading European foundations. The charters and other privileges of Oxford and Cambridge were finally ratified by the Act for the incorporation of the two Universities, passed in the 13th of Elizabeth, at which time a body of statutes was drawn up for Cambridge, which may be regarded as the basis of its present constitution. The Oxford statutes were remodelled by Archbishop Laud A. D. 1636, and this code of laws may be considered as substantially still in force.

Most of the great European Universities established during the XIIIth and two following Centuries were constituted after the example either of Paris or Bologna. The most eminent ones in France were Montpellier, instituted A. D. 1284; Orleans, 1305; Nantes, 1460; Bordeaux, 1472; none of which ever approached the rank or celebrity of the metropolitan academy. In Italy, the celebrated University of Padua was formed about 1222, by an association of scholars, who fled from Bologna on account of the civil commotions of that period. Its progress from this casual commencement appears to have been rapid, as, six years later, it was already divided into nations, and had four distinct rectors. The University of Naples, established about 1224 by Frederick II., differed from all others in being purely a royal foundation; but notwithstanding the encouragement given to it by Frederick and his successors, it never attained any great eminence as a seminary of learning. The other Italian universities of the XIIIth and XIVth Centuries were Rome, A. D. 1245; Perugia, 1307; Pisa, 1333; Sienna, 1380; Palermo, 1394. Turin, Florence, and Parma date their rise from the XVth Century, and several others had no existence prior to the XVIIth. In Spain and Portugal, Salamanca was incorporated 1250; Coimbra, 1279; Lisbon, 1490; Valladolid, 1346; Huesca, 1354; Saragossa, 1474; and Alcalá de Henares, 1499. Seville, Granada, Ossuna, Barcelona, and several others belong to a later period. The progress of literary institutions in the north of Europe was more slow, and for more than a century the youth of Germany had to seek an academical education in France or Italy. The first German University, if one established among a Slavonic population may be so called, was that of Prague in Bohemia, which was founded about 1348, in a great measure upon the model of Paris. As a seminary of learning it attained considerable eminence, though its prosperity was not a little chequered by the unfortunate civil and religious commotions of the age; and it was remarkable for the independence which it long maintained from regal and papal jurisdiction. When the influence of the

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY. revival of letters began to be generally felt, the establishment of new Universities in Germany became a necessary consequence of the increasing desire for knowledge. Vienna, founded 1365, Heidelberg, Cologne, Erfurt, Leipsic, Rostock, Freyburg, Greifswald, Treves, Ingolstadt, Tübingen, Mentz, and Basle successively arose in the XIVth and XVth Centuries; and these were followed by others too numerous to be here particularized, in the XVIth and XVIIth. Wittemberg, afterwards the cradle of the Reformation, was founded in 1502, and Marburg, the first University originally Protestant, in 1527. The calamitous period of the Thirty Years' War was peculiarly destructive to the German Universities, especially to those which had embraced the reformed doctrines. Their teachers and students were dispersed, and their revenues destroyed, so that, at the restoration of peace, it was no easy matter to reorganize them. Several were merged in other kindred establishments, and a number became totally extinct. The Universities of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Holland are of various dates, from the XVth to the XVIIIth Century, and there are none in Russia Proper of earlier foundation than the commencement of the XIXth.

During the XIIIth and XIVth Centuries the kingdom of Scotland was destitute of a national university, and, in some measure to supply the defect, Scottish colleges were founded at Oxford and Paris. The first attempt made to remedy this state of things was by Wardlaw, bishop of St. Andrews, then the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland, who took steps to organize a regular University in that city, and to obtain a bull of confirmation from Pope Benedict XIII. This bull, dated 1413, and subsequently confirmed by James I., declares St. Andrews to be a *studium generale* for instruction in theology, the canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts; and, what is remarkable, it bestows on the bishop the power of conferring degrees in those faculties, thus, virtually constituting him, *ex officio*, Chancellor of the University. The University of Glasgow was established in the year 1450, by Pope Nicholas V., at the instance of William Turnbull, Archbishop of Glasgow. Its constitution was, in all essential points, analogous to that of St. Andrews. The University of Aberdeen was founded on 1494, by a bull of Alexander VI., obtained at the solicitation of James IV., who wished the northern districts of his kingdom to enjoy the proper facilities for obtaining a liberal education. Its constitution was modelled in a great measure upon that of the University of Paris. Marischal College, in New Aberdeen, is of Protestant origin, being founded by the earl marshal, with the royal sanction, in 1593. As might be expected, its constitution differed materially from that of the older Roman Catholic foundations; and one important point of distinction was that its members, out of the precincts of the college, were subject to the jurisdiction of the local magistrates. The same remark applies to the University of Edinburgh, founded by James VI., the jurisdiction over which is, in all essential points, in the hands of the provost, magistrates, and council of the city. These functionaries are not only patrons of the institution, but are moreover invested with nearly supreme authority as superintendents and directors; and in this respect the constitution of the University of Edinburgh differs from that of nearly every other.

The University of Dublin owes its origin to Arch-

bishop Loftus, who, about 1592, prevailed on the corporation of Dublin to grant lands and tenements for the site of a college, and subsequently obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth. Owing to the inadequacy of its revenues, it struggled with many difficulties till the reign of James I., who endowed it with valuable lands in Ulster, and with a pension from the exchequer. Though only consisting of a single college (Trinity), it possesses all the privileges of a University, and may be regarded as containing within itself all the elements necessary for the constitution of one. The remaining Universities in the British islands are of very recent formation. The University of London was established by royal charter in 1836: it consists of two separate establishments, King's College and University College, both locally situated in the metropolis. The first educates its members according to the principles of the establishment, the latter embraces within its sphere all religious sects without distinction. The University of Durham originated in the wish to provide an academical education, at a moderate expense, for the inhabitants of the remote northern counties. The funds were provided by the munificence of the Bishop and Chapter of Durham; and the establishment was incorporated by royal charter in 1837. Its constitution bears great analogy to those of Oxford and Cambridge, with the important addition of an Engineering Class, and more extended provision for instruction in modern languages.

Out of Europe.—Universities scarcely exist anywhere except in countries settled by Europeans. Harvard University, in Massachusetts, founded 1738, is the most considerable one in North America. The University of Mexico was tolerably flourishing during the early part of the XVIIIth Century; but it is to be feared that the revolution has given a serious blow to its prosperity. Bishop's College at Calcutta, founded by Dr. Middleton, its first diocesan, is a valuable seminary of education, but scarcely entitled to rank as a University.

The importance attached at an early period to the great academical foundations, and the influence which they exercised upon the manners and opinions of the age, may be estimated, among other indications, by the powerful interest taken in them by the Roman pontiffs, and by the privileges which they from time to time conferred upon them. The rulers of the papal see were never deficient in worldly wisdom, and they had the sagacity to perceive that institutions which were rapidly becoming the exclusive fountains of such liberal knowledge as was at that time accessible, must in time impart a new tone to the whole mass of civilized society, and that it was of the highest consequence to give them a suitable direction, and bind them as firmly as possible to the interests of the church. During the XIIIth and two following Centuries, the influence of the great European Universities was relatively greater than it is at present, from the fact that they then possessed a monopoly of public instruction. They were neither exposed to the competition of public nor private schools, and elementary books of science were either totally unknown or out of the reach of the multitude. The time devoted to study was therefore necessarily longer than at present, and education was prized in proportion to the time and pains which it cost to acquire it; while those who attained the rank of academical teachers knew that the age depended upon their oral communications for instruction, and that they therefore occupied a most important position in society. Though the invention of

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY.

printing, the reformation, and other circumstances need- less to particularize, have greatly modified this state of things, the influence still exercised by Universities is far from trivial. The highest and most influential classes regularly resort to them as repositories of the best instruction that can be obtained; they invariably become attached to the institution and to the systems there pursued, and their manners and opinions receive a tincture which never forsakes them in after life. The honours and distinctions there acquired generally prove the stepping-stones to corresponding ones in active life, and a man's future position in society may generally be estimated with tolerable accuracy from observing his career at the University.

Much of the instruction communicated by the Universities of the middle ages was necessarily of an elementary cast, as, excepting the monastic schools, whose sphere of action was generally limited, there were no other places or opportunities of acquiring it. The entire circle of instruction was held to consist of two courses—the Trivium, comprising grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the Quadrivium, consisting of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music,—the conjunction of which forms the seven liberal arts. From what we know of the state of science in the middle ages, it may be presumed that few, if any, of the foregoing were studied in a very comprehensive manner in the XIth and XIIth Centuries; nevertheless the majority of students contented themselves with the trivium, and the person who had gone through the entire circle was regarded as a prodigy of learning. This routine, constituting what is called the “faculty of arts,” as it was the most ancient, continued for a long time the sole object of pursuit; and it was not till the distinguished teachers already mentioned began at Paris to give lectures in theology and scholastic philosophy, that any material addition was made to it. Their instructions and those of their successors led to the formation of a regular faculty of theology about the middle of the XIIIth Century, which was soon followed by the establishment of the faculties of medicine and law. The last mentioned was, at Paris, for a long time confined to the ecclesiastical or canon law, the study of the civil law being prohibited at a very early period by the popes, who wished to render their own jurisdiction paramount to that of the civil magistrates as far as they possibly could. The faculty of arts had a special connection with the church of St. Genevieve, and is supposed by some writers to have originated in the school attached to that church. On account of the great and continually increasing numbers of students in arts, it was found expedient, at an early period, to divide it into four nations, corresponding to particular divisions of Europe, the natives of which, whether teachers or students, were enrolled in a separate body, without regard to their particular pursuits. Each nation had a Procurator elected from among its own members, whose duty it was to defend the rights and privileges of the nation, to preside at its meetings, and attend to the due observation of the acts and statutes. Each also had subdivisions corresponding to its provinces and dioceses, and at the head of each province was a Dean, whose office it was to assist and advise the procurator. The choice of a Rector was originally in the whole body of the four nations; but, on account of the discontents and disturbances attendant upon this popular system, it was, by general consent, delegated to the procurators, and,

towards the close of the XIIIth Century, to a body of electors specially appointed. The rector could only be chosen from the faculty of arts; his appointment was for three months, but at the expiration of that term, he might be re-elected if approved by his constituents. He presided at the general meetings of the University, had the custody of its registers, and the administration of its funds, and consequently held an office of great responsibility and importance.

The office of Chancellor of the University appears to have arisen out of that of the chancellors appointed by the bishops in their respective dioceses, to preside in their courts and maintain discipline within the limits of the episcopal jurisdiction. Among other powers claimed by the chancellors, as delegated from the bishop, was that of granting licences to teach in the diocese; and when the great monasteries had succeeded in obtaining exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, the abbots claimed the same right of appointing teachers in all places subject to their authority. As the University of Paris was locally situated both in the diocese of Paris and the precincts of the abbey of St. Genevieve, there arose a twofold claim to the appointment of chancellor, which was settled by each party appointing one; and in order to avoid collision, the chancellor of St. Genevieve was at the head of the faculty of arts, and the bishop's chancellor was placed over those of theology, law, and medicine, with an acknowledged precedence as to the University at large. Each chose his own deputy or vice-chancellor, and appointed annual examiners for degrees; but neither had the power of interfering in the internal government of the institution. In many Universities, the bishops, perceiving the power and dignity attached to the office of Chancellor, did not delegate it to others, but kept the administration of it in their own hands.

The origin of academical degrees is involved in great obscurity, and there is some controversy as to the particular University where they were first conferred; but the common opinion, and, as it appears, the most probable one, is that they were first granted at Paris. The higher titles seem to have been, in the first instance, merely personal, as for example, the term *Doctor* did not at first denote a person solemnly inaugurated to a permanent dignity, irrespective of the functions he might then or afterwards exercise, but simply meant one actually employed in the business of teaching. The titles of *Doctor*, *Master*, and *Professor* were originally synonymous: in process of time the distinction was made of applying the term *Master* to teachers in the faculty of arts, and *Doctor* to instructors in law, medicine, and theology. When the initiatory rank of *Bachelors*, or young men who had passed the first period of their probation, was instituted, the successive designations which an academician might bear were entitled *steps* or *degrees*, and began to be formally conferred upon the members of the University, according to a certain established routine. After two years' study of grammar and philosophy, the student became a *Determiner*, that is to say, he formally entered upon a further course of study to qualify him for the first degree. The statutable age for this step was *twelve years*, which sufficiently shows the elementary nature of the instruction then given in the great seminaries of learning. In three years and a half he was, if found competent by the examiners, admitted to the degree of *Bachelor*, and might then become candidate for the higher title of

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY.

Master, to obtain which it was necessary to devote three years and a half more to the study of philosophy, and to undergo the ordeal of several examinations. If he passed through those with credit, he was presented to the Chancellor as deserving of a licence to teach the seven liberal arts, was publicly and solemnly declared Master, and became entitled to enter upon his career as a recognized instructor. In process of time the masters began to be divided into two classes, namely *Regents*, that is, *Teachers*, and *Non-regents*, who, on account of having devoted a certain specified time to the task of instruction, or from some other cause, were held to be exempt from that obligation. After obtaining the Master's degree, a further probation of nine years, to be occupied in the study of theology and of the Holy Scriptures, was required in order to become Doctor in Divinity, which dignity was conferred by the Chancellor and the faculty in conjunction. A shorter probation was required from doctors in the other faculties of law and medicine. A decretal of Pope Alexander III. required the faculties to teach in the University, corresponding to the degrees of a subsequent period, to be conferred gratuitously; but as the main support of the professors and dignitaries arose from the contributions from pupils and fees on promotions, this law was superseded, and a regular scale of fees fixed for the various degrees. In the University of Paris the governing powers were exercised by the associated Masters or Professors, who constituted the real academical corporation, the students and inferior graduates being only their subjects. At Bologna, on the contrary, the whole body of the students chose academical officers, to whom the professors themselves were subject. The whole University was divided into two great classes—the *Citramontanes*, or natives of Italy, and *Ultramontanes*, or foreigners—which were again subdivided into a number of nations or provinces. At the head of the institution of law, which was long the leading object of study at Bologna, was the Rector, who took precedence of all the other officers. He was chosen annually by the retiring rector, the counsellors of the different nations, and a certain number of electors deputed by the University at large. He possessed jurisdiction over the members of the University in matters civil and criminal, and had the power of punishing even the professors by fine or expulsion. The Germans alone were exempt from his authority, having the privilege of being governed by procurators of their own. During the XIIIth and two following Centuries each great division of the University had its separate rector; subsequently only one was appointed for the entire body. There were at Bologna, as at Paris, two chancellors, the archdeacon of Bologna being at the head of the school of law, and the bishop acting as chancellor of the faculty of theology. The office of the Counsellors or representatives of the nations was to defend the rights and privileges of their respective constituents, and, in their collective capacity, to assist the rector and form his deliberative council.

There is no certain evidence as to the time when academical degrees were first conferred. They were conferred either in civil or in canon law; and sometimes the same person took a double degree, becoming what was called *Doctor utriusque juris*. Six years' study were required from a canonist, and eight from a civilian. If the candidate passed his first examination, which was held privately, he was admitted as *Licentiate*, in other

words, he obtained a licence to present himself in due course of time for the public and final examination; after undergoing which in a satisfactory manner, he was formally inaugurated *Doctor*. At first the public examination followed close upon the private one, but afterwards a stated period of some length was required to elapse between them, and thus the title of *Licentiate* became a sort of a degree. The faculty of arts appears never to have attained any great consequence at Bologna, and that of theology was of comparatively late introduction. In both the routine for degrees was much the same as at Paris and other great European Universities. The University of Bologna, though greatly fallen from its former consequence, still holds a high rank among the academical institutions of Italy, especially for the study of law, and of mathematical and physical science.

This slight sketch of those two celebrated seats of learning may give a general idea of the constitution of the other continental Universities, nearly all of them being organized on the model either of Paris or Bologna. The English Universities were evidently formed after the example of Paris, the different faculties and the system of instruction and graduation being exactly analogous in each. The division into nations never took place, owing probably to the paucity of foreign students. There was, at an early period, a prospect of a similar distinction being established at Cambridge between northern and southern men, but by the judicious conduct of the authorities, the feuds between them were happily suppressed. The system of necessary education, both at Oxford and Cambridge, may be described as collegiate and tutorial. Every student must be enrolled as a member of some given college, and obtain the more essential portion of his instruction within its walls. The earliest colleges date from the XIIIth Century, and were instituted with the view of providing suitable lodging for the students, contributing something towards the maintenance of the poorer ones, and exercising a proper superintendence over their moral and religious conduct. Besides the colleges, there were, in the middle ages, many *hospitia*, or halls, originally voluntary associations of individuals under a graduate chosen by themselves, in houses rented from the citizens. The irregularities and dissensions consequent upon this system, compared with the superior organization of the colleges, gradually led to its discontinuance, and, in process of time, the halls either became extinct, merged themselves in the colleges, or adopted the same system of government.

In the University of Oxford there is some variety in the constitution of the different colleges, but they may be described in general terms as consisting of a Head, variously designated as Provost, Master, Rector, Principal, or Warden, a body of Fellows, in whom the governing power is substantially vested, a certain number of officers, and those graduates who keep their names on the books. The College Tutors are selected from among the Fellows; they are usually three or five in number, and divide the business of public tuition among them. The instruction given is a combination of catechetical or class lectures, with private supervision, and weekly exercises in composition, Greek, Latin, and English. There are also private tutors, who, though not formally recognized by the University, bear an important part in the business of instruction. They do not interfere with the public lectures of the college, but assist their pupils

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY.

in turning them to the best practical account, direct their private studies, and prepare them for their degrees or honours, if they aspire to the latter distinction. At the close of the college lectures for each term, there is a formal examination of the individual students, by the head and tutors, technically called *collections* or *terminals*, and usually occupying several days.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required, in their sixth or eighth term, to undergo a preliminary examination, called *responsions*, that is, to answer questions publicly proposed by the masters of the schools, in order to try their proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, the rudiments of logic, and the elementary branches of geometry. This examination is technically termed the *little-go*, and to have failed three times in passing it is usually considered a disqualification from further pursuing the student's academical career. There are two public examinations in the year, one in Michaelmas term and one at Easter. The subjects to which they extend are the principles of religion, including, (1.) a competent knowledge of the Gospels in the original tongue, the history of the Old and New Testament, the Thirty-nine Articles, and the evidences of religion. (2.) The *literæ humaniores*, or classics, comprising the Greek and Latin languages and authors, ancient history, rhetoric and poetry, moral and political science, logic, and Latin and English composition; and lastly, the elements of the mathematical and physical sciences. The examiners have a discretionary power of dispensing with or modifying certain parts of the above course. They are, however, bound to examine all candidates for an ordinary degree in at least three Greek or Latin classical writers, in logic, or the first four books of Euclid, and to ascertain their proficiency in translating from English into Latin. With respect to the principles and rudiments of religion, they possess no discretion; and a failure in this part of the examination disqualifies the candidate for his degree, without regard to his other attainments.

The aspirants to honours are required to embrace a wider field, and are subjected to a more varied and strict examination. Honours may be taken either in classical literature, or in mathematics, or in both. The candidate for classical honours is allowed to select his own books for examination, generally amounting to fourteen or sixteen works of standard Greek and Latin authors. The authors commonly chosen are Herodotus, Thucydides, Livy, Sophocles, Horace, Virgil, and the Rhetoric and Ethics of Aristotle, with portions of Cicero, Homer, Pindar, Euripides, or the Greek orators, according to inclination. The examination in mathematics comprises geometry, algebra, Newton's Principia, mechanics, hydrostatics, astronomy, and optics. When the examinations are concluded, those who have distinguished themselves by proving their proficiency in a wider range than that necessary for a mere degree, are distributed in alphabetical order into four classes, under the two divisions of *literæ humaniores* and *disciplinæ mathematicæ et physicæ*. A fifth class gives the number, without mentioning the names of those who, though they have obtained the *testimonium* necessary for their degree, are not judged worthy of any honourable distinction. To obtain the highest honours in both classics and mathematics, or take what is termed a *double first class*, is the greatest distinction that a student is capable of acquiring.

The time of probation required for the degree of

Bachelor of Arts is sixteen terms, twelve of which, or about three years, most be in actual residence. For the degree of Master of Arts twelve additional terms are required after graduating as bachelor. As the essentials of a liberal education are supposed to be secured by the probation for the first degree, continued residence is not requisite for becoming Master, and the examinations for the degree are chiefly *pro forma*. A Master becomes a Regent after the act subsequent to his degree, and thereby obtains the privilege of voting in convocation. He has also the right of voting at the election of the members for the University in Parliament, and a suffrage in the appointment of certain professors. The professors, as such, have no particular power or influence in the University. They are graduates with annual salaries, appointed to give lectures in particular branches of knowledge. The regius professors are appointed by the Crown, the others according to the directions of the respective founders. Excepting one or two instances, attendance upon their lectures is not considered compulsory; they are considered accessaries to the general business of education, and are attended by voluntary students, according to their respective tastes and pursuits.

Cambridge. The general organization of the University of Cambridge does not substantially differ from that of Oxford. The chief point of distinction consists in the superior prominence given to mathematical studies; proficiency in which constitutes the principal passport to the honours and emoluments of the academy. The year is divided into three terms, occupying somewhat less than seven months in the twelve. The degree of Bachelor of Arts requires a probation of twelve terms, ten of which must be in *bonâ fide* residence. Three years additional are required as the preparation for Master of Arts; and for those who proceed in theology, seven years' standing as M.A. is required in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and five additional, or twelve, as Master, for the degree of Doctor. The system of public examinations differs in several respects from that pursued at Oxford. They take place in the Lent term of each year, and are conducted by the moderators and by examiners appointed by the Senate. The first University, or "previous" examination takes place in the Lent of the second year from the commencement of academical residence, and is chiefly confined to Paley's Evidences, the elements of Scriptural knowledge, one Greek and one Latin author, of which notice is previously given. When the examination is over, the candidates are divided into two classes: those who have distinguished themselves by their proficiency, and those who have barely passed the ordeal. A certificate of having passed this examination is indispensable for the Bachelor's degree. In the Lent term of his third year the student is required to *keep an act*, which is a kind of public disputation on three given questions: two mathematical or physical, and one metaphysical or moral. The office of the keeper of the act, technically termed the *respondent*, is to maintain the propositions which he has advanced in a kind of thesis, and to answer the objections of the *opponents*, who are three students of similar standing and attainments, deputed to find arguments on the other side. The disputation is carried on in Latin, and the moderator who presides endeavours, by suitable questions, to ascertain the talents and acquirements of the different parties. Besides these, there are also college-examinations, held yearly

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY. or half-yearly, in which the students are classed according to proficiency, and those who particularly distinguish themselves obtain prizes.

In the Senate-house examination all the men of proper standing for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are brought into competition at the same time. They are divided into six classes, determined by the exercises of the preceding year, and occasionally by the report of the college tutor. The first four classes are understood to be candidates for honours, the remaining two are merely applicants for an ordinary degree. The examination of the aspirants to honours chiefly turns on mathematical and physical science. It lasts eight days, the first five of which are exclusively devoted to mathematics. At the commencement, questions are proposed to the four classes in common; on the fifth and subsequent days a distinction is made between the first and last two, questions of greater difficulty and importance being proposed to the former exclusively. On the sixth day the classes are examined in logic, divinity, and moral philosophy. The mathematical examination is resumed the day following; and on the eighth day the names of the successful candidates are published, arranged according to the order of merit, in three classes, respectively entitled *Wranglers*, *Senior Optimes*, and *Junior Optimes*. The one at the head of the list is termed *Senior Wrangler* of the year, and the obtaining this position is considered the highest academical honour that the University can bestow.

The examination of the candidates of the fifth and sixth classes embraces a uniform set of subjects and exercises, supposed to be suitable to their average attainments. It lasts six days, and is conducted by means of questions on printed papers. They relate chiefly to Euclid's Elements, arithmetic, algebra, with some of the elementary parts of natural philosophy, a few classical authors, Paley's Evidences, and Locke's Essay on Human Understanding. The names of those who obtain their degree are arranged numerically according to merit, but are not published in the calendar.

In addition to this general examination there is also one in classical learning, commonly called the *classical tripos*. It takes place on the fourth Monday after admission to the bachelor's degree, and continues five days. It is a voluntary competition, but only those who have obtained mathematical honours are admissible to it. Translations of passages from the principal Greek and Latin authors are required, with answers to questions on points of history, criticism, philosophy, &c. arising out of them, but no original composition. The names of those who pass this examination with credit are arranged in three classes, according to the order of merit. Both at Oxford and Cambridge a certain high degree of proficiency is considered as a step to a fellowship, and consequently to an academical provision for life.

The University of Dublin is organized much on the same general principles as the great English Universities, with a number of differences in the details of education, which our space will not allow us to particularize. Similar systems have been adopted at King's College and the University of Durham, with the addition of professorships in various branches of modern science and accomplishments. The Scottish Universities are organized on a different system, the most con-

spicuous feature of which is the paramount importance and authority of the body of professors who constitute the *Senatus Academicus*, or governing body, who are the only recognized fountains of instruction, and the sole examiners in their respective departments. The University of Edinburgh occupies a somewhat anomalous position, being, as we have already observed, under the absolute jurisdiction of the Town Council, a section of which, under the name of the College Committee, has the control of the revenues, and even claims the right of regulating the conditions of graduation, the nature of the studies to be pursued, and the methods of instruction. In point of fact, however, the details of discipline and education are left to the Professors, who, in conjunction with the Principal, form the Academical Senate. New professorships in various branches of science have been recently established at Edinburgh and Glasgow, most of them by the Crown. The majority of students at Edinburgh belong to the medical school, which has long enjoyed a high reputation; though the numbers attending it have lately decreased, chiefly on account of the excellent medical institutions formed in London and several of the great English provincial towns.

Prior to the Reformation, the constitution and course of study of the German Universities bore a general analogy to those of the University of Paris. After that event the faculties continued for a long time nearly on the same footing, with such changes in theology and ecclesiastical law as the adoption of the new doctrines rendered requisite. Still, however, the great Protestant confessions were adopted as fixed standards, and conformity to them was expected both from teachers and students. Towards the latter end of the last century a disposition began to manifest itself to get rid of all restraints of system, and to establish perfect freedom of opinion and instruction both in religion and philosophy. This has been carried to a greater extent in some institutions than in others; but altogether there has been a tendency on the part of the German Protestant Universities to adopt what they call the "free system," or, in other words, to allow the Professors, who are, as in the Scottish Universities, the governing body, to model the academical routine according to their own sentiments, and to make their lectures the vehicles of such views of religion, morality, and philosophy as they may choose to convey. The same freedom is also claimed in matters of discipline. The principle inculcated, and to a great extent acted upon, is, not only that there is no University control over the private and social conduct of the student, but that he is entitled to the entire direction of his own pursuits, and is free to devote his attention to such academical studies, or such portions of them, as he pleases. Every student, therefore, determines of himself what lectures he will attend; nor is he in general called upon to show what advantage he may have derived from them till his final examination for his degree. The consequence of this freedom, joined with the national fondness for speculative pursuits, is, that the lectures most likely to be practically beneficial are in a great measure neglected, and that the great resort is to those Professors who introduce new and strange systems of philosophy or theology, such as in Germany are perpetually arising and supplanting each other. It has also a tendency to corrupt and lower the general standard of education, since it induces the Professors, the sole authorized channels of instruction to adapt themselves

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY. to the prevailing tone, and to teach not what is best in itself, but what is most likely to be acceptable to their hearers. Notwithstanding the complacency with which the Germans in general view the "free system" as the peculiar pride and honour of their country, there are sober-minded men among themselves who do not scruple to express their dissatisfaction at many of its principal points. They denounce the system of conveying instruction exclusively by professorial lectures as in itself essentially defective, and maintain that a great deal of time is lost in transcribing indifferent lectures which might be much more profitably employed. They declare that the total want of discipline and control is productive of mischievous effects, both in a literary and a national point of view; that the absence of personal intercourse between the Professors and students, and the consequent want of friendly counsel and guidance, is a serious evil; and that the tutorial system of the great English Universities affords advantages in this respect which cannot be realized in those of Germany as they are at present constituted.

There has lately been a good deal of controversy on this point in our own country. It is maintained by those who espouse one side of the question, that professorial lectures do not constitute a sufficiently prominent or integral part of the instruction given in the great English Universities, and that the systems pursued in Scotland and Germany are preferable in this respect, as being more analogous to the ancient constitution of things. We conceive, however, that the question is not so much what was the ancient order of things, as what is most suitable to the present state and requirements of society. When Universities were first established, instruction was necessarily communicated by oral lectures delivered to large classes, because, owing to the total want of elementary books, there was no other method of imparting it; and the paucity of teachers in proportion to the vast number of students, rendered a system of individual teaching and minute personal inspection totally impossible. But instruction communicated in such a way must necessarily be imperfect; and we hold it next to impracticable to teach mathematics, or classics, or any other branch of science requiring severe thought, or close and constant application, in a satisfactory manner by such a process. Dull and careless hearers would learn next to nothing from oral lectures, and students of a better description could not learn all that it is desirable for them to know. As subsidiary to the general system of academical tuition, lectures by able Professors may be, and doubtless are, found to be of admirable use. They are excellent methods of teaching the fundamental principles and philosophy of

science, and they furnish opportunities of acquiring, at a small sacrifice of time, a sufficient tincture of such branches of knowledge as may be considered the accessories of a liberal education. The University lectures on chemistry, botany, geology, and similar sciences, are, in fact, attended by considerable numbers of voluntary and attentive students, who have thus an opportunity of laying a foundation of knowledge, on which a further superstructure may afterwards be erected, if their pursuits and inclinations prompt them to do so. The mathematical and Greek lectures at Cambridge have also served to give an impetus and high tone to those departments, of which the whole University has felt the benefit. But admitting that students of first rate talents and unbounded thirst for knowledge could profitably derive their entire education from those sources, with the aid of suitable books, still it must be remembered that a great proportion of the general mass consists of persons of slow apprehension or moderate capacity, who nevertheless ought not to be overlooked. It is important both to themselves and to the public that they should receive the best training of which they are capable; and many minds of an apparently inferior order have latent powers which judicious cultivation may turn to good account. But this, it is evident, can only be effected by methods combining regular personal intercourse, patient attention, and careful guidance under difficulties; things which would be out of the question under a merely professorial system of tuition. However plausible an entirely voluntary system may be in theory, it is but ill adapted to English habits and ideas, and would infallibly be found pernicious in practice. The great mass of our University students are not, it must be remembered, full-grown, independent citizens, but youths under discipline, placed under the control of persons supposed to be wiser and better informed than themselves, and to whose directions it is both their duty and their interest to conform. The training to which they are there subjected is merely an extension of that previously received under parents and schoolmasters, and if something of a compulsory system is necessary in one case, it is equally so in the other.

Further information on the subject of Universities in general will be found in Meiners, *History of European Academies*; Savigny, *History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages*, and the *Dissertations* of Itter and Curingius. For the French and Italian Universities the reader may consult Du Boulay, *Historia Academiae Parisiensis*, and Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*. Much information respecting those of England will be found in Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and Dyer, *History of the University of Cambridge*.

UNI/VOCAL, } Fr. *univoque*,—simple, of one only
UNI/VOCALLY, } sense or signification. (Cotgrave.)
UNIVOCATION. } It. *univoco*; Sp. *univoco*; Lat. *univocus*, (*una vox*.)

Having one sense or meaning; one purpose or tendency.

But if this fear be instanced in a matter of religion, it will be apt to multiply eternal scruples, and they are equivocal effects of a good meaning, but are proper and *univocal* enemies to piety and a wise religion.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*.

For there is no difference in the manner of the commandment;

and the precept hath not the head of a man and the arm of a tree, and the foot of a mountain, but it is *univocal* and simple, and proper, and if there be any difference it must be discovered by some clear light from without.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book ii. ch. iii.

They are commonly the true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions, otherwise than it is in fear and drunkenness and ignorance; for these produce things of a nature different from their immediate principles, as drunkenness produces effects of anger, &c. that is, it is the occasion of them, not the proper mother.

Id. *Ib*.

Yea, their very owne word shall stop their owne mouth, for how

UNIVO- is sin *univocally* distinguished into veniall and mortall, if the
CAL. veniall bee no sinne? and the wages of every sinne is death
Hall. No Peace with Rome, sec. 13.

UN-JUST. Very being itself not predicating *univocally* touching him and
any created being and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to
God, are, as we may reasonably think, not only of a perfection
infinitely transcending any created intellect and will, but of an-
other kind and nature from it.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, p. 16.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or at least but
one sort of thing; the words book, bible, fish, house, elephant,
may be called *univocal* words, for I know not that they signify
any thing else but those ideas to which they are generally affixed.

Watts. Logick, book i. ch. iv.

The *univocation* of Tartar cities with those of Israel, concurring
with the former reason from the place and country whither they
were sometime transplanted by the Assyrians, doth plainly shew
that the Israelitish people have been there

Whiston. Memoirs, 1749, p. 583.

UN-JUST,	} We now write <i>injustice</i> , (q.v.) Fr. <i>injuste</i> ; It. <i>in-</i> <i>giusto</i> ; Sp. <i>injusto</i> ; Lat. <i>injustus</i> , (in, priv. and <i>jus-</i> <i>tus</i> , ordered.)
UNJU'STLY,	
UNJU'STNESS,	
UNJU'STICE,	
UNJU'STIFIABLE,	
UNJU'STIFIABLY,	
UNJU'STIFIABLENESS.	

Against or contrary to law
or order, the laws of religion
or morality, of God or man; not equitable, not righte-
ous; wrongful, wicked.

For God is not *unjust* that he forghete ghoure werke and loue
whiche ghe han schewid in his name, for ghe han mynstrid to
seintis and mynystren.

Wiclif. Ebrewis, ch. vi.

And whanne he was cursid, he curside not, whanne he suffride
he manaside not, but he bitook hymself to him that denyde him
unjustly.

Id. Ib.

He that vseth not his owne, well and charitably, hath much to
aunswere for, and shall they be thought not *unjust*, who not onely
take away other mens, but also misvse and waste the same vn-
godlye?

Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

Ye haue robbed euery honest house, and spoyled them *unjustly*,
and pitiously wroonge pore men being no offenders, to their vter
vndoing, and yet ye thinke ye haue not broken the king's lawes.

Id. Ib.

We all make complaint of the iniquitie of our times; not
unjustly; for the dayes are euill.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 10.

Doubtless it is a pious and religious intent, to endeavour to free
God from all imputation of unnecessary rigour, and his justice
from seeming *unjustice*, and seeming congruity.

Hales. Remains. Sermons. Romans, ch. xiv. v. 1.

One of the great instances to prove the Roman religion to be
new; not primitive, nor apostolick, is the foolish and *unjustifiable*
doctrine of indulgences.

Taylor. Of Repentance, book ii. ch. i.

So drives self-love thro' just and thro' *unjust*,
To one man's pow'r, ambition, lucre, lust.

Pope. Essay on Man. Ep. 3.

Even the desire of obtaining any thing *unjustly* is evil; because
to desire to do evil by the terms again, is an evil or criminal
desire.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 6.

To measure the justness, or *unjustness* of this deceit, I change
the supposition of persons with him.

Hale. Cont. Of Doing as we would be done to.

Some are morally evil, as impiety, disobedience to God, malice,
hatred, envy, cruelty, *unjustice* towards men.

Id. Ib.

They [passions and appetites] are not to proceed from *unjusti-*
fiable causes, or terminate in wrong objects; not to be unseason-
able or immoderate.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 9.

It must be consider'd, that had he [Lot] not allowed himself to
drink to excess, it had not been in the power of his daughters to
deceive him. The daughters indeed, without this expedient, could
not have attain'd their end; but then the *unjustifiableness* of the

means desecrates the means, even tho' it were good and laudable UN-JUST.
before.

Marchant. Exposition of the Book of Genesis, ch. xx.

The earnest desire that every one feels to make others believe
what he believes himself, is a strong temptation to support it by
unjustifiable evidence.

Cook. First Voyage, book iii. ch. xii.

But to charge their guilt on christianity, would not to be like
censuring the legal constitution of any government, because they,
who rebel against it, behave *unjustifiably*.

Secker. Sermon 13. vol. v.

When this people has acted unwisely and *unjustifiably* in its
favour [religious natural establishment] (as in some instances they
have done most certainly) in their very errors you will at least
discover their zeal.

Burke. On the French Revolution, (1790.)

UN-KE'MMED, } i. e. *uncombed*, (q.v.) Shaggy,
UNKE'MPT. } rough.

Her dreadfull lookes, knowne to no lightsome aire,
With heavy hell-like palenesse clogged are.
Laden she is with long *unkemmed* haires.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book vi.

And said; thy offers base I greatly loth,
And eke thy words vncourteous and *unkempt*;
I tread in dust thee and thy money both,
That, were it not for shame; so turned from him wroth.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10

But ah! too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how mine rimes been rugged and *unkempt*:
Yet as I con, my cunning I wil straine.

Id. Shepheard's Calendar. November.

His once *unkempt*, and horrid locks, behold
Stilling sweet oyl; his neck inchain'd with gold.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 3.

UN-KETH, i. e. *uncouth*, (q. v.)

Here is to be noted, that before the fore-remembred ouerthrow
of the Scots and their confederats at the foot of Granzbene, there
happened manie sundrie *unketh* and strange sights in this Ile.

Holinshed. History of Scotland. Cerbreid Gald.

UN-KIND,

UNKI'NDLY, *adj.*

UNKI'NDLY, *ad.*

UNKI'NDLINESS,

UNKI'NDNESS,

UNKI'NDRED.

Unnatural; not suited to,
adapted to, proper for, beneficial
to, the nature or kind; not con-
genial; not having natural feel-
ings—feelings pertaining or be-
longing, convenient or becoming
to, their common nature or kind; not feeling for each
other, not compassionate or sympathetic, not benevolent;
not humane. See INHUMAN, HUMAN.

Unkindred,—not of the same kin or kind.

And bidde of me wat thou wolt, and ich wol the grante y wis,
For elles ich were *unkynde*, gef it to grante ys.

R. Gloucester, p. 115.

Ac thyn sustren schulle habbe al, for here herte ys *kynde*,
And thou for thyn *unkyndenesse* be out of al my mynde.

Id. p. 31.

Malcome of Scotland kyng git on Ingland ran,
The kyng had him auanced, he was an *unkynd* man.

R. Brunne, p. 62.

Aren none hardur ne hongryour. than men of holy churche
Averouse and yuele willed wanne thei ben avauanced
And *unkynde* to hur kynne.

Piers Plouhman, p. 22.

If eny man doth me a bynset. oth' heipeth me at nude
Ich am *unkynde* ageyns courtesye.

Id. p. 112.

Unkynde and unknowing quath Crist. and with a rop smot hem
And overe turnede in the temple. here tables and here stalles
And drof hem out alle. that ther bowten a solde.

Id. p. 312.

To comforty hym and Conscience. yf thei come in place
Ther *unkyndnesse* and covetyse.

Id. p. 252.

For *unkyndenesse* queyncheth hym. that he nat shyne
Ne brenne ne blast cleer. for blowynge of *unkyndenesse*.

Id. p. 332.

UN-
KIND.

For *unkyndnesse* is contrarie of alle *kynne* reson.
Piers Plouhman, p. 338.

But wite thou this thing, that in the laste daies perilouse tymes
schulen neighhe, and men schulen be louynge hemsilff, coueitouse,
high of berynge, proude, blasfemeris; not obedient to fadir and
modir, *unkynde*, cursid, withouten affeccoun, &c.

Wiclif. 2 *Tymo.* ch. iii.

This vnderstād that in the laste dayes shall come perilous tymes.
For the menne shal be louers of their owne selues, couetous, bosters,
proude, cursed speakers, disobediēt to father and mother, vnthanke-
ful, vnholly, *unkind*, truce breakers, &c.

Bible, Anno 1551.

So was hire herte shette in hire distresse,
Whan she remembered his *unkindnesse*.

Chaucer. *The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 54.

And for he hath destourbed kinde,
And was so to nature *unkinde*,
Unkindeliche he was transformed,
That he, whiche erst a man was formed,
In to a woman was forshape.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

Thing which was *ayen kinde* wrought,
Unkyndliche it was abought,
The childe his owne fader slough,
That was *vnkyndship* enough.

Id. *Ib.* book vi.

He is *vnkynde*, whiche denyeth to haue receyued any benefite,
that in dede he had receyued, he is *vnkynde*, that dissimuleth, he
is *vnkynde*, that recompenseth not: but he is moste *vnkynde*, that
forgetteth.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book ii. ch. xiii.

But moste displeasyd Leyr the *vnkyndnesse* of his. ii. daughters
consyderynge theyr wordes to hym before spoken and sworne, and
nowe found and prouyd them all contrary.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. xv.

Other of the lordys and nobles of Fraunce wolde not be agreable,
that a woman shulde enheryte so great a kyngedome: by meane
whereof *vnkyndnesse* kyndelyd atwene the kyng and the sayde
duke.

Id. *Ib.* p. 433.

Not to requyte one good tourne for another, is counted a detest-
able *unkindnesse* euen among the heathen and the publicans.

Udall. *Matthew*, ch. v.

We shall perceiue and knowe the gretnes of his [David's] sinne
so muche the better and soner, yf hys greate *vnkyndnes* shewed
agaynste God almighty that was so beneficiall vnto him be made
open and knowen vnto vs.

Fisher. *Seuen Psalmes*. *Psalm* 6.

O! whither dost thou tend, my *unkind* son?
What mischief dost thou go about to bring
To her, whose genius thou here look'st upon,
Thy mother-country, whence thyself didst spring?

Daniel. *Civil Wars*, book i.

Here flowes a billow, there another meetes:
Each, on each side the skiffe, *unkindely* greetes.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 2.

O most poor pitied of men!
Had thy cold pencil kiss'd her pen,
Thou could'st not so *unkindly* err,
To show us this faint shade for her.

Crashaw. *The Flaming Heart*.

What is it then but that desire which God put into Adam in
paradise before he knew the sin of incontinence; that desire that
God saw it was not good that man should be left alone to burn in,
the desire and longing to put off an *unkindly* solitariness by unit-
ing another body, but not without a fit soul, to his in the chearful
society of wedloc?

Milton. *Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce*, book i. ch. iv.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't *unkindly* that mine enemy
Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily.

MEL. I shall melt too, if you begin to take
Unkindnesses: I never meant you hurt.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid's Tragedy*, act iv.

Unkindnesse past, they gan of solace treat,
And bathe in pleasance of the ioyous shade.
Which shielded them against the boyling heate.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 7.

I haue often heard chiefe of our citty complaining of the vnfruit-
fullnesse of the earth, and sometimes againe of the *vnkindlinesse*
of the weather now for a good space hurtfull to the fruites.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book ii. sec. 3.

Each beast, each insect, happy in its own,
Is heav'n *unkind* to man, and man alone?

Pope. *Essay on Man*. *Epistle* 1.

Mine is the privy pois'ning, I command
Unkindly seasons, and ungrateful land.

Dryden. *Palamon and Arcite*.

My friendship only aims at your advantage,
Would point you out a way to peace and honour,
And in return of this, your rage *unkindly*
Loads me with injuries.

Rowe. *The Ambitious Step-Mother*, act ii.

Ah! what a little time to love is lent.
Yet half that time is in *unkindness* spent.

Dryden. *The Rival Ladies*, act v. sc. 3.

Since then from thee at first it came,
To thee tho' clogg'd, it points its flame;
And conscious of superior birth,
Despises this *unkindred* earth.

Rowe. *Ambitious Step-Mother*, act iii.

— A crown! which slighted,
And left in scorn by you, shall soon be sought,
And find a joyful wearer; one, perhaps,
Of blood, *unkindred* to your royal house,
And fix its glories in another line.

Id. *Lady Jane Gray*, act iii.

UN-KING, v. } D. *ontkoningen*. To cause not to
UNKI'NGLY. } be a king; to divest of kingly, regal,
or royal authority.

God saue King Henry, *vn-king'd* Richard sayes,
And send him many yeeres of sunshine dayes.

Shakspeare. *Richard II.* act iv. sc. 1.

That the Scots were a free nation, made king whom they freely
chuse, and with the same freedom *un king'd* him if they saw cause,
by right of ancient laws and ceremonies yet remaining, and old
customs yet among the high-landers in chusing the head of their
clans or families.

Milton. *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

CYM. Our subjects [sir]
Will not endure his yoke: and for our selfe
To shew lesse soueraignty, they then must needs
Appeare *vn-kinglike*.

Shakspeare. *Cymbeline*, act iii. sc. 5.

They on the other side finding themselves in a high dignity,
neither founded by scripture, nor allowed by reformation, nor sup-
ported by any spiritual gift or grace of their own, knew it their
best course to have dependence only upon him: and wrought his
fancy by degrees to that degenerate and *unkingly* perswasion of
no bishop, no king.

Milton. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, sec. 17.

The king himself came to be in effect first *unking'd*, and all his
royalties torn from him.

South. *Sermon* 2. vol. v.

— Oft regardless
Of plighted faith, with most *un-kingly* baseness,
H' has ta'en the advantage of their absent arms,
Without a war proclaim'd, or cause pretended,
To waste with sword and fire their fruitful fields.

Rowe. *Tamerlane*, act i.

— Shall they
To Gallia yield? yield to a land that bends,
Deprest and broke, beneath the will of one?
Of one who, should th' *unkingly* thirst of gold,
Of tyrant passions, or ambition, prompt,
Calls locusts armies o'er the blasted land.

Thomson. *Liberty*.

That government therefore is bound to interfere, and to *unking*
these tyrants, is to me self evident.

Cowper to Unwin, Jan. 3, 1784.

Shocked at the naked attempt, he [Louis XIV.] had recourse,
for a palliation of his conduct, to an *unkingly* denial of the fact,
which made against him.

Burke. *Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

UN-
KIND.UN-
KING.

UN-KISS. UN-KISS, v. } D. *ongekust*; Sw. *okyst*.
 UNKI'SSED. } To unkiss, in Shakspeare, is,—to
 UN-LADE. take away the effect of a kiss; alluding to the ceremony
 of an oath—kissing the book.
Unkissed, not kissed.

And for men saine vnkowen *vnkiste*,
 Hir thome she holt in hir fiste
 So close within hir owne honde,
 That there wynneth no man londe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii

Whoever be that man that shall *unkiss*
 This sacred print next, may he prove more thrifty
 In this world's just applause, not more desertful!
 Ford. *Perkin Warbeck*, act v. sc. 3.

Let me *vn-kisse* the oath 'twixt thee, and mee,
 And yet not so, for with a *kisse* 'twas made.

Shakspeare. *Richard II.* act v. sc. 1.

Foule breath is noisome, therefore I will depart *vn-kist*.
Id. *Much Adoe about Nothing*, act v. sc. 2.

UN-KNO'TTED, } *Unknotted*—not *knit*, or *knotted*.
 UNKNO'TTY. } *Unknotty*. Free from knots.

All homogeneall, simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted*, un-
 coacted, nothing existing but those eight universall orders.

More. *Song of the Soul. To the Reader.*

The brittle hasel, ash, whose speares we prayse,
Vnknottie firre, the solace shading planes.

Sandys. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book x.

UN-LACE, v. To remove that which catcheth,
 holdeth, tieth, fasteneth; the catch, hold, tie, or fasten-
 ing.

In Shakspeare, "that you *vnlace* your reputation
 thus;" to *vnlace* is (in Tooke's opinion)—to *unless* or
 onles; to dismiss, to loosen.

And prechide and seyde a strengier than I schal come after me
 and I am not worthi to knele down and *vnlace* his schoon.

Wiclif. *Marke*, ch. iii.

She, with the mole all in her hands devout,
 Standing near th' altar, bare of the one foot,
 With vesture loose, the bands *vnaced* all,
 Bent for to die, calls the gods to record,
 And guilty stars eke of her destiny.

Surrey. *Virgile. Aeneis*, book iv.

Whom when he sawe before his foote prostrated,
 He to her lept, with deadly dreadfull looke,
 And her sunshiny helmet soone *vnaced*,
 Thinking at once both head and helmet to haue raced.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 5.

What's the matter
 That you *vnlace* your reputation thus,
 And spend your rich opinion, for the name
 Of a night-brawler?

Shakspeare. *Othello*, act ii. sc. 3.

A sound no time can steal; a sweet perfume
 No winds can scatter, an entire embrace,
 That no satiety can e'er *vnlace*.

G. Fletcher. *Christ's Triumph after Death*.

His buckler held him under, while he press'd
 With both his knees above, his panting breast,
Unlac'd his helm: about his chin the twist
 He ty'd; and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd.

Dryden. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book xii.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *vnlace* that
 part of the sail from the yard which is between the tack and mast
 head, and so shift both sail and boom leeward of the mast.

Cook. *Second Voyage*, book iii. ch. ii.

UN-LADE, v. D. *ontlaaden*, to remove, take out,
 or away—the load or burthen, the weight, the freight,
 the cargo.

The ordinary charges for transporting of goods from Narue to
 Newles by way as aforesaid, besides the spoile by so often lading
 and *vnloading* cariage by land, and the dangers of the seas, pirates.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 416

My pupill's hungry.

LEA. Pray ye sir, *vnlade* me.

LOP. I'll refresh ye sir;

When ye want, you know your exchequer.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Spanish Curate*, act ii. sc. 1.

Nor yet content with the wonted room of his margent, but he
 must cut out large flocks and creeks into his text to *vnlade* the
 foolish frigate of his unseasonable authorities.

Milton. *Apology for Smectymnuus*, sec. 8.

Thither, let all th' industrious bees repair,

Unlade their thighs, and leave their honey there.

Congreve. *Mourning Muse of Alexis*.

The galleys soon

Unladen of their freight, some barter'd brass,

Some steel, or oxen, or their hides, for wine,

And some their captives.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book vii.

UN-LAPT, not folded or turned over, infolded or
 inwrapt.

Speech being like to tapestry, which if it be folded vp, sheweth
 but part of that which is wrought, and being *vnlapd* and laid open,
 sheweth plainly to the eye all the work that is in it.

Hooker. *Walter Travers' Sup. to the Councell*.

UN-LAUGH, v. A word coined by Sir T. More for
 his own purpose.

Tindall must of reason gyue vs leaue to laugh at hys proude
 inuented folye. I shall vpon reasonable warning *vnlaughe* agayn
 it all.

Sir T. More. *Workes*, p. 684.

UN-LAY, v. To unlaid a cable is to untwist the
 folds in which it is *laid* together.

After working up all our junk and old shrouds, to make twice-
laid cordage, we were at last obliged to *vnlay* a cable to work into
 running rigging.

Anson. *Voyages*, book ii. ch. ii.

UN-LEARN, v. D. *ontleeren*. Gower writes, to

UNLE'ARNED, } *unlere*. See LERE.

UNLE'ARNEDLY. } To refuse, to reject, to put away,
 knowledge, or any thing already learned.

A nyce herte, fie for shame.

A coward herte of loue *vnlered*,

Wherof arte thou so sore afared!

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv.

Hitherto pertaineth the precept of clemencie and mercy for
 kinges, which is to do well to the good men, decerning the good
 and lerned from the euil & *vnlered*, & to moderate the punish-
 ments of the tractable and curable, and to suppress the obstinate
 vncurable.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. i.

An vnlettered mā myght be ashamed to write so *vnlearnedly*,
 and a mad man woulde almoste waxe red for shame, to wryte in
 some thinges so frantikely.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, p. 1037.

And adulation now is spent so nigh,

As that it hath no colours to express

That which it would, that now we must be fain

T' *vnlearn* that art, and labour to be plain.

Daniel. *A Panegyric Congratulatory*.

For as for the *vnlearned*, in private, nothing more usual with
 them then to take offence at our dissensions, and to become more
 uncertain and unjoynted upon the hearing of any question discust.

Hales. *Rem. Ser. Romans* xiv. 1

That a single innocence might not be oppress'd and over-born
 by a crew of mouths, for the restoring of a law and doctrine falsly
 and *vnlearnedly* reputed new and scandalous, God, that I may ever
 magnify and record this his goodness, hath unexpectedly rais'd up
 as it were from the dead, more than one famous light of the first
 reformation to bear witness with me.

Milton. *The Judgment of Martin Bucer*.

The immortality of the soul has been commonly believed in all
 ages and in all places, by the *vnlearned* part of all civilized people
 and by the almost general consent of all the most barbarous
 nations under heaven.

Clarke. *On the Evidences*, Prop. 4.

He [Pope] used to say, that he had been seven years (that is
 from twenty to twenty seven) in *vnlearning* all he had been acquir-
 ing for twice that time.

Pope. *Imitations of Horace*, book ii. Ep. 2. Notes.

UN-
LADE.

UN-
LEARN.

UN-LESS. **UN-LESS**, (see **ONLESS**.) is (Tooke), A. S. *Onles*, *dimitte*, imperative of the verb *on-lesan*, to dismiss. *Les*, (q. v.) the imp. of *les-an*, is sometimes used by our old writers. A great variety of examples is produced to show that *onles*, *onlesse*, was the common mode of writing; and Tooke believes Tyndall to have been one of the first who wrote the word with an *u*. In the *Bible*, 1551, it is written with *o*; in the collection of his *Works*, 1573, with *u*. In *Barnes*, published with Tyndall, *onles*.

The scripture was geven, that we may applye the medicine of the scripture, every man to his own sores, *unlesse* then we entende to be idle disputers and braulers about vaine wordes.

Tyndall. *Prologue before the Five Books of Moses*.

Onles it be lucre, whiche a gentyl wit littel estemeth.

Sir T. Elyot. *The Governour*, book i. ch. xiv.

Saincte Augustine sayd well when he noted these wordes of Christ, verely verely *onlesse* ye eat the flesh of the Sonne of man, &c. to be a figuratiue speache.

Gardner. *Explication of True Catholique Fayth*, fol. 8.

They did forbyd to appele to the court of Rome *onles* the king gaue licence. Barnes. *Workes*, p. 201.

Seeing then no man can pleade eloquently, *unlesse* he be able first to speake, it followeth that abilitie of speech is in this case a thing most necessary.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book i. sec. 14.

Till he who bore the eagle of the tenth legion, yet in the gallies, first beseeching his gods, said thus aloud, Leap down souldiers, *unless* ye mean to betray your ensigne; I for my part will perform what I owe to the common-wealth and my general.

Milton. *History of England*, book ii.

And must no egg in Japhet's face be thrown,
Because the deed he forg'd was not my own?
Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man! he has been fairly in.

Pope. *Ep. to Sat. Dialogue 2*.

Nor me the foot-path pleases more: my foot
Shall none of all thy min'string maidens touch,
Unless there be some ancient matron grave
Among them, who hath pangs of heart endur'd
Num'rous, and keen as I have felt myself;
Her I refuse not.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xix.

UN-LETTED, not letted or lated, retarded, hindered, impeded.

And song full low and softly,
Three songs in her harmony,
Unletted of every wight.

Chaucer. *Dreame*.

UN-LIMBER, not easily bent, flexible or pliant.

To which temper more septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 246.

UN-LIVE, v. } To unlive our former life is—to
UNLIVELINESS. } live in opposition to it, to the rules
of it; to annul the effects of it.

Unliveliness,—want of life or vivacity, of animation or spirit.

The soberest and best govern'd men are least practis'd in these affairs; and who knows not that the bashful muteness of a virgin may oftentimes hide all the *unliveliness* and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation.

Milton. *Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce*, book i. ch. iii.

And if we would endeavour after an unmixed knowledge; we must *unlive* our former lives, and (inverting the practise of Penelope) undo in the day of our more advanc'd understandings, what we had spun in the night of our infant-ignorance.

Glanvill. *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. viii.

It will be better to see, that we must *unlive* our former life, and undo all we have done; that we must renounce the principles we have avowed, we must root out the habits we have planted, we must forsake the paths which we have beaten and so long trod in, if ever we will be happy.

Barrow, vol. iii. *Sermon 17*.

Many entertain principles which they defy by their practices,

and *unlive* all that they have believed; so that that which was intended for the cure of sin, by accident becomes its aggravation.

South, vol. vii. *Sermon 5*.

UN-LOOSE, v. } See **LOOSE**. A. S. *on-lesan*, di-
UNLOO'SEN. } *mittere*. *Un* is here the A. S. *On*,

aug.

To let go, or free from hold or fastening.

To remit, to dismiss; to untie, to unbind; to relax.

Seriauntes hii semede, that serven atte the barre

To plede for penyes. and poundes the lawe

And nat for oure Lordes love. *unlose* hure lyppe ones.

Piers Plouhman, p. 8.

At the ende of these foure or five dayes. they *unloose* him and put one of the females vnto him, and giue them meate and drinke, and in eight dayes he is become tame.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 235.

The maryage notwithstandinge is not conformed, vntyll at night that the husbände putteth a ryng on the finger of his wife, and *unloseth* her girdell.

Sir T. Elyot. *The Governour*, book ii. ch. xii.

He with his hands strave to *unloose* the knots,

(Whose sacred fillets all-besprinkled were

With filth of gory blood, and venom rank.)

Surrey. *Virgile. Æneis*, book ii.

If you swear you will not procure a dispensation, you can as well be dispens'd with for that perjury as the other; and you cannot be tied so fast, but the pope can *unloose* you.

Taylor. *Dissuasive from Popery*, part i. ch. iii. sec. ii.

But when mysterious Superstition came,
And with her civil sister leagu'd, involv'd
In study'd darkness the desponding mind;
Then tyrant Power the righteous scourge *unloos'd*,
For yielded reason speaks the soul a slave.

Thomson. *Liberty*.

Fix them [religious, virtuous, manly principles] deeply in your bosom, and let them go with you *unloosened* and unaltered to the grave.

Knox. *Essay*, No. 2.

UN-LUST, n. } D. *onlustig*. We should now say,—
UNLUSTY. } *Listless, listlessness*.

Thei toke vpon hem suche penance,
There was no songe, there was no daunce,
But euery myrthe and melodie
To hem was then a maladie.
For *unlust* of that auenture
There was no man whiche toke tonsure.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii.

And thus his yonge *unlusty* life

He driueth fourth so as he maie.

Id. *Ib.* book ii.

Therefore, I say, whosoever they be that do find *unlust* and tediousness to do good, may opinion with themselves, that they be none of God's children.

Strype. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Originals*, Anno 1555, No. 44.

UN-LUSTROUS. The old folio reads,—*Illustrious*; the correction is ascribed to Rowe. Steevens refers to "Lack-lustre eye," in *As You Like It*.

———— Joyne gripes, with hands
Made hard with houely falshood (falshood as
With labour;) then by peeping in an eye
Base and *illustrious* as the smoakie light
That's fed with stinking tallow.

Shakspeare. *Cymbeline*, act i. sc. 7.

UN-MAKE, v. } To cause not to be, not to live or
UNMA'KABLE. } exist; to take away, to destroy the
form or frame, shape or mould, the composition or construction.

Who set the imperial crowne vpon the emperoure Henry the sixthes heade, not with his hande, but with his foote; and with the same foote againe caste the same crowne of, saieng withal, hee had power to make emperours, and to *unmake* them againe at his pleasure?

Jewell. *A Replie vnto M. Hardinge*, p. 418.

Hee put his company in remembrance of a pinnesse of five tunne burthen, which hee had within his shippe, which was carryed

UN-
LIVE.

UN-
MAKE.

UN-MAKE. in pieces, and *unmade* vp for the vse of those which should inhabit there the whole yeere.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 87.

UN-MASK.

That is to say if the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable*, by any but a divine power.

Grew. *Cosmo. Sacra*, book i. ch. ii.

God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. He leaves all his faculties in the natural state, to enable him to judge of his inspirations, whether they be of divine original or no.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. xix.

UN-MAN, v. } To take away, strip, or deprive of
UNMAN'LY, } men, or of the qualities of man—
UNMA'NFULLY, } his virtue, strength, fortitude,
UNMA'NHOOD. } courage.

Unmanly is also equivalent to *inhuman*.

—— Sothe him saied Pandarus
That for to slaen himself, might he not win
But bothe done *unmanhode* and a sinne.

Chaucer. *Troil. and Cres.* book i.

That Paris now, with his *unmanly* sort
With mitred hats, with ointed bush and beard
His rape enjoyth. Surrey. *Virgile. Æneis*, book iv.

To constrain him further were to unchristen him, to *unman* him,
to throw the mountain of Sinai upon him, with the weight of the whole law to boot.

Milton. *Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce*, book ii. ch. xxii.

These daughters by appointment of Danaus on the marriage-night having murder'd all ther husbands, except Linceus, whom his wives loyalty sav'd, were by him at the suit of his wife thir sister, not put to death, but turn'd out to sea in a ship *unmann'd*; of which whole sex they had incur'd the hate.

Id. *History of England*, book i.

—— Live, live, my matchless son,
Blest in thy father's blessing; much more blest
In thine own vertues: let me dew thy cheeks
With my *unmanly* tears.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Laws of Candy*, act v.

Yet so they dy'd not *unmanfully*, but turning oft upon thir enemies, by the advantage of an upper ground, put them down by heaps, and fill'd up a great ditch with their carcasses.

Milton. *History of England*, book vi.

All mocking and scoffing at religion, all jesting and turning arguments of reason into drollery and ridicule, is the most *unmanly* and unreasonable thing in the world.

Clarke. *On the Attributes. Introduction.*

And, fearing my escape, invit'st thou me,
To share thy couch, with fraudulent design
First to unarm, and to *unman* me next?

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book x.

First then, with fears *unmanly* he possess'd
The heart of Hector; mounting to his seat
He turn'd to flight himself, and bade his host
Fly also.

Id. *Ib. Iliad*, book xvi.

UN-MA'NTLE, v. To take off, to divest, the cloak, or covering. *Unmantling*,—

Removing, withdrawing the closing or contraction—of their overspreading brows.

Leicester affected to resist when she strove to take his cloak from him. "Nay," she said, "but I will *unmantle* you."

Scott. *Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

UN-MASK, v. } Sw. *Omaskeræd*. To remove, or
UNMA'SKING, n. } strip off—the mask, or cover worn as a disguise; to remove the veil or concealment.

—— You are
Observ'd, against the gravity long maintain'd
In Italy, (where to see a maid *unmasqu'd*
Is held a blemish) to be over-frequent
In giving or receiving visits.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Fair Maid of the Inn*, act i.

I fear no mood stamp'd in a private brow,
When I am pleas'd t' *unmask* a public vice.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man out of his Humour. The Stage.*

A great light (as the sun's sudden *unmasking*) being seene upon this discovery. Browne. *The Inner Temple Masque.*

Yet will I not insist on that which may seem to be the cause on God's part; as his judgment on our sins, the trial of his own, the *unmasking* of hypocrites.

Milton. *Of Reformation in England*, book i.

UN-MERCIED, }
UNME'RCIFUL, }
UNME'RCIFULLY, }
UNME'RCIFULNESS, }
UNME'RCILESS. }

Unmerciless, (Joye) — the prefix *un* seems intended to augment the force of the negative termination *less*. So *Unremorse-less* (q. v.) by Cowley.

And for he was to loue strange,
He wolde not his herte change
To be benigne and fauorable
To loue but *unmerciable*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

A laieman maie not accuse a prieste of fornication. This is that extremitie, and *unmerciful* rigoure, M. Hardinge, that ye shewe your priestes in these cases.

Jewell. *A Replie vnto M. Hardinge*, p. 365.

Now ye see the great diligence of these enuieuse hypocrites, ye see their deceites, *unmerciless* murther, and ingratitude.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. v.

Out fly the Irish, and with sword and fire
Unmercied havock of the English made.

Drayton. *Miseries of Queen Margaret.*

Hear me (the child of shame now) hear thou helper,
And take my wrongs into thy hands, thou justice
Done by unmindful man, *unmerciful*,
Against his master done, against thy order;
And raise againe thou father of all honor,
The poor despis'd, but yet thy noblest creature.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Moral Representations.*

The first [hinderance to our prayers] is *unmercifulness*—He that takes mercy from a man is like him that takes an altar from the temple; the temple is of no use without an altar, and the man cannot pray without mercy—God never can hear the prayers of an *unmerciful* man.

Taylor, vol. i. *Sermon* 4.

Full fiercely layd the Amazon about,
And dealt her blowes *unmercifully* sore:
Which Britomart withstood with courage stout,
And them repaide againe with double more.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 7.

This was highly resented by the Spaniards, who found out the person that had used the porter so *unmercifully*, and treated him in the same manner, as if the indignity had been done to their own noses.

Tatler, No. 260.

Whether such losses may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former avarice and *unmercifulness*, when we had it more in our power than now (and yet had it as little in our will) to be charitable.

Atterbury, vol. ii. *Sermon* 7.

Perhaps some stop might be put to this *unmerciful* prosecution, if all would seriously reflect, that whoever pays a visit that is not desired, or talks longer than the hearer is willing to attend, is guilty of an injury which he cannot repair, and takes away that which he cannot give.

Idler, No. 14.

The others attacked the poles; and, having beat them most *unmercifully*, returned to their places.

Cook. *Third Voyage*, book ii. ch. ix.

UN-MOULD, v. To take away or destroy the form, shape or feature.

—— Whose pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks.
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmolding* reason's mintage
Character'd in the face.

Milton. *Comus.*

UN-MU'FFLE, v. To remove or take away, that which covers or conceals.

E. Br. *Unmuffle* ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon.

Milton. *Comus.*

UN-NERVE, v. } To deprive of strength or
UNNE'RVATE, a. } vigour, might, force, or power.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide:
But with the whiffe and winde of his fell sword,
Th' *unnerued* fals. Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act ii. sc. 2.

UN-MASK.

UN-NERVE.

UN- NERVE. Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

UNONA. Our forefathers have cleared the country, and levelled and illuminated the roads; but let not the facility of travelling *unnerv* our resolution, or lull us to an indolent and inglorious repose.

Knox. Letter to a Young Nobleman.

Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended. *Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord, (1796.)*

UN-NETH, } *Un-eath*, or uneasy. See EATH.

UNNE'THES. } Not easily;—not without trouble or difficulty; or distress.

And Trahen, & muche of hys folk, y wended ney to dethe,
Flowe to se to heore schippes, and of scapede *vnnethe*.

R. Gloucester, p. 88.

& slouh bothe fader & sonne, women lete thei gon,
Hors & hondes thei ete, *vnnethis* skaped non.

R. Brunne, p. 75.

The wrath was so grete bituex thise kynges tuo,
Unnethis acorde thei schete, but thus with mykelle wo.

Id. p. 270.

And thei seinge these thingis *unnethis* swagiden the peple that
thei offriden not to hem. *Wiclif. Dedis, ch. xiv.*

The miller that for-dronken was all pale,
So that *unethes* upon his hors he sat,
He n'old avalen neither hood ne hat.

Chaucer. The Milleres Prologue, v. 3124.

The remenant of folke about

Unnethes stonden in any dout

To werre eche other. *Gower. Conf. Am. book iii.*

Sithe this vngracious braunche of wrath springeth out of the
cursed rote of pryde and settinge muche by our selfe, so secretly
lurking in oure hearte, that *vnnethe* we can perceyue it our selfe,
lette vs pull vppe well y^e roote, and surely the braunch of wrathe
shall soone wither awaye. *Sir T. More. Workes, p. 87.*

They being occupied with the other Saxons before, and now as-
sailed of these behind, they had *vnneth* roome for anie aduantage
to turne their weapons.

Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Donegall.

Diggon, I am so stiffe and so stanke,
That *vnneth* may I stand any more.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

You shal not see them wandering abroad but two and two
together, the male and female, as if they were yoked together; and
vnneth, or not at all, can they live alone without their mate.

Holland. Plinie, book viii.

UN-OIL, *v.* To remove or wipe or rub away the
oil.

And a tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoi*ls the flask.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 8.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As *unoi*l'd hinges, querulously shrill.

Young. Love of Fame. Satire 6.

From whence, my guest! should thy belief arise,
That I deserve past other of my sex
The praise of wisdom, if unbath'd, *unoi*l'd,
Ill-clad, thou sojourn here?

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xix.

UNONA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus,
from *uno*, to unite, on account of the stamens being
united to the ovaria. It belongs to the class *Polyan-*
dria, order *Polygynia*, and the natural family of *Ano-*
naceæ. Generic character: calyx of three, very rarely
of four, ovate sepals, which are connected at the base;
corolla of six petals, of which the three inner ones are
the smallest; stamens indefinite; carpels numerous,
indehiscent, stipitate, one or many-celled, even or toro-
lose; seeds disposed in a single row in each cell.

Composed of tropical trees and shrubs; the branches
of some species are climbing; the leaves of all are quite
entire; the peduncles are usually axillary, one or many-

flowered, and generally furnished with bractæas; the
flowers of nearly all are aromatic; the bark and fruit
are intensely aromatic, and somewhat acrid and stimu-
lating; the fruit of some of the species is edible. The
seeds of *Unona Æthiopica* have an aromatic, pungent
taste, and were formerly, but now more rarely, sold in
shops, under the names of Ethiopian pepper, Guinea
pepper, Negro pepper, and *Piper Æthiopicum*. The
fruit of *Unona aromatica* is acrid and aromatic, and is
used as a condiment instead of pepper by the negroes
of Guiana. The roots and bark of *Unona Musaria* are
used in the cure of colic in the Moluccas; the bark is
also used for making musical instruments. There is a
sweet-scented greenish oil obtained from the roots of
Unona Narum by distillation, in Malabar, which is used
in the cure of various diseases.

UN-PARADISE, *v.* To remove from any place, or
state, or condition, of excessive happiness; to destroy or
deprive of excessive happiness.

Now did I find myself *unparadis'd*,
From those pure fields of my so clean beginning:
Now I perceiv'd how ill I was advis'd,
My flesh gan loath the new-felt touch of sinning.

Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

O ye blest scenes of permanent delight!
Full, above measure! lasting, beyond bound!
A perpetuity of bliss is bliss.
Could you, so rich in rapture, fear an end,
That ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light.

Young. Complaint. Night 1.

This vice [envy] which is always prevalent in a bad heart, turns
all the brighter prospects of life into darkness, the fairest into
deformity, and would of itself be sufficient to *unparadise* an Eden.

Knox, vol. i. Sermon 4.

UN-PARCHED. *Un* is used augmentatively.
Perished or destroyed, (by heat, by drought;) dried up
or withered.

Which when I lose, O may at once my tongue
Lose this same busy speaking art,
Unparch'd, her vocal arteries unstrung,
No more acquainted with my heart,
On my dry palate's roof to rest
A wither'd leaf, an idle guest.

Crashaw. On Psalm 13

UN-PERPLE'X, *v.* To free from, to remove entan-
glement, intricacy, embarrassment.

This ecstasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love.

Donne. The Ecstasy.

That being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next
adjoining part yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition
belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what
is principally designed.

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 39.

UN-PLIGHT, *v.* To unfold, to explain.

It is a wondre that I desire to tell, and therefore *vnneth* may I
unpliten [*explicare*] my sentence with wordes.

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii.

But if the thriuyng soule ne *unpliteth* [*explicat*] nothyng, that
is to saine, ne dooeth thyng by his proper mouing.

Id. Ib. book v.

UN-PLUMB, *v.* To take out of—to deprive of—the
lead, *i. e.* leaden coffins.

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they *unplumb* the
dead for bullets to assassinate the living.

Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord, (1796.)

UN-PLUME, *v.* To strip or divest of plumes, of
pride or conceit; to humble.

In the most ordinary phænomena in nature, we shall find
enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing.

Glanvill.

UNONA
UN-
PLUME.

UN-POISON. **UN-PO'ISON, v.** To strip, divest of, purify from—poisonous, venomous, contagiously noxious qualities.

UN-QUICK. Had the parochial clergy frequently and warmly insisted upon [them] to their respective congregations, and to the younger part of them especially; such a course could not, but in a short time, have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds, and rectified their false notions.
South, vol. v. Sermon 1.

UN-PO'RTUOUS. Having no ports or harbours.

These harbours of the British dominions are the *ports* of France. They are of no use but to protect an enemy from our best allies, the storms of Heaven, and his own rashness. Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace. Letter 3.

UN-PO'WER. Want of power; weakness.

And nat of the *unpower* of God, that he nys ful of myghte To amenden al that amys is.
Piers Plouhman, p. 336.

If you say yes, than putttest thou on Christ (that is the wise-dome of God the father) *vnkunning, vnpower, or euill will.*
Imputed to Chaucer. Jack Upland.

UN-PRAY, v. See the Quotation.

The freeness and purity of his obedience carried him on to it, and made him as it were *unpray* what he had before *prayed*.
Hale. Cont., vol. i. Christ Crucified.

UN-PREDI'CT, v. To gainsay or contradict any thing foretold.

Means I must use thou say'st, prediction else Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iii.

UN-PRIEST, v. } To deprive or divest of the sta-
UNPRI'ESTLY. } tion, or character of priest or presbyter.

But if he be a laye man, he shal lose his fredome, that is to saye, if he were a secular prest, or one *vnprest* by them, he shuld clerly lose his benefyce, prebende, or other lyuyng.
Bale. English Volaries, fol. 64.

Or [whether they] do haunt and use common games or playes, or behave themselves otherwyse *unpriestly* and unsemely.
Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Art. of Inquiry for Boner.

Leo neither dissolves the matrimony, nor excommunicates him, only *unpriests* him.

Milton. Martin Bucer on Divorce, ch. xxiv.

The people, enraged at his *unpriestly* conduct, would have torn him to pieces; when he retired to Lambeth, and, by way of expiation, rebuilt it with great magnificence.

Pennant. London.

UN-QUAI'LED. (*Un, aug.*) Quelled, or killed.

So grieve, (that never healthy, ever sicke,
That froward scholler to arithmeticke,
Who doth devision and subtraction flie,
And chiefly learns to add and multiply)
In longest journeys hath the strongest strength,
And is at hand, suppress, *unquail'd* at length.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. s. 4.

UN-QUEEN, v. To strip off, to divest of, the rank of queen.

— Embalme me,
Then lay me forth (although *vnqueen'd*) yet like
A queene, and daughter to a king interre me.

Shakspeare. Hen. VIII. act iv. sc. 2.

UN-QUICK, not lively, or enlivened, or spirited, or animated; not active or sharp.

Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps unsound,
His senses droop, his steady eye *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book iii.

So every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;
Which numerous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd and inwrapt within each other lie.

Blackmore. Creation, book vi.

VOL. XXVIII.

UN-RA'VEL, v. To *ravel* and to *unravel*, have by usage been greatly confused in their application. To *ravel* is to tear (*reave*) or pull asunder, (*sc.*) any thing involved or complicate; and thus,—to unfold, to disclose. And to *unravel* is—

1. To involve or complicate; to disorder.

But to *ravel* is also,—to tear or pull asunder (*sc.*) any thing whole or entire, into shreds, into ragged particles; and hence,—to pull or put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to perplex, to entangle. And to *unravel*,—

2. To remove the confusion or perplexity; to disentangle, to place in order; to make clear or plain, to evolve.

In each case *un* may be neg.; but see To UNREAVE, and To UNRIP.

A religion that would change the face of things, and would also pierce into the secrets of the soul, and *unravel* all the intrigues of hearts, and reform all evil manners, and break vile habits into gentleness and counsel.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. iv.

If they shall retire to folly, and *unravel* all their holy vows, and commit those evils from which they formerly run as from a fire or inundation, their case hath it in so many evils, that they have great reason to fear the anger of God, and concerning the final issue of their souls.

Id. vol. ii. Sermon 8.

The catastrophe, the Grecians call'd *disi*, the French le *denouement*, and we the discovery or *unravelling* of the plot.

Dryden. Essay on Dramatic Poesie.

— Old Penelope's tale
Inverted: has *unravell'd* all by day,
That he has done by night.

Id. Spanish Fryar, act i.

In an eternity, what scenes shall strike!
Adventures thicken! novelties surprise!
What webs of wonder shall *unravel*, there!

Young. Complaint. Night 6.

We are fallen into so profane, and sceptical an age, which takes a pleasure and a pride in *unravelling* almost all the received principles both of religion and reason.

Tillotson, vol. i. Sermon 1.

The precept of Aristotle and Horace, that the *unravelling* of the plot should not proceed from a miracle, or the appearance of a God, has place only in Dramatic poetry not in the Epic.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey. View of the Epic Poem, s. 7.

A man might have seen, that the justness of *unravelling* depended on the reality of the clew: which too, though dignified by the name of clew, is indeed no other than a number of odd ends, that wanted to be made consistent, rather than to be *unravell'd*.

Warburton. Divine Legation, book iii. sec. 6.

That great chain of causes, which linking one to another even to the throne of God himself, can never be *unravell'd* by any industry of ours.

Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, part iv. sec. 1.

Vain thought! that hour of ne'er *unravell'd* gloom

Came not again, or Lara could assume

A seeming of forgetfulness.
Byron. Lara, c. i.

UN-REA'SON, v. To deprive or divest of reason or reasonableness.

Lo, than will and *vnreason* bringeth a man from the blisse of grace, whiche thing of pure kinde, euery man ought to shonne and to eschew, and to the knot of wil and reason confirme.

Chaucer. Test of Loue, book iii.

However a man may for a while please himself in such objections against his Creator, and seem to himself to *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings; yet there will be a time when the sinner shall stand clearly convinced of the righteousness of God's dealings in his final departure from him.

South, vol. xi. Sermon 10.

UN-REAVE. See UNRAVEL, UNRIP, and UNRIVE. *Un*, in *Spenser*, appears to be the A. S. *On, aug.* and *Unreave, (i. e. en- or un-reave,)* to mean,—

UN-
REAVE.

To *reave* or *rive*, or *tear into*; *tear asunder*.
In *Hall*, *un. neg.*—*untorn, unrent*.

UN-
REST.

Penelope for her Ulysses sake,
deuiz'd a web her wooers to deceave:
in which the worke that shee all day did make,
the same at night she did again *unreave*.

Spenser. Sonnet 23.

Couldst thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and
standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any
long time hold tight and *unreav'd*?

Hall. Balm of Gilead, sec. 9.

UN-REMO'RSELESS, used by Cowley as more than
equivalent to *Remorseless*; with the prefix *un*, aug-
menting the force of the termination *less*.

The Roman Tully's pleasing eloquence,
Which in the ears did lock up every sense
Of the rapt hearer; his mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.

Cowley. Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

UN-RESPE'CT,

UNRESPE'CTED,

UNRESPE'CTING.

UNRESPE'CTIVE.

See IRRESPECTIVE. Unrespect,
i. e. disrespect, *q. v.*

And now lastly, Ammon his son neglects the frame, embeazels
the furniture of this holy place: the very pile began to complaine
of age and *unrespect*.

Hall. Cont. Josiah's Reformation.

It was a fault, she durst presume to question our Saviour of some
kinde of *unrespect* to her toyle, Lord dost thou not care?

Id. Ib. Martha and Mary.

Which wounds, with grief, poor *unrespected* zeal,
When grace holds no proportion in the parts.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book ii.

Celestial fire, and *unrespecting* pow'rs!
Which pity not the wounds made by their might;
Show'd in these lines the work of careful hours,
The sacrifice here offer'd to her sight.

Id. Sonnet 56.

RICH. I will conuerse with iron-witted fooles,
And *unrespectiue* boyes.

Shakspeare. Rich. III. act iv. sc. 2.

How unjustly hath the presumption of blasphemous cavillers
been wont to cast the envy of their condemnation meerly upon the
absolute will of an *unrespectiue* power, as if the damnation of the
creature where onely of a supream will, not of a just merit.

Hall. Select Thoughts.

Full sixty years the world has been her trade,
The wisest fool much time has ever made.
From loveless youth to *unrespected* age,
No passion gratify'd except her rage.

Pope. Moral Essays. Ep. 2.

But where gay palaces in pomp arise,
And gilded theatres invade the skies,
Nations shall wake, whose *unrespected* bones
Support the pride of their luxurious sons.

Young. The Last Day, book ii.

UN-REST, *n.*

UNRE'STING,

UNRE'STFUL,

UNRE'STFULNESS,

UNRE'STY.

Unresting,—not staying or
remaining in peace or tranquil-
lity; in stillness or repose; in
quiet, in content. (*Restless*.)
Unrest—disquiet.

— And now wolde [he] by gynne
He were *unworast* of hus worde. that wisse is of trewethe.

Piers Ploughman, p. 356.

She shewed wel, for no worldly *unrest*
A wif, as of hireself, no thing ne sholde
Wille in effect, but as hire husbond wolde.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8596.

But for as much as me mote nedes like
All that you list, I dare nat plaine more,
But humbly, with sorowfull sighes sike,
You write I mine *vnrestie* sorowes sore
Fro day to day.

Id. Troil. and Cres. book v.

To faint and to fresh the pausacion,—
Vnto *vnresty*, both rest and remedy,
Fruitful to all tho' that in her affie.

Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Commendation of Our Lady.

And sometime be we suffered for to seke
Upon a man, and don his soale *unreste*
And not his body.

Id. The Freres Tale, v. 7078

But when I made my count, with how great care of mind
And hearts *unrest*, thus I had sought so wasteful fruit to find;
Then was I stricken straight with that abused fire,
To glory in that goodly wit that compass'd my desire.

Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, ch. ii.

He shal with his peacible order (if it wer obserued) bryng the
worlde in that case, y^t good peacible folke that fayn wold liue in
peace, should not for suche inquiete & *vnrestfull* wretches
without some ruffle liue in peace long.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 961.

Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *vnrestfulness*, & y^e more
for that, y^t he wyst nat, nor knew nat in whom he myght put his
trust & cofydence in.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxii.

And let *unresting* Charity believe
That then thy oath with thy intent agreed.

Daniel. Civil Wars, book i.

There looking forth, she in her hart did find
Many vaine fancies, working her *vnrest*;
And sent her winged thoughts, more swift then wind,
To beare vnto her loue the message of her mind.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 6.

Th' affront we have met here
We'l think upon hereafter, 'twere unfit
To cherish any thought to breed *unrest*,
Or to our selves, or to our nuptial feast.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Little French Lawyer, act i.

But ay the ruthless driver goads them on,
And ay of barking dogs the bitter throng
Makes them renew their unmelodious moan;
Ne ever find they rest from their *unresting* fone.

Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. ii.

But fever'd in her sleep she seems,
And red her cheek with troubled dreams,
And mutters she in her *unrest*
A name she dare not breathe by day.

Byron. Parisina, s. 5.

UN-RI'DDLE, *v.* } To remove, to free from, in-
UNRI'DDLER. } volution, entanglement or per-
plexity.

Many justly admired, that either a bishop could be so small in
person, or a child so great in clothes; though since all is *unrid-
dled*.

Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.

It is excellent to hear a man discourse the hidden things of
nature, and *unriddle* the perplexities of human notices and mis-
takes.

Taylor, vol. i. Sermon 11.

Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars, pray tell,
By what name shall I stamp my miracle?

Lovelace. Lucasta. To Mr. E. R.

Lys. Still more and more mysterious: but I have gain'd one of
her women that shall *unriddle* it.

Dryden. Secret-Love, act i. sc. 3.

Por. Placidius here

And fair Valeria, new depriv'd of breath?
Who can *unriddle* this dumb show of death?

Id. Tyrannick Love, act v.

This design once admitted, *unriddles* the mystery of the whole
conduct of the emperour's ministers with regard to France.

Burke. On the French Revolution.

UN-RIGHT,

UNRI'GHTFUL,

UNRI'GHTFULLY,

UNRI'GHTFULNESS,

UNRI'GHTEOUS,

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY,

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS,

UNRI'GHTWISENESS.

Unright is used by our old
authors adjectively, adverbially,
substantively, and ver-
bally; equivalent to—

Wrong, unjust, wrongly,
unjustly. Wrong, injustice.
To do wrong, to injure.

Unrightwise, or (*wise* cor-
rupted into *eous*) *vnrighteous*, is—not rightly wise, just,
or pious; not holy or godly;—or unjust, impious, un-
holy, ungodly.

UN-
REST.UN-
RIGHT.

UN-
RIGHT.

He nom verst myd *vnrygt*, & brogte that lond in wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 196.

And seide he myghte me nat a soile. bote ich sulver hadde
To restitue resonabliche. for al *vnryghtful* wynnynge.
Piers Plouhman, p. 202.

And some to ryde and reckevere. that *vnryghtfulliche* was wonne.
Id. p. 378.

For the wraththe of God is schewid fro heuene on al unpitē &
wickidnesse of tho men that with holden the treuthe of God in
vnrightwysnesse.
Wiclif. Romayns, ch. i.

For the wrath of God appeareth frō heuene agaynst al vngod-
lynes and *vnryghteousnes* of men whyche wytholde the trueth in
vnryghteousnes.
Bible, Anno 1551. Ib.

But these ben as unresounable beestis kyndeli into taking and
into deeth. blasfemyng in these thingis that thei knowen not, and
schulen perische in her corrupcioun and resseyue the hire of
vnrightwysnesse.
Wiclif. 2 Peter, ch. ii.

But these as brute beastes, naturally made to be takē and de-
stroyed, speake euil, of that they know not, and shal perysh
through their owne destruccion, and receaue the rewarde of *vnryght-*
eousnes.
Bible, Anno 1551. Ib.

He that spekith of hymself, sekith his owne glorye: but he that
sekith the glorye of him that sente him, is sothfast, and *vnright-*
wysnesse is not in him.
Wiclif. Jon, ch. vii.

He that speaketh of him self, seketh his owne prayse. But he
that seketh his prayse that sent him, the same is true, and no
vnrightwysnesse is in him.
Bible, Anno 1551. Ib.

As king royall, he [Phebus] rode vpon a chare,
The which Pheton sometime gided *vnright*,
The brightnesse of his face whan it was bare,
Non might behold, for persing of his sight.
Chaucer. Testament of Creseide.

Right so, though that her forme were absent,
The pleasaunce of her forme was present,
But nathelesse, nat pleasaunce, but delite,
Or an *vnrightfull* talent with despite,
For maugre her, she shall my lemman be.
Id. Legende of Lucrece.

And eke the same Plato liuyng, his maister Socrates, deserved
victorie of *vnrightfull* death in my presence.
Id. Boecius, book i.

And folke of wicked maners, sitten in high chaires, and
ennoyng folke treden (and that *vnrightfully*) on the neckes of
holy men.
Id. Ib.

Wherefore I saie, euery wight hauynge this *rightwysnesse*,
rightfull is, and yet therefore I feeel not in my conscience, that to
all *rightfull* is behoten the blisse euerlasting, but to hem that been
rightfull, withouten any *vnrightfulnessse*.
Id. Testament of Loue, book iii.

Yet rather than he shulde spede,
I wolde suche tales sprede
To my ladie, if that I might,
That I shuld all his loue *vnright*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii.

— All though it were *vnright*
There is no peine for him dight.
Id. Ib.

— Better it were to redresse
At home the great *vnrightwysnesse*,
Than for to warre in strange place,
And lese at home her owne grace.
Id. Ib. book vi.

He was so faithfull and iust that no fawlt or *vnright* coude thei
fynde in him.
Joye. Expositioun of Daniel, ch. xii.

[John] did repell the false suspicion that thei had touching
himself, whiche might haue hindered the glorie of Christe among
the people: & boldly contemning the glorie of an *vnrightfull*
title, did confesse y^t he was not Messias (as many thought he
had been).
Udall. John, ch. i.

Which was not only entended by wisdom, but also set on
with speede, & so entred into a due considering of al states, that
none should haue iust cause to grudge against the other, when as
euery thing *rightfully* had, nothing could be but *vnrightfully*
grudged at.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

All the chyldren of men are *vnryghteous*, and all their wurkes
are wycked, and there is no truthe in them.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 58.

But that euery thing that we haue done, as farre foorth as it
hath proceaded onely of our selues, is more worthy to be called
synne and *vnryghteousnes*, than any acte of vertue and godlyness.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, &c.

UN-
RIGHT.

UN-SAD.

For what in most English writers vseth to be loose, and as it
were *vnright*, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and
stronglie trussed vp together.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calendar

He shall thinke, that thou which know'st the way
To plant *vnrightfull* kings, wilt know againe,
Being ne're so little vrg'd another way,
To pluck him headlong from the vsurped thrones.
Shakspeare. Rich. II. act v. sc. 1.

Octavius here leapt into his room,
And it vsurped by *vnrighteous* doome.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10.

Or else it [the soul] sits repining, even to atheism, finding
itself hardly dealt with, but misdeeming the cause to be in God's
law, which is in man's *vnrighteous* ignorance.

Milton. Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce, book i. ch. ix.

As the inherent *vnrighteousness* consequent upon Adam's sin is
not included in God's condemning, so neither is the inherent
righteousness proceeding from our Saviour's obedience contained
in God's justifying them.
Barrow, vol. ii. *Sermon 5.*

And whether they do not by false imputations, and cruel
mockings, the only weapons which they have at command, per-
secute most *vnrighteously*, (without any pretence of conscience to
oblige them to it) both Christian faith, and natural piety, without
sparing in several instances even moral virtue.

Secker, vol. iii. *Sermon 18.*

UN-RIP, v. *Un*, negative, is here improper. It
may be as in *un-less*, the A. S. *on*,—though the verb
on-hrypp-an, (to *enrip*), is not found in our A. S. lex-
icous; and thus to *un-rip*, will be—

To rip into; to tear, cut, or slit into; and, conse-
quentially, to lay open or bare.

And of federbeddes *rypped* the tekys & helde theym in the
wynde, y^t the fethers myght be blowyn away and loste for euer,
& *vnryppyd* the howse in dyuers places that the rayne and other
wederynge myght entre.

Fabyan. Chronycle. Philip IV. Anno 20.

This told, yet more I urge him to reveal,
To lose no time, whilst I *unrip'd* the seal.
Drayton. Henry II. to Rosamond.

— Now, though thy breath doth strike me dead
(Which know it may) I have *unript* my breast.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i.

UN-RI/VET, v. To remove or destroy that which
rivets or clenches firmly:—in armour, the points by
which the arms are fitted and fastened (Minshew.)

Their cuirates are *unriveted* with blows,
With horrid wounds their breasts and faces slasht;
There drops a cheek, and there falls off a nose,
And in one's face his fellow's brains are dasht.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

No man can blame a captive if he would be free; and if he may
untie the knot of a cord wherewith he was bound; why may he
not *unrivet*, or grate an iron wherewith he is fettered?

Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 2. Case 5.

UN-RUDE. *Un* seems here to be used as in *unrip*,
(A. S. *on*,) augmentatively and not negatively, unless
we are to take the speaker and not poet as authority.

Because my husband put him into a few rags, and now see how
the *unrude* rascal backbites him!

Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, act iv. sc. 1.

They have need o' mending: *unrude* people they are, your
courtiers.
Id. Masque of Christmas.

UN-SAD, } See SAD. *Unsad* is—unsteady;
UNSA'DDEN, v. } consequentially, fickle.
UNSA'DNESS. } *Unsadness*, (Wiclif)—infirmity, or
infirmness; consequentially, weakness (as in the Mod.
Ver.)

UN-SAD. For he witnessith, that thou art a preeste withouten ende bi the ordre of Melchisedech: that repreuyng of the maundement bifore goynge is maad for the *unsadnesse* [infirmity] and unprofyt of it.
Wiclif. Ebrewis, ch. vii.

O stormy peple, *unsad*, and ever untrew,
 And undiscrète, and changing as a fane,
 Delighting ever in rombel that is newe,
 For like the mone waxen ye and wane.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8872.

Musick *unsaddens* the melancholy, quickens the dull, awaketh the drowsy.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 483.

UN-SAY, *v.* Not to utter, or give utterance to; not to speak or tell, relate or rehearse; to gainsay; to deny any thing before said.

Though thei be content to *saye* sometime the fyftene psalmes, and ouer that the psalmes of the passion to, if they finde them all faire sette out in order at length: yet wil they rather leaue the all *unsayed*, then turne backe to seke them out in other parties of their primer.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 931.

Death! I recant, and say, *unsaid* by me
 Whate'er hath slipt, that might diminish thee:
 Spiritual treason, atheism 't is to say,
 That any can thy summons disobey.

Donne. On Mistress Boulstred.

[My contemporaries have] a most happy art in saying and *unsaying*, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of indifferent actions, to the great disturbance of the brains of ordinary readers.

Tatler, No. 178.

It means that you can say and *unsay* things at pleasure.

Goldsmith. She Stoops to Conquer, act v.

UN-SCA'LY, } *Unscaly*,—having no scales, *i. e.*
 UNSCA'LED, } small separate pieces, (forming the
 UNSCA'LEABLE. } cover or coat of a fish); *unscaling*.

Unscaling (Milton),—removing, clearing away, the scales or small particles growing over the eye and impeding vision.

Unscaleable,—that cannot be climbed (by ladder, of separate steps;) that cannot be ascended.

Now had the king appointed for euerie one of their chambers one man apparelled in garments pretilie deuised and made of fish skins *vnskaled*.

Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Alpine.

————— Your isle, which stands
 As Neptunes parke, ribb'd, and pal'd in
 With oakes *vnskaleable*, and roaring waters,
 With sands that will not bear your enemies boates,
 But suck them vp to th' top-mast.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, act iii. sc. 1.

Methinks I see her as an eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undaz'd eyes at the ful mid-day beam; purging and *unscaling* her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance.

Milton. Areopagitica.

Red speckled trouts, the salmon's silver jowl,
 The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soal.

Gay. Trivia, book ii.

UN-SCIENCE. Not knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wighte wene a thyng, to been otherwise than it is, it nis not onely *vnscience* [non modo scientia non est] but it is deceiuable opinion, full diuers and farre fro the sothe of science.

Chaucer. Boecius, book v.

UN-SCREW, *v.* The dramatist means,—to loosen that which is wound or twisted close or tight.

————— I should curse my fortune
 Even at the highest, to be made the ginne
 To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Queen of Corinth, act iii. sc. 1.

They can the cabinets of kings *unscru*,
 And hardest intricacies of state unclue.

Howell. Verses. Preface to Letter.

UN-SEAL, *v.* D. *ontzegelen*. To remove the seal, *i. e.* that which closes (any thing intended to be kept

safe or secret) or keeps shut; thus, to open, to discover or disclose.

Than Symonye and Cyvyle. stod forth bothe
 And *unseeld* that feffement.

Piers Plouhman, p. 27.

Seilde is the poure ryght riche. bote of hus ryght heritage
 He wynneth nat whit whyghtes fals, ne whit *unselide* measures.
Id. p. 269.

So he toke the letters *vnsealed*, and retourne into Englande agayne assoone as he might.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 425.

If this preserve thee not, I must *unseal*
 Another mystery.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coronation, act ii.

CET. Are your eyes yet *unseel'd*? dare they look day
 In the dull face?

Ben Jonson. Catiline, act i. sc. 1.

Thrice warn'd awake, said he; relief is late,
 The deed is done; but thou revenge my fate;
 Tardy of aid, *unseal* thy heavy eyes,
 Awake, and with the dawning day arise.

Dryden. Cock and the Fox.

Now, gentle spirit, use thy utmost art;
Unseal her eyes; and this way lead her steps.

Id. King Arthur, act iii.

Whom Nestor welcom'd, charging high the cup
 With wine of richest sort, which she, who kept
 That treasure, now in the eleventh year
 First broach'd, *unscaling* the delicious juice.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book iii.

UN-SE'AM, *v.* To destroy, to sever, the juncture formed by sewing; generally—to sever, to slit, to cut open.

Which neu r shooke hands, nor bad farewell to him,
 Till he *vnseam'd* him from the naue to th' chops,
 And fix'd his head vpon our battlements.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act i. sc. 2.

But look thee, Martius, not a vein runs here
 From head to foot, but Sophocles would *unseame*, and
 Like a spring garden shoot his scornfull blood
 Into their eyes, durst come to tread on him.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Representations.

One gallant steed is stretch'd a mangled corse;
 Another, hideous sight! *unseam'd* appears,
 His gory chest unveils life's panting source;
 Though death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears;
 Staggering, but stemming all, his lord unharm'd he bears.

Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

UN-SEE'MING, } Not looking or appearing (*sc.*
 UNSEE'MLY, } as it ought to look or appear;)
 UNSEE'MLINESS. } not suitable or becoming or comely; not pleasing to see or perceive.

Thei did a foule trespas, it was *vnseemly* thing.

R. Brunne, p. 171.

And that *unsemyng* Sufraunce ne seele goure pryveie lettres.
Piers Plouhman, p. 74.

And if he liue, he mote him bynde
 To suche one, whiche of all kynde
 Of women is the *vnsemeleste*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

In stede of circumcision, cutte out of the mynde superfluous and *vnsemyng* desyres.

Udall. Romaines, ch. xii.

And [he] prayed his wyfe of help in y^t tyme of nede, and y^t she wold, i al y^t she myghte, make her selfe as fowle & as *vnsemy* as she coude.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 194.

Lette them quietly worke also, getting their liuyng with their owne handes, rather than to be greuouse vnto other with shameles crauinges & *vnsemeles*.

Udall. 2 Thess. ch. iii.

O! all is gone: and all that goodly glee
 Which wont to be the glory of gay wits,
 Is layd abed, and no where now to see;
 And in her roome *vnseemly* sorrow sits.

Spenser. Teares of the Muses.

UN-
SEAL.
—
UN-
SEEM-
ING.

UN-
SEEM-
ING.

Here he [Gardiner] fel into such a great rage, as was told me [Mountain] by one of his own men, as was *unseeming* for a bishop; and with great speed sent for the knight marshal.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Queen Mary, (1554.)

UN-SEX.

PRIN. You doe the king my father too much wrong,
And wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confesse receyt
Of that which hath so faithfully beene paid.

Shakspeare. Loues Labour Lost, act ii. sc. 1.

There is an *unseemly* accident happening otherwiles to the head, and disgraceth it much, called Alopecia, when as the haire unnaturally falleth off.

Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. xi.

An *unseemly* reflection upon what are emphatically called the sacrifices of God, in that very place, as vastly preferable to material sacrifices.

Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 183.

He city-ward his king
Led on, in form a squalid beggar old,
Halting, and in *unseemly* garb attir'd.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xvii.

UN-SETTLE, v. } To remove from its place or
UNSETTLEDNESS, } position; to loosen from its
UNSETTLEMENT. } hold, from its firmness; to
shake its steadfastness or constancy, or equability, (met.)
the firmness, resolution, decision.

The Spaniard is not so simple, *unsettled* and *uncertaine* in his determinations, as to build them on our breath, or to make our papers our bulwarks.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 667.

Dauid supposed that it could not stand with the duetie which he owed vnto God, to set himselfe in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the arke of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book ii. sec. 6.

They [transitory parlements] are much likelier continually to *unsettle* rather than to settle a free government, to breed commotions, changes, novelties and uncertainties.

Milton. Way to establish a Free Com.

The difficulty was not in the stile, but in the subject matter; nor there indeed, as they are in themselves, so much as by the ignorance and instability, or *unsettledness* of foolish people.

Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, part ii. sec. 2.

This news made our *unsettled* crew wish, that they had been persuaded to accept of Captain Eaton's company on reasonable terms.

Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1684.

[I leave it to be considered] whether it would not be well that the use of words were made plain and direct, and that language, which was given us for the improvement of knowledge and bond of society, should not be employed to darken truth, and *unsettle* people's rights; to raise mists, and render unintelligible both morality and religion?

Locke. Human Understanding, book iii. ch. x.

[St. Paul] whose life was spent in continual agitation and *unsettledness*, in all hardships of travel and labour and care, in extreme sufferance of all pains both of body and mind.

Barrow, vol. iii. Sermon 15.

The not doing of which, I am sure, has ruined the peace of this poor church, and shook it into such *unsettlements*, that the youngest person alive is not like to see it recovered to its full strength, vigour and establishment.

South, vol. x. Sermon 9.

What the prophet Elijah said to the Israelites belongs equally to all of this *unsettled* character: How long halt ye between two opinions? if the Lord be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him.

Secker, vol. ii. Sermon 18.

UN-SEX, v. To remove or destroy the distinguishing characteristics of sex.

Come you spirits
That tend on mortall thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me from the crowne to the toe, top-full
Of direst crueltie: make thick my blood,
Stop vp th' accesse, and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keepe peace betweene
Th' effect, and hit [it].

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act i. sc. 5.

Is it for this the Spanish maid, aroused,
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
And, all *unsex'd*, the anlace hath espoused,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war?

Byron. Childe Harold, can. 1.

UN-SEX.

UN-
SHROUD

UN-SHAPE, v. To put out of shape, or form, or order; to deform, to disorder, to discompose.

She groneth dailye in bringing forth children yet *vnshapen*, and vnperfeite, vntil thei shall haue receiued the spirite of the gospel, and vntil Christ bee brought to perfect *shape* in them.

Udall. Luke, ch. vii.

ANG. Good night.

This deede *vnshapes* me quite, makes me vnpregnant
And dull to all proceedings.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, act iv. sc. 4.

Her speech is nothing,
Yet the *vnshaped* vse of it doth moue
The hearers to collection.

Id. Hamlet, act iv. sc. 5.

UN-SHED. In Spenser, *on-shed*, or *en-shed*. Or—
unsevered, unseparated. (See UNRIP, UNREAVE.) In
Byron, not dispersed, not spilt.

And his faire locks, that wont with oyntment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty deaw,
He set to growe, and griesly to concrew,
Vncomb'd, vncurl'd, and carelesly *vnshed*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 7.

Upon her face there was the tint of grief,
The settled shadow of an inward strife,
And an unquiet drooping of the eye
As if its lid was charged with *unshed* tears.

Byron. The Dreame.

UN-SHIP, v. To remove from, bear or carry or cast out of, a ship, (q. v.) or vessel.

Than the kynge of Cyper passed the see, and arryued at Douer, and there taried two dayes and refresshed hym tyll all hys cariage was *vnshypped*.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 218.

But when wee would haue entred into an harbour, the land being very high on euery side, there came such flawes of winde and terrible whirlwinds, that we were not able to beare in, but by violence were constrained to take the sea agayne, our pinnesse being *vnshipt*.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 235.

They anchoring there at first but to refresh their fleet,
Yet saw those savage men so rudely them to greet,
Unshipt their warlike youth, advancing to the shore.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 1.

The people in the boats made several attempts to lay hold of him; but he, as often, dived under the boat, and at last having *unshipped* the rudder, which rendered her ungovernable, by this means he got clear off.

Cook. Second Voyage, book ii. ch. ii.

UN-SHOUT, v. To remove, to destroy (the effects of) a shout or a noise, shot or thrown forth.

Vnshoot the noise that banish d Martins;
Repeale him, with the welcome of his mother:
Cry welcome ladies, welcome.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, act v. sc. 4.

UN-SHRIVE, v. To *shrive* is—to hear confessions and enjoin penance. (Somner.) And unshrived—unconfessed.

By ther service soche wollin live,
And trust that othir to tresure;
Though all ther parishe die *unshrive*
Thei woll nat givin a rose floure.

Imputed to Chaucer. Plowman's Tale.

UN-SHROUD, v. To discover or uncover; to disclose.

At length the piercing Sun his beames *unshroues*.
And with his arrows the idle fog doth chase:
The broken mist lies melted all in tears.

P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 12.

UN-
SHUT.
—
UN-
SOFT.

UN-SHUT, *v.* To throw open; to open.

This noble knight, this January the old
Swiche deintee hath in it to walke and pley,
That he wol suffre no wight bere the key,
Sauf he himself, for of the smal wicket
He bare alway of silver a cliket,
With which whan that him list he it *unshette*.

Chaucer. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9922.

For he the dore *vnshette*
So priuely, that none it herde.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi.

Goe say that the plaguy—spirituall—leprousie of sinne rising
up in the foreheads of many in that church, *unshut* up, uncovered,
(yea, wilfully let loose) infects all both persons and things
amongst them.

Hall. *An Apologie against Brownists*, sec. 55.

UN-SIN, *v.* } *Unsinning*,—not doing or acting
UNSI'NNING. } wrong or in disobedience to the laws of
God; (not violating or neglecting them.)

Sometimes it [works] is taken for a perfect, actual, *unsinning*
obedience, sometimes for a sincere endeavour to please God.

Taylor, vol. iii. *Sermon* 3.

But it is to be wondered at, how repentance can again in favour
as with an offended God; since when a sin is past, grief may
lessen it, but not *unsin* it.

Feltham, part i. *Research* 89.

UN-SI'NEW, *v.* } To deprive of strength, might,
UNSI'NEWY. } firmness, vigour, energy.

In case any thing is excusable in them, it is not in regard of
themselves, but in comparison with some other formless, *unsinewy*
writings.

Strype. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*. Edward VI. (from Hayward.)

This skill wherewith you have so cunning been,
Unsinews all your pow'rs, unmans you quite.

Daniel. *Musophilus*.

KING. O for two special reasons,
Which may to you [perhaps] seeme much *vsinnewed*,
And yet to me they are strong.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act v. sc. 7.

I said before, and I repeat it now, that the affected purity of the
French, has *unsinew'd* their heroick verse.

Dryden. *Virgil*. *Dedication*.

We never knew this vain expence, before
Th' effeminated Grecians brought it o'er;
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome.

Id. *Persius*. *Satire* 6.

UN-SLUICE, *v.* To open the sluice (*claus-us*),
that which closes or shuts up.

Now lofty Calidon in ruines lies;
All ages, all degrees *unsluice* their eyes;
And heav'n and earth resound with murmurs, groans and cries.

Dryden. *Ovid*. *Metamorphoses*, book viii.

UN-SOFT, } Not gentle, soothing, delicate,
UNSO'FTENED. } pliant.

Unsoftened,—Not mollified, soothed, assuaged,
melted.

Whiche thicke bristles of his berd *unsoft*,
Like to the skin of houndfish, sharp as brere.

Chaucer. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9699.

My wofull herte is so to beate,
That all my wittes ben *vnsofte*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii.

Ah, God shield, man, that I should clime,
and learne to looke aloft;
This reade is rife, that oftentime
great numbers fall *vnsoft*.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. July.

Even this infamous person is thought a fitter object of mercy,
than Jesus; and now, impatient of delay, and *unsoftened* by all
these applications, they cry out, more vehemently than ever,
Crucify him, crucify him.

Atterbury, vol. iii. *Sermon* 5.

UN-SOW, or } This very old word is very common UN-SOW
UNSE'w, *v.* } in speech, though not till now re- UN-
ceived into an English dictionary. SPHERE.

To remove; to destroy that which sews or is sowed
or joined together by intersertion, (*sc.* of string, thread,
&c.)

Hue sholde *unsywe* hure smok. and sette ther an heire
To afaiten hure flesch. that fers was to synne.

Piers Plouhman, p. 87.

Unsowed was the body soone,
As he that knewe, what was to doone.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii.

But the bare ground, with hoary mosse bestrowed,
Must be their bed, their pillow was *unsowed*,
And the fruits of the forrest was their feast:
For, their bad Stuard neither plough'd nor sowed,
Ne fed on flesh.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 4.

UN-SPEAK, *v.* } To recant any thing spoken.
UNSPÉ'AKABLE, } *Unspeakable*,—that may not be
UNSPÉ'AKABLY. } spoken, uttered, or told, or ex-
pressed; above or beyond the powers of speech or
utterance.

Leat it come to your remembraunce again, how that of al these
thinges which haue now been doen, he leaft not any one point
vnspoke of, or vntold aforehand whan he was yet in Galilee.

Udal. *Luke*, ch. xxiv.

And the morow after brought them with great honor to Cantur-
burie, where they were with due reuerence and *vnspokeable* ioy
receiued of archbishop Richard.

Holinshed. *Chronicles of England*. Henry II., Anno 1129.

And therefore if a man wyll ryghtly thynke of God him selfe, let
his mynde ouerrunne all worldly creatures, and conceiue him
onlye alone whiche is highest, best, most excellent, most mightei,
and him that, without exception, doth *vnspokeably* excede all
other thinges.

Fisher. *A Godlie Treatise*, &c.

For euen now
I put myselfe to thy direction, and
Vnspeake mine owne detraction.

Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, act iv. sc. 3.

O huge and most *vnspokeable* impression
Of loues deepe wound, that pierst the pitious hart
Of that deare Lord with so entire affection,
And sharply launching euery inner part,
Dolours of death into his soule did dart.

Spenser. *An Hymne of Heauenly Loue*.

What is this, besides tyranny, but to turn nature upside down,
to make both religion, and the mind of man wait upon the slavish
errands of the body, and not the body to follow either the sanctity
or the sovereignty of the mind, *unspeakably* wrong'd, and with all
equity complaining?

Milton. *Tetrachordon*.

It must be certainly a state *unspeakably* anxious and uncomfort-
able to find one's self dragged to the grave, without knowing
whether the last trumpet shall call him thence to heaven, or to
hell.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 380.

Nevertheless the very sound of a miserable or an insensible
Deity is shocking to the ear and repugnant to all our notions, nor
was there ever any one who admitted the being of a God that did
not conceive him *unspeakably* happy.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. part i. ch. xv.

Well, Madam, what if, after all this sparring,
We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
And that our friendship may remain unbroken,
What if we leave the epilogue *unspoken*?

Goldsmith. *Epilogue to the Sisters*.

UN-SPHERE, *v.* To remove, to withdraw from
the sphere, orb, or globe.

HER. Verely?

You put me off with limber vovves: but I,
Though you would seek t *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, sir, no going.

Shakspeare. *Winter's Tale*, act i. sc. 2.

UN-
SPHERE.
—
UN-
STRAIN.

Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes, or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.

Milton. *Il Penseroso*.

UN-SPIN, v. To undo the spinning.

Oh cruell fates! the which so soone,
his vitall thred *vnsponne*.

Holinshed. *Historie of Scotland, Anno 1577*.

UN-SPIRIT, v.

UNSPIRITUAL,

UNSPIRITUALIZE, v.

See To DISPIRIT. To re-
move, take away, or deprive
of spirit, heart, or courage.
Unspiritualize,—to deprive of spirituality, or a supe-
riority to, a disregard of, carnal or worldly things.

What could the frailty of Arcadius
Suggest, to *unspirit* him so much, as not
To fly to her embraces.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Coronation, act iii*.

An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much gust and
appetite, as an *unspiritual* and unsanctified man will do the dis-
courses of angels or of an apostle, if he should come to preach the
secrets of the gospel.

Taylor, vol. ii. *Sermon 1*.

Now there are several enjoyments in themselves very lawful,
and yet such, as upon a free unwary use of them, will by degrees
certainly indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind, dulling its appe-
tite, and taking off its edge and relish to the things of God.

South, vol. vi. *Sermon 7*.

And Circumstance, that *unspiritual* god
And miscreator, makes and helps along
Our coming evils with a crutch-like rod,
Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust we all have trod.

Byron. *Childe Harold, can. 4*.

UNSTABLISHED, } So Chaucer renders the Lat.
i. e. EN-STABLISHED. } *constitutam*; the *un*, augmen-
tative, as in *unloose, unrip, &c.*

UN-STATE, v. To divest, or deprive of rank or
quality.

Eno. Yes like enough: hye battel'd Cæsar will
Vnstate his happinesse, and be stag'd to' th' shew
Against a sword.

Shakspeare. *Anthony and Cleopatra, act iii. sc. 11*.

UN-STOCK, v. To remove, to deprive of that
which sticks, fixes, or holds fixed or fast; or by which
any thing is held fixed or fast.

Thus whan he hath his cofer loken,
It shall not after ben *vnstoken*,
But whan he list to haue a sight
Of golde, howe that he shineth bright,
That he theron maie loke and muse.

Gower. *Conf. Am. book v*.

The Trojans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to *unstock*
High rigged ships.

Surrey. *Virgile. Æneis, book iv*.

Wee came to an anker in foule ground and lost the same, and
lay all that night a drift, because we had nowe but two ankers left
vs, which were *vnstocked* and in hold.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, vol. ii. p. 107*.

UN-STRAIN, v. To undo or remove the tightness,
the close contraction.

Then, to prison of the night
Did condemn those sisters bright,
There for ever to remain,
'Less they could the knot *unstrain*
Of a riddle, which she put
Darker, than where they are shut.

Ben Jonson. *Love freed from Folly*.

The fearless British priests, under an aged oak,
Taking a milk-white bull, *unstrained* with the yoke,
And with an ax of gold, from that Jove sacred tree
The mistleto cut down: then with a bended knee
On th' unhew'd altar laid, put to the hallow'd fires.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion, song 9*.

UN-
STRING.
—
UN-
TANGLE

UN-STRING, v. To remove, to take away, loose
or relax—the string, or cord.

Or mute harpes untun'd, *unstrung*,
Up we hung
On greene willowes neere beside us;
Where we sitting all forlorne,
Thus in scorne
Our proud spoylers 'gan deride us.

Donne, *Psalm 137*.

Still would the willing muse aspire,
With transport still her strains prolong;
But fear *unstrings* the trembling lyre,
And admiration stops her song.

Congreve. *Ode to Queen Anna*.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstrung* his miseries: and
though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has
the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it.

South, vol. ii. *Sermon 12*.

The thing is possible, but still the instruments might play in
concert. But if ours be *unstrung*, yours will be hung up on a peg:
and both will be mute for ever.

Burke. *Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.*

UN-SU'RGING. Not rising, not moving in waves.

But as a ship, that in a quiet calm
Floats up and down on the *unsurging* seas,
By some rough gust, which some ill star doth raise,
Is driven back into the troubled main;
Even so was I.

Drayton. *Legend of Matilda the Fair*.

UN-SWATHE, v. To remove, to loosen, to revolve
the bonds or fillets wound or folded round.

Why truly my bedfellows left me about an hour before day,
and told me, if I would be good and lie still, they would send
somebody to take me up as soon as it was time for me to rise.
Accordingly about nine o'clock in the morning an old woman
came to *unswathe* me.

Spectator, No. 90.

UN-SWEAT, v. } In Milton,—to remove, to dry—
UNSWE'ATING. } the moisture exuded or evaporated
from the skin, the perspiration. In Dryden,—not ex-
uding or evaporating; not perspiring.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient
rest before meat, may both with profit and delight be taken up in
recreating and composing their travail'd spirits with the solemn
and divine harmonies of music heard or learn'd.

Milton. *Of Education*.

Call for a fire, their winter cloaths they take:
Begin but you to shiver, and they shake:
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat.

Dryden. *Juvenal. Satire 3*.

UN-SWELL, v. To sink from a tumid or turgid
state; to subside.

But tho began his herte alite *vnswell*.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide, book v*.

UN-TACK, v. To remove that which tacks, takes
or holds; to loosen, to dissolve.

Sir, the little ado which methinks I find in *untacking* these
pleasant sophisms, put me into the mood to tell you a tale e'er I
proceed further, and Menenius Agrippa speed us.

Milton. *Reformation in England, book ii*.

It [faith] alone can *untack* our minds and affections from this
world, rearing our souls from earth, and fixing them in heaven.

Barrow, vol. ii. *Sermon 3*.

If they should *untack* the bill, and separate one from the other,
then the House of Commons would have insisted on a maxim that
was now settled among them, as a fundamental principle never to
be departed from, that the Lords cannot alter a money bill, but
must either pass it or reject it as it is sent to them.

Burnet. *Own Time, Anno 1705*.

UN-TANGLE, v. To remove, to loosen that which
ties, folds, involves, intricates, or perplexes; to remove
or do away intricacy or perplexity.

UN-
TANGLE.UN-
THRIFT.

My care now
Must be to *untangle* this division,
That our most equal flames may be united.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Fair Maid of the Inn, act iii.
Yet hold! if Leonora's innocent, she may *untangle* all.
Vanburgh. False Friend, act iii.

UN-TENT, *v.* To remove from a tent, or extended covering.

AGA. Why will he not vpon our faire request,
Vntent his person, and share the ayre with vs?
Shakspeare. Troilus and Cresseida, act ii. sc. 3.

UN-THINK, *v.* To remove, to dismiss a thought: to think otherwise than heretofore.

Before
His highnesse shall speake in, I do beseech
You (gracious madam) to *vnthinke* your speaking;
And to say so no more.
Id. Hen. VIII., act ii. sc. 4.

UN-THREAD, *v.* To revolve that which threadeth, knitteth, holds together.

Far other arms and other weapons must
Be those that quell the might of hellish charms:
He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews:
Milton. Comus.

UN-THRIFT, *s.*

UNTHRIFTY,

UNTHRIFTILY,

UNTHRIFTINESS,

UNTHRIFTFULLY,

UNTHRIFTIHEAD,

UNTHRIVING.

Unthrift,—one who gathers
not, hoards not, keeps not;
who is not frugal, provident,
cautious, careful; who is
lavish, wasteful, profuse, prodigal.

Unthriving,—not hoarding

or acquiring; not prospering or succeeding.

Creseide with a sigh, right in this wise
Answerde, I wis, my dere herte trew,
We may well steale away, as ye devise,
And finden such *vnthrifty* waies new.

Chaucer. Troilus and Cresseide, book iv.

God forbid that nise *vnthrifty* thought shoulde come in thy
mynde thy wittes to trouble, sithen euery thyng in commynge is
contingent.
Id. Testament of Loue, book i.

For louers ben the folke that ben on liue,
That most disease haue, and most *vnthrive*,
And most endure sorrow, wo, and care.

Id. Cuckoo and the Nightingale.

Therefore dooe not thou thinke that he is returned home to thee
the same manne that he was: but thinke hym of an *vnthrift* to
be new borne an honest and a well disposed manne.

Udall. Luke, ch. xv.

Beysdes theis, a great multitude of *vnthrifts* and cut throtes
were flocked thither out of all Gallia.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 76.

Some in Parys sayde: it is pytie these *vnthriftes* be vnchanged
or drowned, for tellyng of suche lies.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 218.

Except suche rybaudes, and *vnthriftye* people, as desyred
nothyng but yuell and noyse, all the other (gladye they sayde)
wolde haue rest and peace, what soeuer came therof.

Id. Ib. vol. i. ch. 386.

Therefore consider in thy mind, not what hee hath said, that
hath liked thee, but what hee hath spoken, that hath disliked
thee: as if he had either done or said ought piuishly, foolishly,
foul, horrible, abhominable, lewdly, *vnthriftelie*, madly, vngratiously:
and by that that cometh forth, make coniecture, what
lieth hid secretly, and closelie within.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, ch. xiv.

Admytte thy wyfe be of croked condicions, or a nyce wanton,
or genen to other *vnthriftynesse*: destroye her not with ragyng
crueltie, but heale her and amende her with sobre lenitie.

Udall. Ephesians, ch. v.

You therefore if ye be sure, and have God in your sleeve to call
you to his grace at last, venture hardily by mine example vpon
naughty *vnthriftiness*, in trust of his goodness; and besides the
shame, I dare lay ten to one ye shall perish in the adventure.

Wyat. Letter 1. To his Son.

An other no lesse is, that such plentie of vittayle, as was
aboundantly in euery quarter, for the reliefe of vs all, is now all
wastfully and *vnthriftyfully* spent, in mainteyning you vnlawfull
rebelles.
Sir J. Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition.

And gossip mine I'll keep you sure hereafter
From gadding out again, with boys and *unthrifts*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Knight of the Burning Pestle, act iv.

In somuch that manie of them [yeomen] are able and doo buie
the lands of *vnthriftie* gentlemen.

Holinshed. Description of England, book ii. ch. vi.

Full many mischiefes follow cruell Wrath;
Abhorred bloodshed, and tumultuous strife,
Vnmanly murder, and *vnthrifty* scath,
Bitter despight, with rancours rustie knife,
And fretting grieve the enemy of life.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 4.

That are your words of credit. Keepe your names
For your next meale; this you are sure of. Why
Will you part with them, here *unthriftyly*?

Ben Jonson, Epigram 7.

And after them a rude, confused rout
Of persons flockt, whose names is hard to read:
Emongst them was sterne Strife, and Anger stout,
Vnquiet Care, and fond *vnthriftied*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12.

God's familie admitteth of no dwarfes (which are *unthriving*
and stand at a stay) but men of measures.

Hall. Meditations and Vowes, Cent. 1. No. 44.

There are very many ways for a good man to become unblessed,
and *unthriving* in his prayers, and he cannot be secure unless he
be in the state of grace, and his spirit be quiet, and his mind be
attentive, and his society be lawful, and his desires be earnest
and passionate, and his deuotions persevering.

Taylor, vol. i. Sermon 6.

BER. *Unthrifts* will starve if we before-hand give,
I'll see you shall have just enough to live.

Dryden. Tyrannick Love, act ii. sc. 1.

Thus, as some fawning usurer does feed
With present sums th' unwary *unthrift's* need.

Id. 1 Part Conquest of Granada, act i.

He therefore that is such a niggard of his time, that he grudgeth
to withhold any part thereof from his worldly occasions, deeming
all time cast away that is laid out in waiting vpon God, is really
most *unthrifty* and prodigal thereof.

Barrow, vol. i. Sermon 7.

It is therefore the greatest want of policy, the worst ill-hus-
bandry and *unthriftiness* that can be, to be sparing this way
[bounty to the poor], he that useth it cannot be *thriving*; he must
spend vpon the main stock, and may be sure to get nothing con-
siderable.

Id. Ib. Sermon 31.

UN-THRONE, *v.* See DETHRONE. To remove
from a throne or seat; seat of eminence, of royalty.

He takes vpon him by Papal sentence to *unthrone* Chilpericus
the rightful king of France, and gives the kingdom to Pepin for no
other cause, but that he seem'd to him the more active man.

Milton. Reformation in England, book ii.

Either to *disinthrone* the king of Heav'n
We warr, if warr be best, or to regain
Our own right lost: him to *unthrone* we then
May hope when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos iudge the strife.

Id. Paradise Lost, book ii.

Qu. I came not here to be advis'd by you:
But charge you by that pow'r which once you own'd,
And which is still my right, ev'n when *unthron'd*;
That whatsoe'er the states resolve of me,
You never more think of Candiope.

Dryden. Secret Love, act v.

UN-TIME, *i. e.* not a good, fit, or seasonable time.

And also resonable houre for to ete by mesure, that is to say,
a man shal not ete in *untime*, ne sit the longer at the table, for he
fasteth.

Chaucer. Persones Tale, v. 386.

UN-TO, on or in to.

Vnto the se side chaced thei Sir Lowys,
He durst not abide, no turne Thebald his vis [visage].
R. Brunne, p. 104.

UN-
THRIFT

UN-TO.

UN-TO.
—
UN-TO-
WARD.

& geldes vp alle the bondes of homage & feaute,
Saue the right that may falle of ancestres olde,
Unto ther heires alle to haf & to holde.
R. Brunne, p. 260.

I graunt it you, quod she, and right anone
This formel eagle spake in this degree :
Almighty quene, *unto* this year be done
I aske respite for to avisen mee.
And after that to have my choice all free.
Chaucer. Assembly of Fowles.

Whan I out of my peine awooke,
And caste vp many a pitous looke
Unto the heauen.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

But for all this
Unto my preest, whiche cometh anone,
I woll thou tell it one and one.
Id. Ib.

He leyth downe his one eare all plat
Unto the grounde, and halt it fast.
Id. Ib.

Jesus began to speake *unto* the people of John : To se what,
wet ye out into the wyldernes ? went ye out to se a reede shaken
wyth the wynde ?
Bible, Anno 1551. Matthew, ch. xi.

For *unto* whome muche is geuen, of him shal be much required.
Id. Luke, ch. xii.

This being therefore presupposed, from that knowne relation
which God hath *unto* vs, as *unto* children, and *unto* all good
things as *unto* effects, whereof himselfe is the principall cause,
these axiomes and lawes naturall concerning our dutie haue arisen.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 8.

By which Astrologers, as well
As those in heav'n above, can tell
What strange events they do foreshew
Unto her under-world below.
Butler. Hudibras, part ii. can. 2.

And I'd be loth to have you break
An ancient custom for a freak,
Or innovation introduce
In place of things of antique use ;
To free your heels by any course,
That might b' unwholsome to your spurs ;
Which if I should consent *unto*,
It is not in my pow'r to do.
Id. Ib. can. 1.

UN-TOOTH, v. } To deprive of teeth.
UNTO'OTHSOME, } *Untoothsome*,—not agree-
UNTO'OTHSOMENESS. } able or pleasing to the tooth ;
i. e. the taste, the palate.

What philosopher durst haue enterpryse to propounne suche
thynges as these, so ferre contrarye to all mennes opinion or think-
yng, and thynges so *untoothsome* for menne to bee fonde on, or to
make anie great countenance *unto*.
Udall. Luke. Preface.

The hony of the island Corsica of all other is counted most
unpleasant and *untoothsome*.

Holland. Plinie, book xiii. ch. iv.

I speak not of Popish mock-fasts : in change, not in forbearance,
in change of courser cates of the land, for the curious dainties of
the water, of the flesh of beasts for the flesh of fish ; of *untooth-*
some morsells for *sorbitiunculae delicatae*, as Hierome calts them.

Hall. Sermon before the King. March 30, 1628.

So as the dogge, in stead of a beast, findes now nothing but a
ball of prickles, to wound his jawes ; and goes away crying from
so *untoothsome* a prey.

Id. Occasional Meditations. Meditation 123.

Those things which in their nature were not edible, (at least,
to an Israelite) were now both deare, and dainty. The asse was
(besides the *untoothsomnesse*) an impure creature.

Hall. Cont. Samariaes Famine Relieved.

But ah, beware !
For I intend thee mischief, and to dash
With both hands ev'ry grinder from thy gums,
As men *untooth* a pig pilf'ring the corn.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xviii.

UN-TO'WARD, } In Gower,—*unto-ward*, equi-
UNTO'WARDLY, } valent to—*toward*. In the rest,
UNTO'WARDNESS. } —*Untoward* is—
Not coming to, acceding to, yielding or complying ;
VOL. XXVIII.

not docile or tractable, or manageable ; averse, perverse, UN-TO-
awkward. WARD.

Ye father ofte it hath ben so,
That whan I am my ladie fro,
And thynke *untowarde* hir drawe,
Than cast I many a newe lawe,
And all the worlde tourne vp so downe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv.

The last of this diuision
Stant *untowarde* Septemtrion.
Id. Ib. book vii.

Thou shalte goe afore him to prepaire mennes heartes to the
receiuyng of suche a great saluacion, leste if the same coming of
the Lorde shoulde fynde the heartes of menne slouthfully slug-
gyng, and vtterly *untoward*, the health that is now offred, might
percase be turned into a manyfold castyng away and perishing of
the solle.
Udall. Luke, ch. i.

For ye report that rawe and ragged clause whych ye have *unto-*
wardly torne out of hys xxi. homely, in the second tome, to be in
the vi. epistle.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 147.

We intend no further to instant or press him thereof, but ever-
more continuing our good mind and affection to join with him (his
said *untowardness* and coldness in that behalf notwithstanding.)

Wyat. By the King, (Henry VIII.) Letter 18.

Such is the *untoward* constitution of our nature, that we doe
neither perfectly vnderstand the way and knowledge of the Lord,
nor stedfastly imbrace it, when it is vnderstood ; nor gratically
viter it, when imbraced ; nor peaceably maintaine it, when it is
vttered.
Hooker. A Discourse of Justification, sec. 39.

Which as many as use, worke their own mischiefe and destruc-
tion, dancing (as the proverbe saith) a dance *untowardly* about a
pits brinke, or jesting with edged tooles.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 89.

Even in trees as well as in other living creatures, there is a cer-
taine infelicitie, which may be well tearmed, a dwarfish *untoward-*
nesse.

Id. Plinie, book xii. ch. ii.

Let me embrace my friend.

ROSE. How *untowardly* he returns the salute.

Dryden. Sir Martin Marr-all, act ii.

UN-TREAD, v. } D. *onbetreeden* ; Ger. *unbetreten*,
UNTRO'DDEN. } to tread back again ; to pass back
the same way or road. *Untrodden*—

Not passed on foot ; not walked or trampled on ;
where no *path* has been made.

Where is the horse that does *untread* againe
His tedious measures with the vnabated fire,
That he did pace them first : all things that are,
Are with more spirit chased then enioy'd.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, act ii. sc. 6.

SAL. We do beleuee thee, and beshrew my soule,
But I do loue the fauour, and the forme
Of this most faire occasion, by the which
We will *untread* the steps of damned flight.

Id. King John, act v. sc. 4.

(Those scatter'd troops from Barnet that escap'd,) Through *untrod* grounds, in many a tedious hour,
Flock to her daily.

Drayton. Miseries of Queen Margaret.

— Methinks the downs are sweeter,
And the young company of swains far meeter,
Than those forsaken and *untrodden* places.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Faithful Shepherdess, act i.

The most frequented once, and noisie part
Of Thebes, now midnight silence reigns even here,
And grass *untrodden* springs beneath our feet.

Dryden. Oedipus, act i.

No fleecy flocks dwell there, nor plough is known,
But the unseeded and unfurrow'd soil
Year after year, a wilderness by man
Untrodden, food for blatant goats supply'd.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book ix.

UN-TRIMMED, corruptly so written for *entrimmed*,
as *unrip* for *enrip*, (and see also UN-STABLISHED.) In
A. S. *on-trimman*, to trim, (q. v.) The A. S. has its *on*,
negative and also augmentative, like the Lat. *in* ; thus
on-lihtan is to enlighten, *on-tyan* is to untye ; and in

UNTRIMMED. this word *untrim*, on, aug. has been converted into our neg. form *un*. The commentators on *Shakspeare*, not aware of this, are quite at fault. In *Ford* it is not clear whether Bianca meant to scoff at the finical or slovenly appearance of her husband's beard.

CEN. O Lewis, stand fast, the deuil tempts thee heere,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.
Shakspeare. King John, act iii. sc. 1.

BIAN. Can you imagine, sir, the name of Duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scrambling foot,
A tolerable face, a wearish hand,
A bloodless lip, or such an *untrimmed* beard
As yours, fit for a lady's pleasure?
Ford. Love's Sacrifice, act v. sc. 1.

UN-TROUBLE, v. } To remove, to free from,
UNTROUBLED, } to divest of—trouble or vexa-
UNTROUBLEDNESS. } tion, distress, molestation,
anxious or unpleasing labour or toil.

Then with the sunne, take sir your timely rest,
And with new day new worke at once begin:
Untroubled night (they say) giues counsell best.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1

— Leave the thoughts
Of this vain world, forget your flesh and blood,
And make your spirit an *untroubled* way
To pass to what it ought.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Pilgrimage, act iv. sc. 2.

Art thou *troubled* with fears, enemies, and snares? *untrouble*
thyself of that for he is with thee.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ch. v.

He hath rifled all the sects of the old philosophers, robb'd each
of them of his master-piece; the sceptick of his indifference and
untroubledness, &c. *Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 479.

Ever chearful in her behaviour, but withal ever calm and even,
her satisfaction, like a deep *untroubled* stream, ran out, without
any of that violence, or noise, which sometimes the shallowest
pleasures do most abound in.

Atterbury. Sermon 6. vol. i.

UN-TRUSS, v. } To remove or deprive of the
UNTRUSSER, } truss or package; of that which
UNTRUSSING, n. } packs, binds, or bundles, or closes
up. To unpack, untie, undo,

Till at length he was slaine at Edessa, a citie in Mesopotamia,
by one of his owne souldiers, as he was about to *untrusse* his points,
&c. *Holinshed. Historie of England*, book iv. ch. xxii.

BRI. Well done, well done, give me my night-cap. So. Quick,
quick, *untruss* me.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Elder Brother, act iv. sc. 4.

Welcome, gentlemen: and how dost thou, thou grand scourge,
or second *untruss* of the time.
Ben Jonson. Every Man Out of his Humour, act ii. sc. 1.

Such as on stages play, such as we see
The Dryads painted, whom wilde satyres loue,
Whose armes halfe naked; lockes *untrussed* bee,
With buskins laced on their legs aboue,
And silken robes tuckt short aboue their knee;
Such seem'd the Siluian daughters of this groue,
Saue that in stead of shafts and boughes of tree,
She bore a lute, a harpe of citterne sheene.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book xviii.

Neither shall you, at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of
the *untrussers* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing
to over-run your performance in libel.

Ben Jonson. The Poetaster, act v. sc. 1.

Come, we'll go see how far forward our journeyman is toward
the *untrussing* of him. *Id. Ib.* act iv. sc. 5.

UN-TUNE, v. } To remove or destroy an ex-
UNTUNEABLE, } tended continuity of sound, of
UNTUNEABLY. } sounds in consent or concert, in
harmony or concord; to disable from the production of
such sounds; to relax the strings.

Or be the shepheards which doe serue her laesie.
That they list not their mery pipes apply,
Or be their pipes *untunable* and craesie,
That they cannot her honour worthily?

Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Pardon (bright excellence!) an *untun'd* string,
That in thy ears thus keeps a murmuring;
O! speak a lowly muse's pardon.

Crashaw. Upon the Duke of York's Death.

As one broken link dissolves the union of the whole chain, and
one jarring *untuned* string spoils the whole musick, so is every
sin that seizes upon a portion of our affections; if we love one,
that one destroys the acceptance of all the rest.

Taylor. Sermon 12. vol. i.

He who sees not this argument how plainly it deserves to
divorce any *untunable*, or unatoneable matrimony, sees little.

Milton. Tetrachordon.

An odious and unpleasant thing it is, to hear a hen keep a
creaking or cackling, and a cow untowardly and *untunably* crying.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 586.

On other occasions we have drawn two words into one, which
has likewise very much *untuned* our language, and clogged it with
consonants, as "mayn't, can't, shan't, won't," and the like, for
"may not, can not, shall not, will not, &c."

Spectator, No. 135.

Their poetry then was made up almost entirely of monosyllables;
which, when they came together in any cluster, are certainly the
most harsh *untuneable* things in the world.

Waller. Preface to Poems, (ed. 1690.)

UN-TWINE, v. } To roll back, to revolve; any
UNTWIST, v. } thing convolved, (any thing twained,
or twined.)

This knot (saith our author) might be *untwined* with more faci-
lity thus. *Holinshed. The Sundrie Inuasions of Ireland.*

When Age and Death call'd for the score,
No surfeits were to reckon for;
Death tore not (therefore) but sans strife
Gently *untwin'd* his thread of life.

Crashaw. Ep. on Mr. Ashton.

For strait his arrows lose their golden heads, and shed their
purple feathers, his silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.

Milton. Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce, book i. ch. vi.

Which made them eftsoones feare
the dayes of Pirrha should,
Of creatures spoile the earth,
their fatall threds *untwist*.

Spenser. Muse of Thestylis.

DUTCH. Tis a witch sure,
And by her means he came to *untwist* this riddle.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Woman Pleas'd, act v. sc. 1.

The saints deceiv'd, shall be a sweet mistake,
Hand up thy soul for mine, and mine for thine

EMP. No, I'll *untwist* you:

I have occasion for your stay on earth.

Dryden. Don Sebastian, act iii. sc. 1.

Ev'n light itself, which every thing displays,
Shone undiscover'd, till his brighter mind
Untwisted all the shining robe of day.

Thomson. To Sir Isaac Newton.

But still the solar light is not less real in the rainbow where it's
rays become thus *untwisted*, and each differing thread distinctly
seen in its effect, than while they remained united and incorporated
with one another in the sun.

Warburton. Divine Legation, book ii. Appendix.

UN-VA'LUABLE, } See INVALIDED. In the word
UNVA'LUED. } *invalided*, the *in* is emphatical
or augmentative; and so *unvalued* (see UNRIP) used to
denote—

Much valued, highly prized, esteemed highly, or to
be of great worth.

And Unvaluable:—that cannot be valued: *i. e.* of too
much worth to have a *value* or price set upon it; ines-
timable.

UN-
TUNE.
—
UN-
VALU-
ABLE.

UN-
VALU-
ABLE.UN-
WARP.

Mongst which, therein a siluer dish did ly
two golden apples of *unvalued* price :
For passing those which Hercules came by,
or those which Atalanta did entice.
Spenser. Son. 77.

CLA. Here I swear to thee,
By the *unvalued* love I bear this beauty,
(And kiss the book too) never to be recreant,
To honour ye, to truly love, and serve ye.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Woman Pleased, act ii. sc. 6.

Chryses, the priest, came to the fleet to buy
For presents of *unvalued* price his daughter's liberty.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book i.

Out of the east jewels of worth she brings,
Th' *unvalued* diamond of her sparkling eye.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. s. 3.

No home for her confesses she
But where she may a martyr be.
She'll to the Moors and trade with them,
For this *unvalued* diadem.
Crashaw. Hymn to St. Teresa.

SIR MOTH. I will tell you, sister,
I cannot cry his caract up enough ;
He is *unvaluable*.
Ben Jonson. Magnetic Lady, act i. sc. 1.

And from my father [I] received such a character of his learn-
ing, humility, and other virtues, that, like jewels of *unvaluable*
price, they still cast such a lustre, as envy or the rust of time shall
never darken.
King. Letter to Mr. Walton.

True it is, that a good name is *unvaluable* ; and all the pelf in
the world is not an equal ransom for it.
South. Sermon 9. vol. x.

UN-VEIL, *v.* } To remove or divest of cover,
UNVEILEDLY, } skreen, shade or concealment.
UNVEILER, *n.* }

The providence that's in a watchfull state,
Keepes place with thought ; and almost like the gods,
Doe thoughts *unvail* in their dumbe cradles.
Shakspeare. Troilus and Creseide, act iii. sc. 3.

—— Hesperus that led
The starrie host, rode brightest, till the moon
Rising in clouded maiestie, at length
Apparent queen *unvaild* her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv.

Oh, speak! *unveil* this mystery of sorrow,
And draw the dismal scene, at once, to sight.
Rowe. Tamerlane, act ii.

For these [the divine books] want not excellencies, but only
skilful *unvailers*.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 18.

Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveil-*
edly communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things,
which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands, that
scorns to purchase knowledge with pains.
Id. lb.

UN-VOTE, *v.* To revoke or recall a vote.

This was so sacred a rule, that many of those who voted with
the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it,
as subverting the very constitution of parliaments, if things might
be thus voted and *unvoted* again from day to day.
Burnet. Own Time. Queen Anne. Anno 1711.

UN-WAPPERED. Grose says,—*wapper'd*, *i. e.*
restless or fatigued, is spoken of a sick person, in Glou-
cestershire.

Unwappered may be,—unwearied ; not fatigued.

—— We come towards the gods
Young, and *unwapper'd*, not halting under crimes
Many and stale.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Two Noble Kinsmen, act v. sc. 4.

UN-WARP, *v.* To bend back any thing warped.

When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before
the fire, and press it even.
Evelyn. Sylva, book ii. ch. v.

And oft conducted by historic truth,
You tread the long extent of backward time :
Planning, with warm benevolence of mind,
And honest zeal *unwarp'd* by party-rage,
Britannia's weal.
Thomson. Spring.

UN-WEA'RY, *v.* To rest, to repose, to restore, to
relieve, from weariness.

And for the act which remains of the opera, I believe I shall
have no leysure to mind it, after I have done what I proposed : for
my business here is to *unweary* my selfe, after my studyes, not to
drudge.

Dryden. Letter to Mr. J. Tonson. September, 1684.

UN-WIELDY, *v.* } Not easy to manage or com-
UNWI'ELDILY, } mand,—to use, to move, to exert
UNWI'ELDINESS, } in action ; too bulky or heavy
UNWI'ELDSOME. } for action or motion.

Age *unwieldie* may not fight nor flee.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue. Prologue.

Our olde limes mow wel ben *unwilde*,
But will ne shal not faillen, that is sothe.
Id. The Reves Prologue.

The wine can make a creple sterte,
And a deliuer man *unwilde*.
It maketh a blynde man to behelde,
And a bright eyed seme derke.
Gower. Conf. Am. book vii.

Thus said the aged man, and therewithall,
Forceless he cast his weak *unwieldy* dart.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, book ii.

But for the most part they are very *unwieldy* and vnactiue with-
all.
Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 496.

Mountaines of yce tenne thousand times scaping them scarce
one yuch, which to haue stricken had bene their present destruc-
tion, considering the swift course and way of the ships, and the
unwieldnesse of them to stay and turne as a man would wish.
Id. lb. vol. iii. p. 79.

Meane-while the saluage man, when he beheld
That huge great fool oppressing th' other knight,
Whom with his weight *unwieldy* downe he held,
He flew vpon him, like a greedy kight
Vnto some carrion offered to his sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 8.

[Augustus] out of a wholesome state-maxim, as som say, to
moderate and bound the empire from growing vast and *unweildie*,
made no attempt against the Britains.

Milton. History of Britain, book ii.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*
And burthenous corpulence my love had grown.
Donne. Love's Diet.

Alexander being ready to take his journey to go conquer India,
perceiving that his army was very heavy and *unwieldsome* to
remove, for the wonderfull carriage and spoils they had with them :
the carts one morning being loaden, he first burnt his own car-
riage and next his friends, and then commanded that they should
also set the carriage of the Macedonians on fire.
North. Plutarch, p. 582.

She [Poverty] likewise represented to him the several advan-
tages which she bestowed upon her votaries in regard to their
shape, their health, and their activity, by preserving them from
gouts, dropsies, *unwieldiness*, and intemperance.

Spectator, No. 464.

When I consider the weight of a man's body, the *unwieldiness*
of wings sufficiently large to buoy him up, and the inability of his
arms to flutter them fast enough, I cannot conceive the possibility
of his ever practising that manner of travelling.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part i. ch. xiv.

UN-WISH, *v.* } To recal a wish ; to wish any thing
UNWI'SHED. } —before wished for—to be denied,
or taken away.

Not looked desirously after, not desired.

HER. So will I grow, so liue, so die my lord.
Ere I will yeeld my virgin patent vp
Vnto his lordship, whose *unwished* yoake,
My soule consents not to giue soueraignty.
Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, act i. sc. 1.

UN-
WARP
—
UN-
WISH.

UN-
WISH.
—
UN-
WOR-
SHIP.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being; which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supported them, and restrains them from regression into nothing.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. x.

— You seem much surprised.

OSM. At your return so soon and unexpected!

ZARA. And so *unwish'd*, unwanted too, it seems.

Congreve. Mourning Bride, act iii.

UN-WI'T, *s.*

Ger. *unwissend*.

UNWI'TTING, *v.*

Unwit,—ignorance, folly.

UNWI'TTINGLY,

Unwitting,—not knowing or

UNWI'TTY.

kenning, perceiving, discerning,

judging, or adjudging.

And seyde woman *unwittiglych*, wrought hast thou ofte.

Piers Plouhman, p. 44.

I am maad *unwitti*, ghe constreynyden me. for I oughte to be commendid of ghou, for I dide no thing lesse than thei that ben apostlis aboue maner.

Wiclif. 2 Corynth, ch. xii.

[Him] that made me coueiten and purchase

Mine owne death, him wite I, that I die,

And mine *vnwit* that ever I clambe so hie.

Chaucer. Com. of Mars and Venus.

The sayd Constance, of pure deuocion that he hadde to God and seyn Amphiabyll, made hym selfe a monke, *vnwyttynge* the kyng his fader, and other his frends.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxii.

A gentilman, one of the counsaile of kyng Xerxes named Zopirus, a man of notable wysedome, *vnwyttynge* to any persone, did cutte of his owne eares and nose, and pryuely departed towarde Babylon.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, b. iii.

Thou blinded god, quoth I, forgive me this offence,

Unwittingly I went about to malice thy pretence.

Surrey. Having defied the Power of Loue, &c.

But if an alphabetical servility must be still urged, it may so fall out, that the true church may *unwittingly* use as much cruelty in forbidding to divorce, as the church of antichrist doth wilfully in forbidding to marry.

Milton. Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce, book i. ch. xiv.

I crave your lordship's pardon, your sudden apprehension on my steps made me to frame an answer *unwitting* and unworthy your respect.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Honest Man's Fortune, act ii.

How now, Ovid! Law cases in verse?

OVID. In troth I know not; they run from my pen *unwittingly*, if they be verse.

Ben Jonson. Poetaster, act i. sc. 1.

I know not whether Lewis the Eleventh shewed himselfe *unwitty*, but in the charge which hee gave to his sonne, to learne no more Latine, but, *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit vivere*; and would this alone teach him to rule well?

Hall. Quo Vadis, sec. 10.

This man was wanton and merry, *unwittily* and ungracefully merry.

Cowley.

UN-WI'TCH, *v.* To remove the effects of witchcraft or sorcery; to disenchant.

And there are not a few who are persuaded for certaine, that even the very serpents as they may bee burnt by enchauntment, so they can *unwitch* themselves.

Holland. Plinie, book xxviii. ch. ii.

I was fascinated, by Jupiter; fascinated; but I will be *unwitch'd*, and revenged by law.

Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, act iii. sc. 7.

UN-WO'RMWOODED, jests without bitterness.

Divinity should not lascivate. *Unwormwooded* jests I like well; but they are fitter for the tavern, then the majesty of a temple.

Feltham, part i. *Res.* 20.

UN-WO'RSHIP, *v.*

Not to think or deem wor-

UNWO'RSHIP, *n.*

thy; not to respect or regard

UNWO'RSHIPFUL.

as worthy; to think unworthy;

not to honour or revere, or make or perform offerings or offices of honour or reverence; not to honour; to dishonour.

UN-
WOR-
SHIP.
—
UP.

Thou that hast glorie in the lawe, *unworschipist* [inhonoras] God bi brekyng of the lawe.

Wiclif. Romayns, ch. ii.

"Why than," (quod I) "suffre ye soche wronge, and moun whan ye list, lightly all soche yuels abate, me semeth to you it is a great *vnwurschip*."

Chaucer. Testament of Loue, book ii.

Yet this wicked Nero had great lorshippe. And yafe whilome to the reuerent senatours the *vnworschyppfull* seates of dignities.

Id. Boecius, book iii.

The kinge answerd, it waes to smalle

For him, whiche was a lorde rialle,

So yeue a man so litell thinge.

It were *vnworschip* in a kyng.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii.

Great quantite of Cristen people [were] put to deth, and the holye seruyce of God lefte, and holye church *vnworschyppyd* and vnhonouryd, w^t many great enormyties.

Fabyan. Chronycle, Edw. III. Anno 1339.

— He resolv'd

With all his legions to dislodge, and leave

Unworsipt, unbeyed, the throne supream.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v.

UNXIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by the younger Linnæus, from *ungo*, to perfume, because the plant exhales an odour like camphor. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Necessaria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Melampodineæ*. Generic character: heads monoecious, many-flowered; the flowers of the ray are five in number, ligulate, and female, small and ovate; those of the disk male, tubular, and five-toothed; involucre roundish, of five ovate scales; receptacle naked; achenia of the ray ovate, hard, compressed, quite smooth, and bald, with a lateral areola.

Of this genus two species are known, *U. camphorata*, and *U. hirsuta*, the first a native of Surinam, and the second of Cayenne; they are dichotomous herbs. The leaves are opposite, hairy, oblong-obovate, acuminate, rounded at the base, five-nerved, and villous; the heads of flowers are axillary, on short peduncles. The *U. camphorata* has a strong smell of camphor, and hence it is called Camphor plant in Surinam.

UP,

UPON,

UPPER,

UPPEREST,

UPMOST,

UPPER-MOST,

UPWARD.

Sw. *up*; D. and Dan. *op*; Ger.

auf; A. S. *up*; Goth. *uf*. See

OVER. A. S. *uf-an*, *ufan*, *ufa*.

Altus,—upon, *up*. *Ufera*, *ofere*,

ofer, altior,—Over or upper; Gr.

υπ-ερ. *Ufemært*, altissimus,—up-

most, uppermost, upperest, or overest.

Tooke. And see Jamieson, *Hermes Scythicus*, ch. ix.

Up is, in Chaucer, (*up* peril of my life,)—used where we should now use *on* or *upon*; and *vpon*—(he had *upon* a courtesy of green,) where we should now say merely *on*.

Up-on is always connected (affixed or prefixed) with words expressing or implying, either literally or metaphorically,—

A ground, foundation; standing-place, resting-place, support, or the like.

Up-so-down is now usually written—*upside-down*. Gower writes *up so and down*. Vives—*upset down*. See UPSET.

And lette rere *vp* chirches in al the lond a bowte.

R. Gloucester, p. 143.

His folk went *vpto* lond, him seluen was the last,

To bank ouer the sond, plankes thei ouer kast.

R. Brunne, p. 70.

Lo, the aungel of the Lord apperide to Joseph in sleep, and seyde, rise *up*, and take the child and his modir and fle into Egypt.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. ii.

And Jesus seyng the peple, wente *up* into an hil.

Id. Ib. ch. v.

UP.

And in the gardin at the sonne uprest
She walketh *up* and down wher as hire list.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1056.

Some drope of pitie thurgh thy gentillesse
Upon us wretched wimmen let now falle. *Id. Ib.*

But with these reliques, whanne that he fonde
A poure persone dwelling *up* on lond
Upon a day he gat him more moneie
Than that the persone gat in monethes tweie.
Id. Prologue, v. 704.

His office naturel ay wol it [fire] hold
Up peril of my lif, til that it die.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6727.

He had *upon* a courtesy of grene
An hat *upon* his hed with frenges blacke.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 6964.

And with this word *upper* to sore
He began. *Id. House of Fame, book ii.*

And betwene these two letters, there were seen degrees nobly
wrought in maner of ladders, by which degrees menne might
climben from the netherest letter, to the *upperest*.
Id. Boecius, book i.

I maie not stretch *vp* to the heuen
Myn honde ne set al in euen
This worlde which euer is in balance.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

Whan I out of my peine awooke
And caste *vp* many a pitous looke. *Id. Ib.*

The hare in peace stode with the hounde
And euery man *vpon* this grounde.
Id. Ib. Prologue.

He sawe *vpon* the grene gras
The faire floures freshe springe. *Id. Ib. book i.*

To studie *vpon* the worldes lore
Sufficeth nought. *Id. Ib. Prologue.*

But she ran *vp* so and downe. *Id. Ib. book v.*

He saith also that they were hanged with a great rope, that
they might not quickly be strangled, to endure the more pain,
when they should be cut down and ripped *up*.
Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Henry VIII. Anno 1535.

He therefore leadeth away the Lord Jesus from the hygh
mountaine vnto the citie of Hierusalem, and there setteth hym
euen *vpon* the *vppermoste* pinnacle of the temple.
Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. iv.

For all that commeth in consultation either in the *vpper* house
or in the nether house, is put in writing first in paper, which
being once reade, he that will, riseth *vp* and speaketh with it or
against it: and so one after another so long as they shall think
good. *Sir T. Smith. Common-wealth, book ii. ch. iii.*

— This earth you tread *upon*
(A dowry as you hope with this fair princess,
Whose memory I bow to) was not left
By my dead father (Oh, I had a father)
To your inheritance, and I *up* and living,
Having my self about me and my sword
Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i.

Up with the jocund lark (too long we take our rest)
Whilst yet the blushing dawn out of the chearful east
Is ushering forth the day to light the muse along.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 3.

It is a most unseemly and unpleasant thing to see a man's life
full of *ups* and downs, one step like a Christian, and another like
a worldling; it cannot choose but pain himself, and mar the edi-
fication of others.

Leighton. Commentary on 1 Peter, ch. i.

— But 'tis a common prooffe,
That lowlynesse is young ambitions ladder,
Whereto the climber *vpward* turnes his face:
But when he once attaines the *vpmost* round,
He then *vnto* the ladder turnes his backe,
Lookes in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar, act ii. sc. 1.

They, not over-wise, brought word that the dukes army were
most of them priests; for they saw their faces all over shav'n;

the English then useing to let grow on their *upper-lip* large mus-
tachios, as did anciently the Britains.

Milton. History of England, book vi.

The mistress drives my counsels to the leeward;
Now I must edge *upon* a point of wind;
And make slow way, recovering more and more,
Till I can bring my vessel safe ashore.

Dryden. Cleomenes, act iii. sc. i.

The manner of making a canoa is, after cutting down a large
long tree, and squaring the *upper-most* side, and then turning
it upon the flat side, to shape the opposite side for the bottom.

Dampier. Voyages. Anno 1685.

And in order to render the ships stiffer, and to enable them to
carry more sail abroad, and to prevent their straining their *upper-*
works in hard gales of wind, each captain had orders given him
to strike down some of their great guns into the hold.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. v.

— Deiphobus had snatch'd
His splendid casque, but swift as fiery May
Meriones transpierc'd his *upper* arm,
And from his hand down fell the sounding spoil.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

Many words with the prefix *Up* require no explaua-
tion, *e. g.*

UP-bear, -born; -blowing, *Spenser*; -brought, *Spenser*,
-cast; -caught, *Cowper*; -draw; -fill, *Spenser*,
Shakspeare; -gather, *Spenser*; -gaze, *Byron*; -grow,
Milton; -hang, *Spenser*; -heaped, *Udall*; -heave,
Milton, Cowper; -hill, *s. Udall*, -hill, *adj.*; -hoard,
Spenser; -lay, *Donne*; -leaning, *Spenser*; -led,
Milton; -lift; -locked, *Shaks.*; -ploughed, *G. Fletcher*;
-plucked, *G. Fletcher*; -pricked, *W. Ma-*
son; -prop, *Donne*; -raise; -rear, -rearing, *s. Bale*;
-ridged, *Cowper*; -rise, -rising, -rist, *Chaucer, Gower*;
-rolled, *Milton*; -root; -rouse, *Shaks.*; -run, *Cowper*;
-send, *Cowper*; -skips, *i. e. Upstarts, Strype*;
-spring, *v. Bale*, -spring, *s. Shaks.*; -stand, *Spenser*,
-standing, *Strype*; -sup, *Surrey*; -swarm, *Shaks.*,
Cowper; -take, *Spenser*; -tear, *Milton*; -throw,
Drayton; -tied, *Spenser*; -trained, *Spenser*; -turn,
Milton; -wafted, *Cowper*; -whirled, *Milton*; -wound,
Spenser.

UP-BAR, *v.* To take *up*, or *out* the bar;—To unbar;
and so Todd reads.

Whom when the watch that kept continuall ward
Saw coming home; all voyd of doubtfull feare,
He running downe, the gate to him *vpbard*;
Whom straight the prince ensuing, in together far'd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 9.

UP-BRAID, *v.* A. S. *up-ge-bræd-an*, *expro-*
UPBRA'IDER. *brare, objicere*, (Skinner thinks,) *brare*,
UPBRA'IDING, *n.* from A. S. *up*, and *ge-bræd-an*,
UPBRA'IDINGLY, *dilatate, ampliare*, to dilate, to
UPBRA'Y, *v.* amplify (broad); and thus—to
UPBRA'Y, *s.* extend beyond desert, to exagger-
rate; but the A. S. is also used, consequentially, *exten-*
dere, extrahere, string-ere, to extend, to draw out—
"He is sword *ge-bræd*," he drew out his sword. And
the words *abraid* and *braid*, *qq. v.*, have been shown to
be applied to any sudden, violent action; an assault,
attack, &c. Hence *up-braid* may mean, as above ex-
plained—

To make an assault or attack upon (the conduct, cha-
racter, &c.); to assail bitterly, contemptuously, reproach-
fully, revilingly; to treat with contumely or scorn; to
contemn, to reproach, to revile; to charge with any
thing reproachful, or deserving reproach; any thing dis-
graceful, discreditable, shameful.

That schame has git non ende, no that *vpbraidyn*,
That on France salle lende, for falsnes of ther kyng.

R. Brunne, p. 318.

UP.

UP-
BRAID.

UP-
BRAID.

And the theves that weren crucified with him *upbraydeden* [ex-probrabant] him of the same thing.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxvii.

UP-
CHEER.

And if ony of you nedeth wisdom axe he of God which giueth to alle men largeli and *upbreideth* not, and it schal be ghoun to hym.

Id. *James*, ch. i.

O Pandarus, that in dremes for to trist
Me blamed hast, and wont art oft *upbreide*,
Now mayst thou seen thyself, if that thee list,
How trew is now thy nece, bright Creseide.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v.

But this opinion, bred by the sottishnes of the comon people, hath hitherto (as I hope) bene sufficiently ouerthrowen as a thing foolish and vaine, and as being deuised for the *upbrayding* of our nation.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 562.

At last, proud Radigund with fell despight,
Hauing by chaunce espyde aduantage neare,
Let driue at her with all his dreadfull might,
And thus *upbrayding*, said.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 7.

And his true loue faire Psyche with him playes;
Fair Psyche to him lately reconcyl'd,
After long troubles and vnmeet *upbrayes*.

Id. *Ib.* book iii. can. 6.

But Scudamour himselve did soone vp-raise,
And mounting light, his foe for lying long *upbraies*.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. can. 1.

One tongue doth pray,
The other curse. The hearts do ne're agree
But felly one another do *upbray*.

More. *Psychozoia*, book ii.

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them for transgressing old establishments.

Milton. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, sec. 19.

He discourages the weak, and weakens the hands of the strong, and by *upbraiding* their weariness, tempts them to turn it into rashness or despair.

Taylor. *Sermon* 20, vol. ii.

The latter [he that comes to the sovereignty by the suffrage of the people] hath no *upbraid*ers, but was raised by them that sought to be defended from oppression; whose end is both the easier and the honester to satisfy.

Ben Jonson. *Discoveries*.

He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name.

Id. *Ib.*

The dauphin and duchess of Burgundy, as they went to the opera, were surrounded by crowds of people, who *upbraided* them with their neglect of the general calamity, in going to diversions, when the whole people were ready to perish for want of bread.

Tatler, No. 10.

AXA. Yet I will listen, fair unkind *upbraider*,
Yet I will listen to thy charming accents,
Altho' they make me curse my fame and fortune,
My laurel wreaths, and all the glorious trophies,
For which the valiant bleed.

Rowe. *Tamerlane*, act i.

CAL. Then am I doom'd to live, and bear your triumph?
To groan beneath your scorn and fierce *upbraidings*,
Daily to be reproach'd, and have my misery
At morn, at noon, at night told over to me.

Id. *Fair Penitent*, act iv.

Of this Thales it is reported, that being *upbraidingly* demanded, what advantage the professors of astrology could derive from the knowledge of it; he astrologically foreseeing what a year it would prove for olives, before any wonted signs of it did appear to husbandmen, engrossed, by giving earnest, the greater part of the olives, which the next should afford to Chios and Miletus.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 64.

UP-BREED, *v.* To nurse or nourish to rear, to train up.

Those were no Britains borne, but strangers vnto them, being both borne and *upbred* in a forren countrie.

Holinshed. *Historie of Scotland*. Conranus.

UP-CHEER, *v.* To raise up (*sc.* the drooping spirits); to enliven, to encourage, to inspirit.

Who comming forth yet full of late affray,
Sir Calidore *vp-cheard* and to her teld
All this accord, to which he Crudor had compeld.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 1.

UPENEUS, the Greek name of an unknown fish, Cuv. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Opercule furnished with a little spine; preopercule spineless; upper and lower jaw both armed with teeth; no tessellated teeth in the vomer, but sometimes two little tufts of very fine teeth, and occasionally also in the palate; branchial rays four; body covered with broad scales, which readily fall; an air-bladder.

This genus has been separated by Cuvier from *Mullus*, which has neither spine on the opercule, nor teeth in the upper jaw, but has tessellated teeth on the vomer; and is also devoid of air-bladder. All the species are natives of hot climates, and Cuvier divides them into two sections, one having a narrow band of very fine teeth in each jaw, which are further subdivided, as parts of the palate are armed with teeth, or are toothless, and the other having a single row of distinct and conical teeth.

SECT. I.

A. *With delicate teeth in both jaws, on the vomer and on the palate bones.*

U. Vittatus, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Vitt.*, Forsk. Eight or nine inches in length, and of similar form to our Striped Red Mullet; each jaw has a narrow band of very fine teeth; similar teeth exist also on the front of the vomer, and in a band on the palate bones; the profile of the head slightly and regularly convex; back brownish, slightly tinged with vinous, and marked with two longitudinal silvery lines; sides and belly silvery, with a slight golden tinge, the former separated from the back by a longitudinal golden streak; first dorsal fin sharp, as deep as the body, its tip, a band across its middle and sometimes another at its base, black; the second obliquely marked with one blackish band, and sometimes with three; caudal fin forked, and marked with four bands on its upper and three on its lower lobe; other fins white. It is found in the Red Sea, and is called by the Arabs *Aboudagn*, or the bearded father; also on the coast of Orixia, where it is known as the *Bandi-gooli-Vinda*, and at Pondicherry by the name of *Naveri*. It has also been taken off the Society Isles, and off the Isles of Sonda.

In this section Cuvier includes,

U. Sulphureus, Cuv. and Valenc. From the straits of Sonda.

U. Tæniopterus, Cuv. and Valenc. Very common on the coast of Trincomalee; and

U. Vlamingii, Cuv. and Valenc. From Queen Charlotte's Straits.

B. *Teeth in the jaws and on the vomer, but none on the palate.*

U. Porosus, Cuv. and Valenc. About seven inches long; short, thick, and as it were humped at the first dorsal fin; its muzzle, slightly convex, is more lengthy; the suborbital region, and the parts encircling the eye, as also the front of the muzzle, studded with numerous small pores; it has some broad scales with seven notches at their base; second dorsal fin lengthy, but not pointed. Is found in the rivers of New Zealand.

UP-
CHEERUP-
NEUS.

UPE-
NEUS.UP-
HOLD.

C. Fine teeth in both jaws only, but not in the palate.

U. Flavolineatus, Cuv. and Valenc. Eight or nine inches long; teeth so small that they can only be felt, not seen; profile convex; upper parts of the body brown, inclining to bluish, under parts silvery white, the two separated by a longitudinal golden streak; and one or two similar lines pass from the eye towards the muzzle; dorsal fins yellowish towards their tip; caudal rufous, the other fins whitish. Is found on the coast of the Isle of France, sometimes very common and sometimes but in small numbers; it is considered as the best fish they obtain. It is taken also at the Moluccas, the Society Islands, and in the Red Sea.

U. Zeylonicus, Cuv. and Valenc. Is very common off the coast of Trincomalee.

U. Japonicus, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Jap.*, Houtt. From Japan.

SECT. II.

Teeth distinct and in a single row; none on the palate.

U. Auriflamma, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Aurifl.*, Forsk. Has the teeth small and numerous; the sides of the head have some yellow markings; back bronze brown, with a broad longitudinal golden band on each side of the middle of the body, and beneath the tail other two almost faded; upon the tail above the lateral line a little black spot; dorsal and caudal fins yellow, the others white. Is found in the Red Sea.

U. Barberinus, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Barberinus*, Lacep. From Bouton Straits.

U. Lateristrigus, Cuv. and Valenc.

U. Russelii, Cuv. and Valenc. Found at Vizagapatam, and called *Rahtee-gooli-vinda*.

U. Waigiensis, Cuv. and Valenc. Taken off the Island of Hawaie.

U. Malabaricus, Cuv. and Valenc. From the Malabar coast.

U. Bifasciatus et Trifasciatus, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Bif. et Trif.*, Lacep. From the Indian Seas and from the South Atlantic.

U. Chryserydros, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Radiatus*, Shaw. Common on the coasts of the Isle of France, and on the Coromandel coast.

U. Cyclostomus, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Cycl.*, Lacep. Taken off the Sechelles Islands.

U. Cinnabarinus, Cuv. and Valenc. Taken off Ceylon.

To this section also belong the following species from the Atlantic:

U. Maculatus, Cuv. and Valenc., *Mullus Mac.*, Bl. Found off the coasts of Brazil and Martinique; also at Cuba.

U. Punctatus, Cuv. and Valenc., *U. Martinicus*, Cuv. and Valenc. From Martinique.

U. Balteatus, Cuv. and Valenc.

U. Pragensis, Cuv. and Valenc. From Cape de Verd Islands.

See Bloch, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*; Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

UP-HOLD, v.

Dut. *op-houden*.

UPHOLDER,

To bear or carry up; to support,

UPHOLDSTER,

to sustain.

UPHOLSTERER,

Upholder,—a bearer or carrier,

UPHOLSTERY.

supporter, sustainer; a bearer at a

funeral; one who provides furniture for funerals; gen.—One who provides any articles of furniture; one who buys and sells furniture.

It is variously written,—*Up-holder*, *up-holderer*, *upholdster*, *upholsterer*.

And of *upholders* an hep. herly by the morwe.

Piers Plouhman, p. 106.

Upholderes on the hul. shullen have hit to selle.

Id. p. 213.

Doe not you, I saye, whiles you thus stablyshe and *vpholde* your own commaundementes, disanull and put oute of place Goddes commaundementes?

Udall. Marke, ch. vii.

And also that they shuld *vpholde* and maynteyne for theyr kyng and ruler, hym that the kyng shulde admytte and chose, and none other.

Fabyan. Chronycle. Anno 1296.

The reader is bid [in the preface to the "Disclosing of the Canon of the Popish Mass"], "to lift up his eyes and behold the abomination of idolatry so shamefully used in those days, and not only used, but with force and maine fortified and *upholden* with fire and faggot, crudelity and strength; and so sore *upholden*, that the eternal word of God is clearly banished."

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. Anno 1547.

With constant zeale, and courage bold,

After long paines and labours manifold,

He found the meanes that prisoner vp to reare;

Whose feeble thighes, vnable to *uphold*

His pined corse, him scarce to light could beare.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 8.

An earnest and a zealous *vpholder* of his countrie, in all attempts rather respecting the publike weale than his priuat gaine.

Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, Anno 1546.

But they that are ungrateful to the great Maker and *Upholder* of it [the world] and regardless of him; what wonder if they take no notice of the advantage they receive by the concernment of his children in the worlde.

Leighton. Com. on 1 Pet. ch. iii.

The idea then we have, to which we give the general name substance, being nothing but the supposed, but unknown support of those qualities we find existing, which we imagine cannot subsist, "sine re substantie," without something to support them, we call that support *substantia*; which, according to the true import of the word, is in plain English, standing under or *upholding*.

Locke. Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xxiii.

Let Ireland tell, how wit *upheld* her cause,
Her trade supported, and supply'd her laws;
And leave on Swift this grateful verse ingrav'd,
The rights a court attack'd, a poet sav'd.

Pope. Imitation of Horace, book ii. *Ep.* 1.

Where the brass knocker, wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand.
The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
As vultures o'er the camp, with hovering flight
Snuff up the future carnage of the fight.

Gay. Trivia, book ii.

Which is valued by the clerk of the wardrobe of beds, the keeper of the wardrobe at Richmond, and an *upholster* at London, at 61*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Strype. Memorials, book ii. ch. xxx.

"They were placed," said he, "in an handsome apartment at an *upholsterer's* in King-street, Covent-garden."

Tatler, No. 171.

UP-LAND, } A. S. *upland*, *uplandisch-man*.

UPLANDISH, } High land; land lying high up in the country, in the upper parts, remote from the more populous, civilized, urbane parts; and thus—*Upland*, adj. and *uplandish*, are used to denote—

Rural, rustic, rude, uncivilized.

Taking away with him the *vpland*, or countrey people that should haue tilled the ground, & might easily haue bene kept in order, without any danger, by other good policies, he was driuen afterwards many yeres together, to vitaille the countrey (specially the great townes) out of his owne countrey of Russia.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 485.

UP-
HOLD.UP-
LAND.

UP-
LAND.
—
UP-
RIGHT.

For if they may measure their obedience by the measure of theyr owne profite as Tindal telleth vs: they shal soone seke occasion of sedicion, and therof do thesself also more harme in one day then should their ruler in many yeares, all wer he right vnprofitable in dede, as appeared by the *uplandishe* Lutheranes in Almayn.

Sir T. More. *Workes*, p. 364.

Wherby was signified that there should be in some partes of the worlde so *vplandishe* and cruell people, that they would at the first brout, by reason of theyr natural crueltie, refuse and abhorre the doctryne of the ghospelle.

Udall. *Marke*, ch. v.

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite
Where the merry bells ring round
And the jocund rebeckes sound.

Milton. *L'Allegro*.

The side where the town of Villa de Mose stands, is a sort of grey sandy earth; and the whole country, the *upland* I mean, seems to be much the same: but the low land is of a black deep mould, and in some places very strong clay.

Dampier. *Voyages*, Anno 1676.

Far to the right where Apennine ascends,
Bright as the summer, Italy extends;
Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side,
Woods over woods in gay theatric pride.

Goldsmith. *The Traveller*.

UPPER RHINE. This is now an obsolete name, and was formerly applied to a Circle of Germany, which extended across the Rhine, from the border of old Lorraine in France, Southward to the circle of Lower Saxony, nearly intersected by the Palatinate of the Rhine. The superficies was 8500 square miles, including the Landgravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the Counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck, Frankfort, and the territories of Fulda, Spire, Worms, Zweibrücken, and Montbelliard.

UPPINGHAM, in Rutlandshire, a small town built upon an eminence, six miles South of Oakham, having a market on Wednesday, and a population of 1757.

UP-RIGHT, *adj.* } A. S. *up-rihte*; Dut. *op-recht*;
U'PRIGHT, *n.* } Ger. *auff-recht*, *erectus*, erect;
U'PRIGHTLY, } and (met.) with no inclination or
U'PRIGHTNESS. } tendency to wrong.

Erect or straight up, raised straight up, extended, straight; (met.) just, honest, honourable; of unbending, undeviating, justice (rectitude), integrity.

And Poul biheelde him and sigh that he hadde feith that he schulde be maad saaf, & seide with a greet voice, rise thou *upright* on thi feet: and he lippide and walkide.

Wiclif. *Dedis*, ch. xiv.

[Paule] behelde him, and perceaued that he had fayth to be whole, and sayd with a loud voyce: stande *vpryght* on thi fete. And he sterte vp, and walked.

Bible, Anno 1551, *Ib.*

Winsing she was as is a joly colt
Long as a mast, and *upright* as a bolt.

Chaucer. *The Milleres Tale*, v. 3264.

Ther he with throte ycorven lay *upright*.

Id. *The Prioresses Tale*, v. 13341.

And yet for all his pompe and all his mighte
Judith, a woman, as he lay *upright*
Sleping, his hed of smote.

Id. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 14489.

Nowe be there lustie somer floures,
Nowe be there stormie winter floures
Nowe be the daies, now be the nightes,
So stant there nothyng all *vprightes*.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologue*.

And so to speke of Romes might
Unnethes staute ther ought *vpright*
Of worship or of worldes good,
As it before times stode.

Id. *Ib.*

Theyr foredecks wer very streight *vpright* and so were also theyr sternes.

Goldinge. *Cæsar*, fol. 73.

I haue bene conuersaunt in the sight of God, who only giueth rightfull iudgement, vntill this presente daye, bearing my selfe *vprightely* and with a good conscience, in all matiers.

Udall. *Actes*, ch. xxiii.

For before the tenthes wer ordeyned, yet *vpryghtness*, well doying and feith wer requyred, and perteyned vnto the prayse of ryghteousnesse.

Id. *Matthew*, ch. xxiii.

And we are in hym truely, in that we folowe hys doctrine and promyses with an *vpryght* conscience, as longe as wee are in hys sonne Jesus Christe, whome he sent into the worlde for that intent.

Id. 1 *John*, ch. v.

He became a new man, vsing himselfe *vprightlie* in the administration of iustice.

Holinshed. *Historie of England*, book iii. ch. vii.

And though he handled not this matter with such fauour and *vpryghtnesse* as the bishops wished on their behalves, yet he caused king John to restore the most part of all those goods that remained vnspert.

Id. *Chronicles of England*. King John, Anno 1214.

But perhaps
The way seems difficult and steep to scale
With *upright* wing against a higher foe.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii.

How hast thou instill'd
Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd false.

Id. *Ib.* book vi.

He verily that will evermore set before his eies and remember the frailtie of man's estate, shall live in this world *uprightly* and in even ballance, without enclining more to one side, than unto another.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. vii.

Then [says the good psalmist] shall I not be ashamed, i. e. Then may I safely confide in my own innocence and *uprightness*, when I have respect unto all thy commandments; when I find myself equally determined to obey every divine precept, and resolved to allow my self in no practice whatsoever, which the law of God doth not allow of.

Atterbury, vol. iii. *Sermon* 12.

However the pilot assuring us that this was the least depth we should meet with, we continued our course, till at length the ship stuck fast in the mud, with only eighteen foot water abaft; and, the tide of ebb making, the water sewed to sixteen feet, but the ship remained perfectly *upright*.

Anson. *Voyages*, book iii. ch. vii.

They [the vast buttresses of the Gothic architecture] want the rotundity of the column, and the *uprightness* of the pilaster, and abound with unpleasing angles.

Knox. *Ess.* No. 79.

UP-ROAR, *n.* } Dut. *op-roer*; Sw. *upror*; Dan.
U'PROAR, *v.* } *oprör*.

A high, raised, elevated, noise, clamour, shouting; a noisy, clamorous disturbance or tumult.

And all this whyle there lacketh not great plentye of suche as incense the myndes of prynces to battayle, namely of those persones, whome it behoueth, forasmuche as theyr profite and lyuyng dependeth thereupon, to haue all the worlde in an *vprorre*, and vnquieted with warres.

Udall. *Mark. Preface*.

Nay, had I powre, I should
Poure the sweet milke of concord into hell,
Vproure the vniuersall peace, confound
All vnity on earth.

Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, act iv. sc. 3.

While we were passing by these rocks of Vele Rete, there was an outcry of fire on the fore-castle; this occasioned a general alarm, and the whole crew instantly flocked together in the utmost confusion, so that the officers found it difficult for some time to appease the *uproar*.

Anson. *Voyages*, book iii. ch. vi.

UP-SET, *v.* Dut. *op-setten*.

To put or place up; also, to put or place, or turn over.

The duke forgeten is he of thing, that Harald hette,
Now is he in the see with saile on mast *vpsette*.

R. Brunne, p. 70.

And he was cosin nighe
To him, that Thebes firste on high
Upset, which kyng Cadme hight.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i.

UP-
RIGHT.
—
UP-SET.

UP-SET.

UP-SO-DOWN.

For of the false Moabites,
Forth with the strength of Amonites
Of that thei were first misget,
The people of God was ofte *vpset*
In Israell and in Judee.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii.

For loue first of all troubleth and tosseth all thing *vpset-downe*
at his lust.

Vives. *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, book i. ch. xiv.

UP-SEY, Dut. *opsee*, over sea; applied to an ine-
briating, fuddling liquor, or any thing affected by it.

PRIG. And very fit it should be, thou and Ferret,
And Ginks to sing the song: I for the structure,
Which is the bowl.

HIG. Which must be *up-sey* English,
Strong, lusty, London beer: let's think more of it.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Beggar's Bush, act iv. sc. 5.

I do not like the fulness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee* Dutch.

Ben Jonson. *Alchemist*, act iv. sc. 4.

UP-SHOT, } A cast up; the account, the amount,
UPSHOOTING. } the sum—cast up; the amount, sum,
or summit.

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere
scofferie to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greihounds,
but supposed himselfe alwaies to haue doone a sufficient act when
he had tired them by his owne trauell on foote, and so killed them
with his hands in the *upshot* of that exercise and end of his
recreation.

Holinshed. *Description of England*, book ii. ch. iv.

With which he kindleth his ambitious spright
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The onely *up-shot* where-to he doth aime.

Spenser. *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

The painted floures, the trees *upshooting* hie
The dales for shade, the hills for breathing space.

Id. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 12.

What marvel then if he thought it no diminution of himself, as
oft as he saw his time, to be importunate for treaties, when he
sought them only, as by the *upshot* appear'd, to get opportunities?
Milton. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, sec. 18.

The fearfullest plagues God still reserves for the *upshot*: all the
former do but make way for the last.

Hall. *Cont. Plagues of Egypt*.

I am a woman of condition, not now three and twenty, and have
had proposals from at least ten different men, and the greater
number of them have upon the *upshot* refused me.

Spectator, No. 528.

The *upshot* is that upon comparing those pleasures, which are
the natural effects of virtue with those sufferings, which are the
natural effects of ill constitution or other calamity, these are many,
very many times found to exceed: and *e contrario*, upon balancing
those evils, which are the genuine effects of vice, against the
advantages resulting from a fortunate estate, these may often be
found to outdo the other.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 9.

UP-SITTING, *n.* Dut. *op-sittlen*, insidere, to sit
upon. A sitting *up*.

COUNT. Farewell my Lord, I was entreated to invite your lord-
ship to a lady's *upsitting*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Woman-Hater*, act ii.

UP-SO-DOWN, } See UP.
UP-SIDE-DOWN. }

And al the multitude of hem arisen: and ledden him to Pilat.
And thei bigunnen to accuse him: and seiden, we han founden
this turnynge *upsodown* oure folk.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. xxiii.

But Saul, which is seid also Poul, was fillid with the Hooli
Goost and biheelde in to hym and seide, a thou ful of al gile and
als falsnesse, thou sone of the deuel, thou enemye of al rightwis-
nesse, thou leeuyst not to turne *upsodown* the rightfull weies of the
Lord.

Id. *Dedis*, ch. xiii.

And how *vpso doune* is this thing, that we seen that the betidyng
of temporal thynges, is cause of the eternal prescience.

Chaucer. *Boecius*, book v.

VOL. XXVIII.

And vpon this diuision
The londe was tourned *vp so downe*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii.

This ought a kynge well vnderstonde,
As he whiche is to lawe swore,
That if the lawe be forloze
Withouten execucion,

It maketh a londe turne *vp so down*. Id. *Ib.* book vii.

And y^t now we make the fassiō of Cristēdom. to seme al turned
quite *upsodown*.

Sir T. More. *Works*, p. 110.

SIR GREG. No not to me, the edge of her tongue is taken off,
Gives me very good words, turn'd *up-side-down* to me
And we live as quietly as two tortoises.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Wit at several Weapons*, act v.

Was any man ever to that degree *sui juris*, so much his own
master, as that he might lawfully prey upon mankind, bear down
all that stood in his way, and turn all things *upside-down*?

Milton. *A Defence of the People of England*.

There is no question but these young Machiavels will, in a little
time, turn their colledge *upside down* with plots and stratagems.
Spectator, No. 305.

UP-SPURNER, one who casts up indignantly;
(met.) a scorner, a contemner, a disdain.

And howe wretchedly Pompeius that *upspurner* of the erth
perished, Lucanus describeth it.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iv.

UP-STADID, Dut. *op-staen*. Kept, propped, held up.

But when of him no answere she receiued,
But saw him senselesse by the squire *vp-staid*,
She weened well, that then she was betraid.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 9.

UP-START, *v.* } To move up suddenly, jump or
U'PSTART, *a.* } leap (as if suddenly stirred).

U'PSTART, *s.* } An *upstart*,—one suddenly raised
or risen, become eminent or conspicuous.

Their dam *upstart*, out of her den effraid,
And rushed forth, hurling her hideous taile
About her cursed head, whose folds displaid
Were stretcht now forth at length without entraile.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 1.

And where they had a common speech at Rome, to call them
upstarts that were no gentlemen born, but did rise by vertue: it
fortuned Cato to be called one of them.

North. *Plutarch*, p. 289.

ARR. It is a note

Of *upstart* greatness, to observe and watch
For these poor trifles, which the noble mind
Neglects and scorns.

Ben Jonson. *Sejanus*, act v. sc. 8.

Thirsil *upstarting* from his fearless bed,
Where useless nights he safe and quiet rests,
Unhous'd his bleating flock, and quickly thence
Hasting to his expecting audience,
Thus with sad verse began their grieved minds incense.

P. Fletcher. *Purple Island*, ch. vii.

Thus while he spoke, the virgin from the ground
Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound,
And unconcern'd for all she felt before
Precipitates her flight along the shore.

Dryden. *Theodore and Honoria*.

This note was made to meet with the common reproach then
given to the religion reformed, that it was a new *upstart* religion,
and called the new learning.

Strype. *Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.*

Would it not be an insufferable thing for a learned professor,
and that which his scarlet would blush at, to have his authority of
forty years standing wrought out of hard rock Greek and Latin,
with no small expence of time and candle, and confirmed by
general tradition and a reverend beard, in an instant overturned by
an *upstart* novelist?

Locke. *Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. xx.

So saying, the might of Vulcan loos'd the snare,
And they, detain'd by those coercive bands
No longer, from the couch *upstarting*, flew,
Mars into Thrace, and to her Paphian home
The queen of smiles.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book viii.

UP-SO-DOWN.

UP-START.

UP-STIR. UP-STIR, *n.* insurrection, commotion, disturbance.

UPUPA. Euen in the time when your profite was sought, and better redresse was entended, then your *vpstirres* and vnquietnesse coulde obtaine.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

UPTON, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, standing on the Severn, with a population of 2343, having a market on Thursday. It is 11 miles South of Worcester, and 111 W. N. W. from London.

UPUPA, from the Greek *εποψ*, Linn.; *Hoopoe*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Head furnished with a crest, consisting of a double row of long feathers, capable of elevation or depression at will; beak very long and slender, compressed, trigonal and slightly arched; nostrils basal, lateral, ovoid, surmounted by the frontal feathers; wings of moderate length, their fourth and fifth quills longest; tail square, and consisting of ten quills; toes three in front, with short, slightly curved claws, and one behind with the claw nearly straight.

But two species of Hoopoes are known, of which one is European.

U. Epops, Linn.; *la Huppe*, Buff.; *Common Hoopoe*, Penn. About eleven inches in length, beak flesh-coloured at the base and black towards the tip; irides brown; feathers of the crest (which is arched) rufous tipped with black; sides of the head, neck, chest, and belly pale buff; back crossed with three half circular bands inclining downwards, two of which are black, with an intervening white one; shoulders and carpal joints pale brown: wing-coverts black, with a transverse bar of buffy white, primary quills black, with a broad white band, secondary and tertial also black, with four or five narrow white bands, some of the latter edged and tipped with pale buff, and the last tertial with an obliquely longitudinal stripe on its inner web; rump white; tail-quills black, with a well marked white patch about their middle, but gradually approaching the tip towards the outer edge of the tail, and thus forming a semilunar band; upper tail-coverts white at their base and black at the tips; under tail-coverts entirely white; legs and toes brown, with black claws. The female differs little from the male, except in the crest being much shorter and the colours of the plumage less clear. When the young first leave the nest, their crest is very short, and the extremities of its feathers black with white tips; the whole plumage is tinged with ashy; the bands on the wings less distinct and more yellowish; the belly and thighs streaked with dusky, and the white band on the tail nearer the rump. The Hoopoe is found throughout the year on the northern coast of Africa; is common in Italy from May to September; and is found throughout Europe at different times of the year, but principally towards the south; it, however, migrates northward, and visits Germany, England, Holland, and other northern climes; but in this country it appears generally in the autumn, after breeding time has passed. They build in the holes of trees, and less frequently in the crevices of rocks and walls, a nest, consisting of a few bents of grass, lined with feathers, which is remarkably fetid, and in it are deposited four or five eggs of an uniform pale lavender. They moult only once a year. Temminck observes that the Hoopoes are occupied on the ground, as the Creepers are on trees and walls, running along the meadows and other moist places, grubbing up the larvæ there concealed. More rarely they may be seen swinging on

the branches of trees, and picking insects from the under surface of the leaves. They are occasionally taken and tamed, and become very familiar, but are preserved with great difficulty. They walk gracefully, but perform some droll actions, frequently tapping the floor with their beak, so that, says Beckstein, they seem as if they walk with a stick, at the same time shaking their crest, wings, and tail. They are fond of basking in the sun, and express their enjoyment by uttering, in a quivering tone, the syllables, *vec, vec, vec*. Their call for another is a sharp note, and occasionally they utter a sound closely resembling the words *hoop, hoop, hoop*, breathed out so softly, but so rapidly, says Mr. Yarrell, as to remind the hearer of the note of the dove; but when angered, these syllables are sharply expressed. The latter writer also states that the Hoopoe rubs himself in the sand at the bottom of its cage, dusting itself like the Larks, but taking great care, when feeding, to shake off any sand or gravel which may stick to its food.

U. Cristatella, Vieill., *African Hoopoe*. Nine inches in length; beak black, with its base greyish; crest deep rufous, edged with black; other parts of the head, the neck, upper part of the back, lesser wing-coverts, and under parts of the body also rufous, but paler on the belly and thighs; rump white; first eight alar quills completely black, and the following seven white, from the base to the middle, after which the white forms a narrow band terminating in rufous, the remaining parts of these feathers black; the three quills nearest the body deep brown edged with rufous; tail-quills deep black, with a broad transverse white band; under tail-coverts rufous, tipped with white; legs deep black. This species is found in Africa from Malimba to the Cape of Good Hope, and has nearly the same habits and cry as the former species.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Vieillot, *Galerie des Oiseaux*; Yarrell, *British Birds*.

UP-WARD, or } Looking up, having a direction
U'PWARDS, } up, to a rise or eminence, a head,
U'PWARD, *n.* } an increase.

The kyng byheld the wexynge an hoker [in scorn] al asyde,
So that the water vaste waxe vppard hey & wyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 321.

As sone as Eldol hym seye, ys herte vppward drow.

Id. p. 140.

Upon his breste full ofte he leith
His hande, and cast vppwarde his eie,
As though Christes face he seie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

Wherfore this part of phisike is not to be contempned or neglected in the education of chyldren, and specially from the age of xiiii. yeres vppewarde, in whiche tyme strength, with courage increaseth.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xvi.

False to thy gods, thy brother, and thy father,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince,
And from th' extremest vppward of thy head,
To the discent and dust below thy foote
A most toad spotted traitor.

Shakspeare. King Lear, act iv. sc. 7.

She then remember'd to his thought the place
Where he was going; and the vppward race
Of kings, preceding him in that high court;
Their laws, their ends.

Ben Jonson. A Panegyre.

There from the chace Jove's tow'ring eagle bears,
On golden wings, the Phrygian to the stars
Still as he rises in th' etherial height,
His native mountains lessen to his sight;
While all his sad companions vppward gaze,
Fix'd on the glorious scene in wild amaze.

Pope. Statius. Thebaid, book i.

UPUPA.

UP-
WARD.

UP-
WARD.
—
URANO-
DON.

What would this man? now upward will he soar,
And little less than angel, would be more:
Now looking downwards just as griev'd appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.

Pope. *Essay on Man*. Ep. 1.

URALEPIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Nuttall, from *ουρα*, a tail, and *λεπιδ*, a scale, in allusion to the awned scales. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikes many-flowered; flowers hermaphrodite, distich, worn away at their apices; glumes two, a little keeled, mutic, unequal, shorter than the flowers; paleæ two, lower one three-nerved, concave, bifid at their apices, the segments often furnished with a subulate tooth on the outside, and awned between the segments, the awn short, subulate, flattened and straight, the superior one bicarinate; scales two, roundish-truncate; stamens three; ovarium stipitate, glabrous, styles two, terminal; stigmas plumose; caryopsis terete, or plano-convex.

This genus consists of creeping North American grasses, with narrow, keeled, or convolute leaves, and having the spikes disposed in racemes or panicles at the tops of the culms.

URANIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Schreber, from *ουρανιος*, sublime, on account of the stateliness of the plant. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Musaceæ*. Generic character: perianth epigynous; outer segments equal, keeled in front; inner ones a little smaller, lateral ones equal, approximate, clasping the stamens; stamens six, all perfect; ovarium inferior, three-celled; ovula numerous, fixed to the central placenta, horizontal, anatropous, two series in each cell; style thickish; stigma funnel-shaped, subclavate, with six short teeth at the apex; capsule woody, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds numerous, depressedly spherical, with an umbilical tubercle in the middle, and covered by pulpy blue aril; testa smooth, fuliginous; embryo orthotropous, fungous-formed; albumen rather horny.

Of this genus, which is identical with *Ravenala* of Adanson, only one certain species is known, *Urania speciosa*, a stately plant, a native of Madagascar, having a stem and leaves like that of *Musa*. The leaves are broad, alternate, and distich; the peduncles are terminal and distich; the flowers are bracteolate, and disposed in alternate bunches in the axils of spaths. The *Urania Guianensis* of Richard is a noble plant, a native of Guiana, and the North of Brazil, particularly in Maranham, in the swampy parts of woods, but this plant will most likely form the type of a new genus intermediate between *Urania* and *Heliconia*.

URANIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Papilionid Lepidopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ filiform, very slender, setaceous, and arched at their tips; two palpi, long, slender, with their third joint naked; all the wings recumbent when at rest; hind legs armed each with four spines.

This genus, established by Fabricius, resembles *Hesperia* in the spines on the hind legs, but is distinguished by its slender, curved, setaceous antennæ, and its long palpi with their naked third joint. They are all Indian or American. The type of the genus is *Papilio Leilus*, Lin.

URANODON, from the Greek *ουραν*, a palate, and *οδον*, a tooth, Illig.; *Bottlehead*, Dale. In *Zoology*, a

genus of animals belonging to the family *Cetacea* Ordina, order *Cetacea*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Forehead high, very convex, and rising suddenly from the snout; lower jaw larger and longer than the upper; palate studded with horny tubercles, but not true teeth, of which there are only two in the front of the lower jaw, not always apparent above the gums; eyes large, and rather above the line of the lips; blow-hole crescent-shaped; body lengthy, and its greatest girth in the region of the pectoral fins, which are small and oval; dorsal fin far behind the middle of the body, lanceolate, pointed, and inclining backwards; skin smooth and glossy.

Of this genus, which has also been described by Lacepede under the name *Hyperoodon*, but one species is known.

U. Bidens, Illig.; *Bottlehead*, Dale. Varying from twenty to twenty-five feet in length; its skin smooth and glossy; blackish, lead-coloured above, and whitish beneath. It is occasionally found in the British Channel, and extends up into the North Sea. The animal described by Hunter, under the name of Bottle-nose Whale with two teeth, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1787, was taken in the Thames at London. Jenyns observes, that "this species has been unnecessarily split into several by many authors: it probably embraces all the following of Desmarest's *Mammalogie*, viz., *Delphinus Chemnitzianus*, *Hunteri*, *Edentulus*, *Hyperoodon*, and *Sowerbeyi*." According to Pennant, they are very tame, follow ships a long way, and make but little noise in blowing.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *British Zoology*; Jenyns, *Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*.

URANOSCOPUS, from the Greek *ουρανος*, the heaven, and *σκοπεω*, I survey, Linn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head large, cubical, as broad as its length, and flattened above, rough and shagreened; eyes on its upper surface, and looking upwards; sub-orbital bones large, and connected with tympanal bone; within the mouth, which is vertical, in front of the tongue, a long narrow, whiplike, extensile, fleshy process; teeth, in the upper jaw, cardlike and in three rows, of which those in the middle of the hind row are largest; a little band of small teeth at each angle of the vomer, and three or four larger ones on the outer edge of each palate bone; in the lower jaw a single row of six teeth on each side, strong, pointed, and wide apart, with smaller very minute ones in the midst; branchial rays six; shoulder armed with a more or less strong spine; preopercule crenulated; first dorsal fin small, and sometimes scarcely separate from the second, which, as well as the anal fin, is long; pectoral fins large; ventrals beneath the throat, and their spine concealed within the first soft ray; lateral line rises towards the back, and runs closely beneath the base of the second dorsal fin; vent very far forward.

The great size of the suborbital bones in this genus gives the cheeks at first sight the appearance of being mailed, as in the *Scorpenæ*, *Cotii*, and *Triglæ*, but it does not articulate as in them with the ascending edge of the preopercule, but only with a bony plate above, and forming part of the tympanal bone. They approach very closely to the Weevers, *Trachini*, in the large size of their pectoral fins, in the position of the ventrals

URANO-
DON.

URANO-
SCOPUS.

URANO-
SCOPUS.
URBINO.

beneath the throat, in the small size of their first dorsal fin, in the very forward position of the vent, and in the oblique bands of scales on the sides of the body; but they are readily distinguished by their large cubical head as broad as its length and flattened above, and by the shoulder-bone, and not the opercule, being armed with a spine suitable for an offensive or defensive weapon. They are generally solitary, bury themselves in the mud, and play the whiplike process from their mouth for the purpose of attracting small fish within their reach.

One species, *U. Scaber*, Lin., about a foot long, is found in the Mediterranean, and also in the Indian seas: Cuvier also enumerates the following, all from India.

<i>U. Affinis</i> , Cuv.	In which the first or spiny dorsal fin is separated from the second or soft one.
<i>U. Marmoratus</i> , Ib.	
<i>U. Guttatus</i> , Ib.	
<i>U. Filibarbis</i> , Ib.	
<i>U. Ygræcum</i> , Ib.	In which the spiny rays of the first and the soft rays of the second are included in a single dorsal fin.
<i>U. Inermis</i> , Ib.	
<i>U. Cirrhosus</i> , Ib.	
<i>U. Maculatus</i> , Forst.	
<i>U. Lævis</i> , Schn.	

See Bloch, *Ichthyologia à Schneider*; Cuvier et Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

URARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Desvaux, but the meaning of which is not explained by him. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx deeply five-cleft, with setaceous segments; corolla papilionaceous; stamens diadelphous; legume composed of a few one-seeded joints, which are bent back into plaits, and nestling within the calyx.

Composed of tropical herbs rarely shrubs, with imparipinnate, ternate, or simple leaves, and stipellate leaflets; the stipules are lanceolate, membranaceous, and acuminate, striated lengthwise, the upper ones answering the purpose of bracteas to the flowers, but soon fall off; the pedicels are one-flowered, rising in pairs from the axils of the bracteas, and form long, dense, simple racemes. *U. picta*, the *Hedysarum pictum*, is the most common species.

URBA'NE, } Fr. *urbanité*; It. *urbano*, *urbanita*;

URBA'NITY. } Sp. *urbano*, *urbanidad*; Lat. *urbanus*; of or pertaining to a city (*urbs*).

Civil, civilized, polite, polished, courteous, or courtly, gentle or genteel.

Now as touching their *urbanity* it is much unlike unto ours in Japan, and unto that of Europe; howbeit under two principal kinds the rule of their *urbanity* or courtesie may be comprehended: whereof one is observed betwene equals, and the other betwene superiours and inferiours.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 96. *A Description of China*.

So will they keep their measures true,
And make still their proportions new,
Till all become one harmony,
Of honour, and of courtesy,
True valour and *urbanity*.

Ben Jonson. *Love Restored*.

You cannot read and taste his [Horace] beauties, without improving your *urbanity* of manners, together with your knowledge of polite literature.

Knox. *Works*, vol. v. p. 10. *Letter to a Young Nobleman*. Letter 5.

Moral doctrine (says Casaubon), and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.

Dryden. *Juvenal*. *Dedication*.

URBINO, an Italian province, also the capital city

of the duchy so named, situated in the states of the Pope, the seat of an archbishopric, and possessing a noble palace, in which the dukes of Urbino formerly resided. The inhabitants denominate the duchy of Urbino, "the State." It comprehends the duchy, the county of Monte Feltro, the county and territory of Gabio, the lordship of Pezaro, and vicariate of Senigaglia, being 22 leagues long by 17 broad. The capital is well built, and is situated upon a mountain between the rivers Metro and Foglia, eight leagues South of Rimini. The province is unhealthy, owing to malaria, but abundantly fertile, and the fishery is abundant. Urbino possesses numerous manufactories of pottery, and is said to abound in game of all kinds.

URCEOLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Roxburgh from *urceolus*, a little pitcher, in allusion to the form of the corolla. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla urceolate, with a coarctate, naked throat, and a five-toothed limb; stamens five, inclosed, inserted in the bottom of the tube of the corolla; anthers sagittate, nearly sessile; style crowned by an ovate stigma, which is furnished with an annular margin; hypogynous ring inclosing the ovary; follicles two, coriaceous, nearly globose, rather compressed, half two-valved; seeds numerous, reniform, immersed in fleshy pulp.

Composed of climbing shrubs, yielding a milky juice, inhabiting the tropical parts of Asia; the leaves are opposite, oblong, roughish; flowers minute, dirty green, hairy on the outside, disposed in terminal, much branched panicles. The milky juice yielded by some of the species is one of the kinds of Caoutchouc or Indian rubber.

URCEOLARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Acharius, from *urceolus*, a little pitcher, from the hollowed form of the apothecia: it belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Lichenes*. Generic character: thallus crustaceous, spreading, adnate, uniform; apothecia orbicular, the disk concave, coloured, and immersed in the crust, the border formed of the crust, and of the same colour.

Of this genus six species are natives of Britain, inhabitants of rocks and stones; they are brownish, greenish, or greyish, naked and tessellated lichens. The names of the British species are *U. scruposa*, *gibbosa*, *calcareæ*, *cinerea*, *Acharii*, and *rufescens*.

URCEOLARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Rotiferous Ciliated Polyps*.

Generic character. Body free, contractile, urceolated, sometimes lengthy, and without either tail or pedicle; mouth terminal, dilated, and furnished with rotatory cilia.

This genus was separated by Lamarck from the *Vorticellæ* of Müller to include all those species in which both tail and peduncle were deficient. They are the smallest of the *Rotiferous Polyps*. They are constantly swimming about in the water, twisting and turning with great celerity. They can either project or retract their rotatory organs, which are placed anteriorly, and play them with much quickness. The type of the genus is *Vorticella Viridis* of Müller.

URCEOLINA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Herbert from *urceolus*, a pitcher, on account of the form of the corona of the perianth. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Amaryllideæ*. Generic character: perianth with a straight, slender, nearly cylindrical tube, which

URBINO.
URCEO-
LINA.

URCEO- is enlarged at the mouth; a ventricosely campanulate
LINA. limb, and a more or less perfect corona; stamens six;
URED. anthers incumbent; style one; stigma dilated; ova-
rium pendulous, ovate, trisulcate, three-celled; capsule
three-celled; seeds numerous, black.

This genus is separated from *Crinum*, and is nearly allied to *Leperiza*, *Oporanthus*, and *Clinanthus*, and consists of two known species, *U. pendula*, the *Crinum urceolatum* of Ruiz and Payon, and *U. fulva*, both natives of Peru, in woods. The bulbs are roundish; the leaves and scapes are æstival, the first are broad, petiolate, and the latter are solid; the peduncles are curved; the flowers are pendulous, in one species yellow, and in the other fulvous.

URCHIN. Fr. *hérisson*; It. *riccio*; Sp. *erizo*; Lat. *erinaceus*; Gr. *χῆρ*. Met.—*Urchins* are Cross, fractious, peevish, mischievous children.

Like sharpe *vrchons* his haire was grow.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 130.

But the fift troupe most horrible of hew,
And fierce of force, was dreadfull to report;
For, some like snayles, some did like spiders shew,
And some like vgly *vrchins* thicke and short.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 11, stanza 13.

Some [fish] are armed with shels, some with hard skales, and diuers round as a ball skinned like an *yrcheon* or hedghog,
Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. v. p. 15. *Description of Scotland*, ch. 9.

The fox in Æsop's fables would not suffer the *urchin* to take off the tiques that were settled upon her body; for if (quoth she) thou take away these that be already full, there will come other hungry ones in their place.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 323.

Of the same sort that crabs be, are the *urchins* of the sea called echini; and these instead of feet have certain pointed prickles. Their manner of going is to roll themselves up and tumble round.

Id. *Plinie*, book ix. ch. xxxi,

CROAKER. You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that wont dissemble for an husband?

Goldsmith. *Good Natured Man*, act ii.

URE, Skinner thinks is contracted from *usura*, usage. See USE.

If that I might in any wise espy,
What was the cause of his deedly wo,
Or why that he so pitously gan cry
On his fortune and on *ure* also,
With all my might I layd an eare to.

Chaucer. *Comedy of the Black Knight*, p. 339.

And in my selfe I me assured,
That in my body I was well *ured*,
Sith I might haue such a grace,
To see the ladies and the place.

Id. *Chaucer's Dream*, p. 379.

Whider in deed don,
Or meekely feined to our instruction,
Let clerkes determine, but this am I sure,
Much like thing I haue had in *vre*.

Imputed to Chaucer. *Rem. of Love*, p. 540.

URE. Lat. *urius*; Gr. *οὔρος*. See the Quotations.

The third kind is of the that are named *ures*. Theis are of bignes somewhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull.

Goldinge. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, fol. 163.

As for the plowing with *vres* (which I suppose to be vnlikelie) because they are (in mine opinion) vntameable and alkes a thing commonlie vsed in the east countries; here is no place to speak of it, since we want these kind of beasts.

Holinshed. *Description of England*, book iii. ch. iv.

URED. in Botany, a genus so called by Persoon, from *uro*, to burn. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: sporidia free, aggregate, covered by the epidermis of living plants.

Of this genus a great number of species are natives of Britain; they are chiefly found under the epidermis of various plants, and their specific names are generally derived from the plants on which they grow.

URENA, in Botany, a genus latinized from *Uren*, the Malabar name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Malvaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, girded by a five-cleft involucrel, which is combined to the middle; anthers numerous on the top of the tube; stigmas ten; carpels five, capsular, one-seeded, connivent, generally echinated by prickles, which are radiate at their apices.

This genus is composed of suffruticose branching plants, natives within the tropics. The leaves are undivided, and three or five-lobed, and generally furnished with glands on the nerves on the under surface. The flowers are small and of a red colour, and rise from the axils of the leaves.

URGE, } Fr. *urger*; It. *urgere*; Sp. *urgente*;
U'RGENT, } Lat. *urgere*; (from the Gr. *εργον*,
U'RGENCY, } *opus, opus excitare, aut stimulare*),
U'RGER. } to rouse, to spur on to work. Vossius.

To press on, in any work or labour; to excite, to stimulate, to encourage, to be earnest in pressing forward, or persevering; to labour earnestly; to pursue—to seek—eagerly; to impress, to impel.

And therefore the Jewes called more *urgently* vpon the matier, vnwittynly doing thereby service to the thing that God appointed; that is, to haue this sacrifice made in time conuenient, and in due season.

Udall. *Erasmus. John*, ch. xix. fol. 510.

And [he] *urged* the tribute, saying if it were worth but one haire, that he would not remit it.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. i. p. 225. *The Genealogy of the Duke of Moscovy*.

During the two houres of those two dayes the heat is very *urgent*, and so perhaps it will be in foure or fiue dayes more, an houre euery day, vntill the sunne in his proper motion haue crossed the equinoctiall.

Id. *Ib.*, vol. iii. p. 49. *Temperature of Regions*.

Anger and pitty, in his manly brest,
Urge, yet restraine his teares.

Browne. *British Pastorals*, book ii. sec. 4.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus, all ears
Hear not with that distinction mine do, few
You'll find admonishers, but *urgers* of your actions.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Valentinian*, act i. sc. 3.

The second is, when of diuers things euill, all being not euitable, wee are permitted to take one; which one sauing only in case of so great *urgency* were not otherwise to bee taken; as in the matter of diuorce amongst the iewes.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book i. sec. viii. fol. 20.

If the Sultan understands that any man has money, if it be but twenty dollars, which is a great matter among them, he will send to borrow so much money, pretending *urgent* occasions for it; and they dare not deny him.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. xii. p. 335. Anno 1686.

Lo hapless Tydeus, whose ill-fated hand
Had slain his brother, leaves his native land,
And, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night,
Thro' the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight.

Pope. *Thebais of Statius*, book i. ver. 558.

Were a probable way suggested to us of acquiring great wealth, honour, or pleasure, should we not quickly run about it? could we contentedly sleep, till we had brought the business to a sure or hopeful issue? and why with less expedition or *urgency* should we pursue the certain means of our present security and comfort, of our final salvation and happiness?

Barrow. *Sermon 16*, vol. iii. p. 168.

But time is *urgent*; haste we to consult
Priest, prophet, or interpreter of dreams
(For dreams are also of Jove) that we may learn
What crime of ours Apollo thus resents.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book i. ver. 74.

URED.

URGE.

URGEL.
—
URIA.

URGEL, a city of Spain, in the province of Catalonia; it is a bishop's see, and stands on the Sagea, in a rich plain, near vine-covered mountains. It has a population of 3200 persons, and is distant North-North-West from Barcelona, about 78 miles.

URGINEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Steinhil, from *υργινον*, the Greek name of a plant. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asphodeleæ*. Generic character: perianth six-parted, spreading; stamens six, inserted in the base of the segments of the perianth; filaments equal, subulate; ovary three-celled; ovula numerous, disposed in two series on each cell, ascending; style filiform; stigma obtuse; capsule bluntly trigonal; seeds numerous, ascending, compressed, with a spongy black loose testa.

A genus separated from *Scilla*, and contains only a single known species, *U. maritima*, the officinal Squill; it is a bulbous rooted plant, a native of Europe and the Mediterranean. The racemes terminate the scapes, and the pedicels are bibracteate.

URIA, Briss.; *Guillemot*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Brachypteri*, order *Palmipedes*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak of moderate length or short, stout, straight, pointed, and compressed; upper mandible slightly curved towards the tip; lower mandible more or less angular; nostrils basal, lateral, concave, and longitudinal, half covered with a feathered membrane, and undivided; wings short, the first quill longest; legs short, retracted into the belly; tarsi slender; three toes in front completely webbed; no hind toe.

The birds forming this genus have a general resemblance to the Divers, *Colymbi* of Linnæus, from which, however, they were separated by Brisson, on account of the absence of the hind toe, and the shortness of their wings. Their flight is but for short distance, and only just above the surface of the water. They dive extremely well, using their wings as a pair of oars, and continue under water for a considerable time, where they are engaged in pursuit of fish, which they follow with great speed. They live in high northern latitudes, in large flocks, migrating southwards during winter, but rarely below Great Britain; and keep constantly by the sea-side or upon the ice, only coming to land at breeding time, when they deposit their usually single egg in some hole or crevice of a rock without the preparation of a nest. They moult twice a year, and there is but little difference between the sexes. Some ornithologists have divided them into two distinct genera, but the sections proposed by Temminck seem to be sufficient without further division.

a. *True Guillemots*, with the beak longer than the head.

U. Troile, Lath.; *Colymbus Troile*, Lin.; *le Guillemot à capuchon*, Tem.; *Foolish Guillemot*, Penn. About eighteen inches long; beak much compressed throughout its whole length, and much longer than the head, of an ashy black colour; interior of the mouth livid yellow; irides brown. In winter the top of the head, the space between the eye and beak, a longitudinal band behind the eyes, and all the upper parts velvet-black with an ashy tinge, which, descending on the sides of the neck, forms a sort of collar towards the chest; under parts and tips of the secondary alar quills white; occiput greyish-white, spreading on each side into a white patch above the dark stripe behind the eyes; feet and toes

yellowish-brown, the back of the tarsi and the membranes black. In summer, the head, ocular regions, throat, and upper part of the neck pitchy brown, and the interior of the mouth bright yellow. The first year's birds are distinguished from the old ones in their winter plumage, by the shortness of their beak, by the indistinctness of the post ocular streak, by the white under parts being less pure, and the lower part of the neck being more ashy brown; their tarsi and toes are livid yellowish, and the membranes brown. This species inhabits the Arctic regions, and is found throughout the year on the borders of the Baltic, on the coast of Holland, and on various parts of the British coast. During winter large flocks descend from the higher latitudes to warmer regions; and very rarely it is found on inland lakes. They feed on fish, particularly on pilchards, also on marine insects, small bivalve molluscs, and very rarely crustaceans. They breed together in large flocks, in cliffs and rocky islands, and, without making nests, merely deposit one very large egg, of an oblong and pointed form, greenish or bluish, marked with large spots and irregular streaks of deep black.

U. Lacrymans, Tem.; *Weeping Guillemot*. Fifteen or sixteen inches long; beak ashy black; inside of mouth yellow; irides brown: it differs from the last species in having the eyes surrounded with a circle of small, slender, close set white feathers, and a narrow white streak passing back above the temples. In the summer plumage the head, cheeks, and upper part of the front of the neck are smoky brown; and the white ocular circle and streak very conspicuous. This species is very common at the Feroe Isles, and has been taken off the banks of Newfoundland; two specimens have been also shot on the coast of Picardy. Its egg is greenish-yellow with numerous close black lines and zigzags.

U. Brunnichii, Sab.; *le Guillemot à gros bec*, Tem.; *Wide-Beaked Guillemot*. Eighteen inches long; beak blackish-blue, as long as the head, dilated, and wide at the base, which is pale blue; head and upper parts deep black; throat and front of the neck black tinged with brownish; under parts white, and stretching up into the neck in the form of an arrow-head; secondary alar quills tipped with white; tarsi and toes green; membranes greenish-black. In its winter plumage the neck is white. Faber and Graber, after a residence both in Feroe and Iceland, assert that the last two species are merely varieties of the first. Thieuermann, on the contrary, insists upon their being distinct, and states that there is always a determinate difference in the colour of their eggs. Is a native of the Polar Seas, and very common at Davis Straits, on the coast of Greenland and Spitzbergen, and in Hudson's Bay. It deposits, like the preceding species, a single egg, the ground colour of which is very pale green marked with a few blackish spots.

U. Grylle, Lath.; *Col. Grylle*, Gmel.; *le Guillemot à miroir blanc*, Tem.; *le petit Guillemot Noir*, Buff.; *Black Guillemot*, Penn. Thirteen inches and a half in length; beak black; interior of the mouth pale reddish; irides brown; top of the head, nape, and all the upper parts deep black, excepting a large white space on the middle of each wing, formed by the white, great, and middle coverts; cheeks and all the under parts from the beak to the tail pure white; legs pale reddish. In the summer plumage the male is entirely deep black, excepting the large white spot on the wing; the beak black, and its inside bright red, as are also the legs. The female is less deep black, and the spot on the

URIA.

URIA. wings smaller. Inhabits the same countries as the last species, and remains throughout the year in the Hebrides and Orkney Islands; in the winter descends along the coasts of the Atlantic. Feeds on small fishes, lobsters, and marine crabs. Lays one oblong egg, of a pale ash colour or white marked with large and small black and ashy spots, close set at one end.

b. Rotches, with the beak much shorter than the head.

U. Alle, Tem. ; *Alca Alle*, Brunn. ; *le petit Guillemot Femelle*, Buff. ; *Little Auk*, Penn. ; *Common Rotche*, Flem. Nearly nine inches in length; beak only half the length of the head, thick, slightly arched, and black; top of the head, ocular regions, nape, sides of the chest, and all the upper parts black, excepting the secondary alar quills, which are tipped with white, and three or four longitudinal white bands on the great coverts next the body; throat, front and sides of the neck, and under parts white; on the sides of the head little blackish streaks varying the white, which stretches out on the back of the head in a very narrow indistinct band; tarsi and toes yellowish-brown; membranes greenish-brown. In the summer plumage the head, cheeks, throat, and upper part of the neck are deep black. Occasionally varieties are noticed entirely white; such were described by Brunnich as a distinct species, by the name of *Alca Candida*. Is a native of the Polar regions, where it breeds, and is very numerous; in winter it is sometimes found on the British shores. It lays two eggs in a hole or crevice of a rock, of a pale bluish-green, most commonly spotless, but sometimes spotted with black. It feeds on marine insects and crustaceans. This species has been formed by Vieillot into his genus *Mergulus*, the name applied to it by Ray, and he has been followed by both Flemming and Jenyns, principally on account of the slight variation in the form of the beak; but if this division be requisite, it will be, as Temminck has justly observed, not difficult to prove that, in the greater number of genera at present adopted, we must convert nearly all the species into genera, and incumber the system with some hundreds of names in addition. This species seems only at the extreme verge of the Guillemots, and forming a ready transition to the genus *Phaleris*.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ*; Brisson, *Ornithologie*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Pennant, *British Zoology*; Latham, *History of Birds*.

URINATOR. Lat. *urinator*, from *urinare*, to dive, (of unsettled etymology,) perhaps, Gr. *απνευ-ειν*, to dip or dive.

A diver.

And it is more than ten years since his majesty's *urinator*, Mr. Curtis, published in the Gazette, how he had practised, and was furnished with instruments, divers, and shipping, to recover permanent goods which are lost by shipwreck; which minds me how easy it were, and advantageous for our merchants, in all their voyages, to be furnished with such *urinators*.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. vi. fol. 446. Letter to Mr. Boyle.

As pearl, coral, mines; with innumerable other things of great value, which may be much more easily found out by the help of this, than by any other usual way of the *urinators*.

Wilkins. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 193. *Dædalus*.

U'RINE, *n.* } Fr. *urine*, *uriner*; It. *orina*, *orinare*; Sp. *urina*, *urinar*; Lat. *urina*; Gr. *ουρον*, from *ορ-ειν*, *pellere*, *expellere*; to drive out.
U'RINE, *v.* }
U'RINAL, }
U'RINARY, }
U'RINATIVE, } Water driven out (from animals.)
U'RINOSE. }

I pray to God so save thy gentil corps,
And eke thyn *urinals*, and thy jordanes.

Chaucer. *Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12240.

And we find also, that places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets; and *urine*, if one hath eaten nutmeg, hath so too.

Bacon. *Natural History*, sec. 835.

These follies are within you, and shine through you like the water in an *urinall*.

Shakspeare. *Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii. sc. 1, fol. 23.

As hot, as at the muster
Of all your night-tubs, when the carts doe cluster,
Who shall discharge first his merd-*urinous* load.

Ben Jonson. *Epigram* 134.

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. v.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, do fortifie the operation of the liver, in sending down the wheyey part of the blood to the reines. For medicines *urivative* do not work by rejection, and indigestion, as solutive do. *Id.* *Ib.* sec. 43.

In the kidneys there should be such innumerable little siphons or tubes conveying the *urinous* particles to the pelvis and ureters, first discover'd by Bellini, and illustrated by Malpighi.

Ray. *On the Creation*, part ii. p. 334.

URN, *n.* } Fr. *urne*; It. *urna*; Sp. *urna*; Lat. *urn*, *v.* } *urna*; a vessel for dipping (into the water), from *urinare*. See *ante*, **URINATOR**.

Cotgrave calls it "a narrow necked pot or pitcher of earth, to fetch or keep water in." Also used for various other purposes; to contain the ashes of the dead; to receive the names of candidates, votes, &c.

The poudre in which min herte shall turn
That pray I thee thou take and it conserve
In a vessell that men clepeth an *urne*
Of gold.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v.

And some of hem with *urnes* made of gold,
Whan the ashes fully were made cold,
To enclose of hem of great affection,
And beare hem home vnto hir region.

Imputed to Chaucer. *Story of Thebes*, part iii. p. 605.

If fortune grant recourse to Italy,
Not here shall these so sacred ashes ly;
But from my hand Cornelia shall take,
And *urne* thy reliques.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book viii.

He will not suffer us to burn their bones,
To *urne* their ashes, nor to take th' offence
Of mortal loathsomness from the blest eye
Of holy Phæbus, but infects the winds
With stench of our slain lords.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Two Noble Kinsmen*, act i. sc. 1.

UROCHLOA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Palisot de Beauvois, from *ουρα*, a tail, and *χλοα*, a grass, on account of the tail-like spikes. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikes two-flowered, lower flower neuter, upper one hermaphrodite; glumes two, concave, mutic, unequal; neuter flower of one mutic palea, hermaphrodite flower of two concave paleæ, the lower one of which is mucronately awned at the apex; scales two, subtrilobed; stamens three; ovarium sessile; styles two, terminal; stigmas pencil-formed; caryopsis elliptic, compressed, free between the paleæ.

A genus separated from *Panicum*, and consists of several species; they are flat-leaved, tropical grasses. The spikes are twin, digitate or racemose; the rachis generally clothed with diaphanous bristles.

UROMASTIX, from the Greek *ουρα*, a tail, and *μαστιξ*, a whip, Merr. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals

URINE.

UROMAS-
TIX.

UROMAS-
TIX.

belonging to the family *Iguanida*, order *Sauria*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Head flat and triangular; muzzle short, and arched from behind forwards, with the nostrils lateral, and inclined backwards; three or four intermaxillary teeth united together by age; tongue thick, triangular, and slightly cleft at the tip; upon the sides, and beneath the neck some longitudinal folds, but no contraction; trunk lengthy, depressed, and covered with little united scales; tail as long as the rest of the body, flattened, and very broad, except its posterior third, which becomes conical, the whole surrounded with verticillated spines; limbs short and stout, and on the inside of each thigh a line of pores reaching to the front of the vent.

This genus, often called *Bastard Stellions*, is distinguished from the *Stellions* by the flatness of its head, by the smoothness of its scales, and by the pores on its thighs. The four teeth in the intermaxillary bone of the young animal become subsequently consolidated into a single one. The scales on the trunk are generally small, rhomboidal, smooth, equal sized, and slightly imbricated, but occasionally there are found little granular scales, intermingled with others of larger size. The toes are large, short, cylindrical, covered above with one row, and on the sides with two rows of rhomboidal scales, the first four toes of each foot graduated. The scales covering the tail are quadrilateral, and of these the upper are almost all surmounted with a triangular spine on one of their hind corners. They may be divided into two sections.

- a. *With the scaly covering of the tail consisting of a sequence of rings, formed by large oblong, quadrilateral scales, of which the upper are wide and spiny, and the under narrow and spineless.*

Of these some have the scaly circlets of the same breadth in their entire circumference, so that the transverse bands of plates below are not separate from each other.

U. Spinipes, Merr.; *Stellio Spinipes*, Daud. From two to three feet in length; the scales vary in form as regards their position: thus those on the throat and upper part of the body, though generally circular, differ as to their size, being small near the mesial line, and thence diminishing till they become extremely minute; upon the belly and insides of the limbs, the scales, nearly square, are twice as large as those of the back, whilst those of the paws, head and fore limbs are very minute; the outer surface of the thighs is covered principally with scales similar to those of the back, but on the middle there are some much larger, and instead of being flat, are prominent, conical, and spiny; a few similar scales are also discernible on the flanks; the under part of the tail at its base is covered with square scales like those of the belly, but farther away are of much larger size, and towards the tip are large, the posterior part of each exhibiting a conical pointed eminence, directed backwards like a spine; the scales on the upper part and sides of the tail are largest, being four or five lines long and two wide, but in other respects resemble the former, except in their spines being very blunt near the base, but gradually become more pointed towards the tip of the tail. Upon the back the scales are ranged in regular longitudinal rows, not very discernible; upon the belly they are transverse and dis-

tinged, but still more so upon the tail; upon the hind legs some of the scales are strongly spined. The general colour is bright grass-green. The animal is principally found in Upper Egypt and in the Desert, living in holes under ground. It is known to the Arabs by the name *Dabb*, and is often brought to Cairo by the conjurors, and employed in their tricks.

U. Ornatus, Rupp., eleven inches and two-thirds in length, and distinguished from the preceding species by the scales being larger, fewer, and flatter, which around the ears, on the neck, and sides of the back, and on the fore legs, are not spiny; by the scales on the upper surface of the tail being narrower towards the segments, and by those beneath at the base consisting only of a single row with blunted points; head dusky-grass-green, inclining to yellowish, and duskily marbled on the sides; body green with reddish-violet shadings, and six or seven irregular, broad, entire or broken citron yellow, transverse bands, in which the scales are distinguished by their dusky spottings; tail pale green, inclining to reddish; legs dusky grass-green, marbled with yellow; toes greyish-brown. Is found on the eastern coast of the Red Sea.

U. Dispar, Rupp. About a foot long; the scales of the body larger than in *U. Ornatus*, upper parts in the male smoky black, in the female cinereous yellow; under parts straw coloured; scales on the under surface of the tail dentated, and disposed in numerous series. It is common in the West of Africa, at Ambrical, where it is called *Dendene*, and at Dongola. Others have the scales of the tail much wider above than beneath, where they alternate with one or two transverse bands of oblong quadrangular scales.

- b. *With the scaly covering of the tail consisting above of transverse bands, of compressed conical tubercles with sharp points, and separated from each other by two, three, four, or even five rows of scales, either granular or quadrilateral and carinated; below of numerous smooth, square, imbricated scales.*

U. Reticulatus, Cuv. About two feet and a half long; muzzle very short, and much arched; femoral pores from thirteen to sixteen on each side; tubercles on the upper part of the thighs very small, few, and far apart; upper surface of the tail convex. Upper parts greyish, reticulated with brown; under parts yellowish-white; lower part of the neck marbled with brown; and the front of each shoulder spotted with black; the front of the base of each thigh marked also with a large black spot; upon the sides of the head some vertical brown bands; greatest parts of the tail and also the claws yellowish.

See Merrem, *Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum*; Geoffroy St. Hilaire in *Histoire Naturelle de l'Egypte*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Rüppell, *Atlas zu der Reise im Nordlichen Afrika*.

UROPETALUM, in Botany, a genus so called by Ker from *ουρα*, a tail, and *πεταλον*, a petal, in reference to the manner in which the divisions of the flower are lengthened out. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, funnel-shaped, deeply six-cleft, the segments spreading and lengthened out at their apices, the inner three shorter than the outer three; stamens six, seated in the throat of the perianth, inclosed; filaments dilated at their bases;

UROMAS-
TIX.

UROPE-
TALUM.

UROPE- ovula horizontal, one series in each cell; style straight,
TALUM. trigonal; stigma bluntish; capsule membranous, acutely
triquetrous, three-celled, dehiscing by three loculicidal
URUS. valves at the apex; seeds numerous, horizontal, com-
pressed with a black crustaceous testa.

This genus consists of bulbous rooted plants, natives of South Africa. The leaves are broad and striated; the flowers are small and greenish, and are disposed in simple racemes at the tops of the scapes. The bracteas exceed the pedicels in length.

UROPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Dr. Jack, from *ovpa*, a tail, and *φυλλον*, a leaf, because of the leaves ending in long taper points. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx with an ovate tube, and a campanulate, five-cleft limb; corolla funnel-shaped, with a bearded throat, and a five-parted limb, which is valvate in æstivation; stamens five, shorter than the limb of the corolla; anthers linear; stigma thick, five-lobed; ovary terminated by a glandular disk; berry globose, five-celled, many-seeded; seeds minute, marked by pentagonal pores.

Two species of this genus are known, *U. villosum*, and *U. glabrum*, both natives of Pulo Penang; they are erect shrubs. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, ending each in a long taper point, on short petioles; the stipulas are oblong, acute, and deciduous; the peduncles are axillary, short, bearing verticillate heads of flowers; the bracteas are numerous and acute, surrounding the heads of flowers; the corollas are greenish.

UROPODA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Acaridan Arachnids*.

Generic character. Mouth opening at the middle under the front edge of the body; sucker and palpi not apparent; no distinct eyes; body oval, rounded posteriorly; the back coriaceous and slightly convex; a long filament attached to the vent; eight short legs.

By means of its anal thread it attaches itself to the bodies of coleopterous insects. The type of the genus is *U. vegetans*, Latr.

UROSPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Jussieu, from *ovpa*, a tail, and *σπέρμα*, a seed, on account of the rostrate achenia. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous; involucre of eight scales, in one series, connate at their bases; receptacle rather convex, chaffless, foveolate; corollas ligulate; achenia uniform, sessile, rostrate, muricated, each furnished with a long beak, which is inflated at the base,

and separated inside by a transverse dissepiment from the embryo; pappus uniform, in one series, plumose.

A genus nearly allied to *Arnopogon*, and consists of several known species; they are all glabrous, dichotomous herbs, natives of the region of the Mediterranean, with alternate, half stem-clasping leaves, which are more or less pinnatifid, and heads of yellow flowers, which are supported by long peduncles.

UROSTELMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Bunge, from *ovpa*, a tail, and *στελμα*, a crown, on account of the gynostegium being furnished with tails. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadææ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, with lanceolate, acute segments; corolla campanulate, deeply five-cleft, the segments villous inside, and at length revolute; corona simple, five-lobed; gynostegium furnished with five membranous processes, and each of these processes is furnished with a long filiform appendage, which is pentagonal at the base; pollen masses twin, solid, pendulous; follicles muricated; seeds comose.

A single species of this genus is only known, *U. Chinnensis*, a native of the North of China. It is a climbing shrub, with cordate, undulated, acuminate leaves, and axillary, pedunculate racemes of pale, dirty reddish-white flowers.

URSINIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Gærtner, from *ursus*, a bear, on account of the rough involucre. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustaneæ*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-HeleNieæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate, flowers of the ray ligulate in one series, neuter, those of the disk five-toothed and hermaphrodite; receptacle paleaceous, the paleæ scarious and clasping the flowers, usually truncate at their apices; involucre campanulate, of many series of imbricated scales, which are scarious at their apices; style with truncate, nearly cuneated branches; anthers tipped each by a somewhat cordate appendage; achenia obovate, turbinate, quite glabrous, attenuated at their bases, and furnished with five small nervules; pappus double, the exterior five laminæ are large and obovate, milk coloured, and twisted, as in *Sphenogyne*, the inner five are self-coloured threads, which are combined at their bases.

A genus nearly allied to *Sphenogyne*, and consists of a considerable number of species, all natives of South Africa, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope: they are either herbs or shrubs, with pinnate or bipinnate leaves; the scales of the involucre are generally terminated by scarious appendages.

URO-
SPER-
MUM.

URSUS.

U R S U S.

URSUS, Linn.; *Bear*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Plantigrada*, family *Carnivora*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Head somewhat cylindrical; muzzle projecting; snout broad, and, together with the lips, more or less projectile; tongue long and soft; incisive teeth in each jaw six, the outer upper ones stronger and more pointed; cuspid strong and conical; molar teeth four to six in the upper, and four to seven in the lower jaw, of these from one to three in the upper, and from one to four in the lower jaw, small, spurious, and deciduous; the next tooth on each side in each jaw a

true sectorial molar, and behind these two very large tubercular teeth of a squarish form; ears of moderate size, and rounded; body bulky, fat, and more or less furred with down at the roots; feet plantigrade, with five distinct toes; soles bare and callous; claws curved and sharp; two pectoral and four ventral teats; tail short.

Although in size equalling the largest of the predacious animals, as the Lion and Tiger, the Bears are the least carnivorous of the whole order, and in accordance with this is their system of dentition, for instead of all their molar teeth being sectorial and shutting within

URSUS. each other like a pair of scissors, the crowns of the hinder two in each jaw on each side are tubercular, and their connection with other carnivorous animals is shown merely by a tooth in front of these, which is only a little more sectorial than the rest. The spurious molar teeth between these and the cuspid are deciduous, sometimes more and at other times fewer, being shed early and leaving corresponding gaps; and in one species at least not all the incisives are permanent. All these circumstances indicate the disposition to frugivorous habits, which is the character of the genus, with the exception of a single species. They are all furnished with projectile lips, some even are capable of great protrusion, so as to form a kind of proboscis. The cartilages of the nose are also very movable, and participate in this projection. The general aspect of Bears is heavy, their body bulky, limbs thick, and their motions awkward and shuffling upon the ground, although they get along at a tolerably brisk pace; but the greater number of them are better suited for climbing trees, their descent from which is however less ready, as they come down breech foremost. The breadth of their forehead, their narrow muzzle, and their generally lively though small eyes, somewhat relieve their otherwise heavy appearance. Bears are extremely cautious, and avoid whatever they are unacquainted with, or if induced to approach, come slowly towards and examine it with great care before meddling with it. Generally they are shy and little inclined to fight, except when pressed by hunger or when in company with their young and attacked. When, however, compelled to act on the defensive, they are very courageous and little disposed to avoid a rencontre, but rising upon their hind limbs endeavour to hug their opponent in their arms, and tear him to pieces with their teeth and claws. Most of the species inhabiting cold climates retire to dens, where they sleep through the greater part of the winter, and during this time the female produces her young. Bears are capable of a certain degree of education, and can be taught to perform particular motions at the word of command, hence they appear to have been for many ages and in all countries great favourites of the populace, who are amused by their grotesque antics. Where Bears are numerous they become considerable articles of commerce for the sake of the valuable furs which they afford; and they are either taken in snares or shot, preference being given to the latter method where possible, on account of the danger the hunter is otherwise exposed to; but even shooting is by no means free from danger.

U. Arctos, Lin.; *l'Ours brun de l'Europe*, Cuv.; *Brown Bear*, Penn. About four feet in length and two and a half in height; with the forehead rising suddenly behind the eyes and becoming regularly convex, but not very high; in summer its fur is more smooth and silky, but in winter is longer and woolly; its colour is brown, with the tips of the hairs inclining to fawn colour or yellow, specially upon the head and front of the body. In the young of this species, the fur is of a more ashy greyish-brown, and upon the shoulders has a beautiful white band, which, as age advances, gradually becomes yellow, and disappears; but traces of it remain for two, three, or more years, and hence it has been described as a distinct species, by the name of *Collared Bear*; Cuvier, however, is satisfied that it is only a young Brown Bear. This animal was formerly found throughout Europe as low as the Alps and the Pyrenees, but has long since been extirpated from the British Isles, and

from the interior of Holland, France, and Germany; it is, however, still common in the Alps of both Switzerland and Savoy, in the mountain forests of Bohemia, Poland, and Russia, and extends across Asia in great numbers, in Siberia, and as far as Kamtschatka and Japan; perhaps also in America and Africa. Oken says, that in their fifth year they mate; the female goes with young seven months, and produces one, two, or three cubs, which are perfectly well formed, and about eight inches long; they remain blind for a month, and continue to suck during three months. Except during the short breeding season, they live solitarily, some resorting to their winter retreats, from whence the female does not emerge till her young are able to follow her. They feed generally on pulse, roots, and of potatoes they are very fond, also on berries, and to honey they are extremely partial, in search of which they climb the trees, regardless of the stings of the bees. They also hunt after ant-hills, being very partial to those insects, probably on account of their acidity, as acid fruits, particularly barberries and sorb-apples are great favourites. Occasionally also they prey on cattle and carrion, but this generally after rousing from their winter sleep, when they are very ravenous. At this time, as also when in company with their cubs, they are approached with danger; and in their attacks they raise themselves on their hind legs and endeavour to catch their prey, and hug it closely with their powerful fore legs till destroyed or tear it with their claws. Their gait is slow and trailing; they do not run nor swim far, but move well on their hind legs, and readily climb trees, from which they descend backwards. During summer they become very fat, and on the first frost retire to their winter abode, either in a hollow tree, in the cleft of a rock, or in a sort of hut, which they build of branches, leaves, and moss, where they soon fall asleep, and continue till enticed out by the return of spring, when they make their appearance very thin and hungry. They live very well upon bread, as upon it alone to the amount of eight pounds a day they are fed in the Garden of Plants in Paris, and also in the public garden at Berne. Bears have lived for forty-seven years upon bread, varied however with such unripe fruit as is brought to market, and which, according to the regulations of the town, is confiscated to their use.

Cuvier considers the Pyrenean Bear, described by his brother, in which the fur is more tawny and yellow, and the whole head of a golden fawn colour, with whitish ears, to be merely a variety of this species. And of two Polish specimens he had seen, one nearly resembled the Brown Bear, whilst in the other the fur was more uniform, close, much less woolly, and more silky or velvet-like, with its brown colour quite free from any tinge of yellow, but the head greyish-brown with a reddish tinge between the ears; and when viewed askance the fur seems to have a whitish gloss. He thinks it probable that the *Silver Bear* of the Polish naturalists belongs to this peculiar race.

Cuvier has described, in his *Ossements Fossiles* from a specimen which he dissected, an individual, to which he gives the name of the *Black Bear of Europe*, and which he considers different from the Brown species just described. He says, that it is of larger size, that the fur is blackish-brown, pretty thick, inclined to woolliness, and long, especially about the belly and thighs; that the top of the nose is pale tawny, and the rest of the muzzle tawny rufous-brown; and that its skull is so

URSUS.

URSUS. remarkably flat as to be visible through the fur. This latter character he considers very distinctive, and, together with the large size of its temporal pits and the development of the ridges for the attachment of the temporal muscles, lead to the supposition that its habits are more carnivorous. He is ignorant, however, of its usual residence. Steller, in his *Beschreibung von dem Lande Kamtschatka*, speaks of a Black species which prowls about in large herds, and would soon render the whole land destitute of human beings were they not more tame and peaceable than elsewhere. In spring time they descend from the brooks in the mountains, to which they had resorted for pasture, and placing themselves at the mouths of rivers, drag the fish ashore, and when these are plentiful only eat the head. Pallas, in his *Zoographia*, states, that in Siberia, Bears are distinguished into Ant Bears and Carrion Bears, but without ground; they vary merely in colour, black, brown, and reddish; and as to temper, they differ according to the time of year, age, and abundance or want of food. In Switzerland they distinguish a large black species, which is more gentle, and a smaller reddish one, which is more savage, and is called the *Honey Bear*. Both live in the thickest woods, and only sally forth at night in search of prey; the former prefers ant-hills, but the latter occasionally attacks cattle-folds.

As to the *Norwegian Bear* of five weeks old, described by Fred. Cuvier, it is rather bold to make of so young an animal a distinct species.

Blainville's observations upon the specific differences of Bears throw considerable doubt, even if they do not disprove the characteristic distinctions assigned by Cuvier to the European Bears. He says, "the differences which the species of Bears exhibit in relation to their skeleton are not considerable, and scarcely apply but to some shades of form, and very rarely to the number of the bones. This is at least certain as regards all the varieties or species which many zoologists believe they have distinguished in Europe. In the skeletons of the Black Bear of Europe, of the Norwegian Bear, of the Bears of Poland, of the Alps, of the Pyrenees, and of the Asturias, which I have examined, I have really found no difference which can be opposed to those exhibited by individuals of different age or sex, or which have lived under more or less favourable circumstances." And after noticing Cuvier's statement, that in the Brown Bear the forehead is more full, both in the longitudinal and transverse direction, whilst in the Black Bear of Europe it is flattened and even hollowed transversely; and that in the former the sagittal crest does not commence but close to the occipital, whilst in the latter it begins much further forwards, by the union of the crests forming the boundaries of the temporal pits, he observes, "but these differences, even were they found remarkable in a sufficiently large number of individuals, cannot certainly be considered specific. So that, if it be certain, as Cuvier says, that he has noticed the forehead rounded in individuals of the Brown species of different sex and age, it would then only be an individual difference."

U. Americanus, Pall.; *l'Ours noir de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, F. Cuv.; *American Black Bear*, Richards. Rarely exceeds five feet in length; the head is shorter and narrower, though the space between the ears is wider, and the forehead more arched than in the European Black Bear of Cuvier, though less than in the Brown Bear; nose continuous in nearly the same line as the forehead, and rather arched; ears tall, oval,

rounded at their tip, and far apart; the zygomatic arches of the cheeks less convex than in the former, and the spaces for the temporal muscles consequently smaller; the small teeth behind the cuspid more numerous than in the European species; palms and soles of the feet very short comparatively with the Brown Bear; fur of the whole body short, smooth, straight, and shining black; and upon each side of the muzzle, which is deep brown above, a yellowish-brown patch; tail more distinct. This is the smallest species of the American Bears, and inhabits every wooded district from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Carolina to the shores of the Arctic Sea; but is more numerous inland than near the coast. Its food consists principally of various kinds of berries, but these failing, it eats roots, insects, fish, eggs, and such birds or beasts as fall in its way; but it does not eat animal food by choice, according to Richardson. Those living in the Fur Countries hibernate in dens, under fallen trees, beneath which they scratch away the soil, and, retiring to it at the commencement of a snow-storm, are soon covered up. But in more southern districts, where the timber is larger, a hollow tree becomes their winter residence; and in either case there they remain till the greater part of the snow is gone. Their hibernation differs in length therefore in reference to this circumstance, and thus in 65° N. lat. Richardson states that it lasts from the beginning of October to the first or second week in May; whilst on the northern coast of Lake Huron it is two or three months less. The cubs are produced in the beginning of January, from one to five in number, probably according to the age of the parent, and though at other times very timid, yet at this period is fierce and dangerous. According to Henry's account, the female does not, like the male, reside in a den; but so soon as her cubs are able to climb, mounts up with them into the upper part of a tree, and there remains through the winter, by which her offspring are secure from the attacks of wolves or other animals. The native tribes of North America have great veneration for the Bear, only attack it after certain ceremonies, and even when dead, make an exculpatory speech for the violence they have committed in destroying it.

U. Cinereus, Desm.; *l'Ours terrible ou Gris*, F. Cuv.; *Grisly Bear*, Lewis and Clark. Is the largest of the genus, measuring nine feet in length, and even more, and said to exceed eight hundred pounds in weight; it is distinguished from the Brown and Black species by its shorter, more conical ears being placed farther apart; by its long claws compressed like the incisive teeth of a squirrel, broad on the upper surface nearly to the tip, but chamfered away beneath, and projecting far beyond the fur of the foot; soles of the feet longer, and the heels broader than in the Brown Bear: forehead broad, flattish, and in nearly the same line as the nose, but in the older animals the superciliary ridges are very prominent: tail very short; fur long, generally dark brown, but paler at the tips; in summer the flanks are generally lighter; whole muzzle pale, without any dark central stripe. This species inhabits the Rocky Mountains, and plains to their eastward, extending as high as 61° N. lat., and perhaps higher; southward they are found as low as Mexico; but, according to Drummond, they are most numerous in the woody districts on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. The Grisly Bears are carnivorous, but also occasionally

URSUS.

eat vegetables, and are very fond of the roots of some species of *Psoralea* and *Hedysarum*, and also the fruits of the bird cherry, choke cherry, and *Hippophae Canadensis*. The pregnant females and young animals hibernate in dens, of which Mackenzie mentions one ten feet in width, five feet high, and six long; but the old males often come out during winter in search of food, and, from their great weight, their footsteps are often marked by the cracking and sinking of the crust of snow to the extent of a yard or more around the spot on which they have trod. Their ferocity is very great, and they are so powerful, as to be able to drag the carcase of a buffalo, weighing about a thousand pounds, to a considerable distance. The Grisly Bear had been known to the fur traders long before the travels of Lewis and Clark, and mentioned by the early French writers, under the name of *Ours Blanc*, in consequence of the interpreters mistranslating the Indian word, signifying hoary or light coloured.

U. Labiatus, Blainv.; *Bradypus Ursiformis*, Shaw; *Prochilus Ursinus*, Illig.; *le Jongleur*, F. Cuv.; *Ursine Sloth*, Penn.; *Juggler Bear*. Nearly five feet in length, and two feet eight inches in height at the shoulder; has the head large, broad, conical, and projecting gradually into a long muzzle, of which the snout or cartilage of the nose consists of a broad and nearly flat plate, which is very movable; the lips long and thick, of which the lower is longest, and capable of projection, retraction, and lateral motion. This great length of the lips especially, together with the presumed deficiency of the incisive teeth, led Illiger to form of this species his genus *Prochilus*. The skull is remarkable for the great elevation of the upper part of the forehead, which is otherwise convex transversely, and slants suddenly, more, however, in front than behind, so that the greatest width of the skull is above the auditory apertures, rather than at the forehead; the nasal bones are highest between the frontal; and the sides of the muzzle little arched, and even flat in front of the zygomatic or cheek arches; the lower jaw is generally wide, and its lower edge sinuous. The incisive teeth four in the upper, and six in the lower jaw, of which the central two stand more forwards than the others, are occasionally shed early, and hence were supposed by Shaw, who first described the animal, to be deficient, and he therefore placed it among the Sloths, although he observes "its general appearance has a striking resemblance to the Common Bear." The face is covered with short, close fur; but it suddenly rises and becomes bushy upon the skull to the height of the ears, which are about two inches in length, thus considerably increasing the apparent size of the head; the body is lengthy, and the legs long, but being concealed by the very thick, crisy and long fur, which nearly reaches the ground when the animal is old, these proportions are disguised; the tail is about two inches in length. The general colour is deep shining black, excepting the snout, and a spot above each eye, which are yellowish-white; upon the chest is a V shaped patch of the same colour, the branches of which rise up towards the neck. This animal is found in the sand-hills at Patna in Bengal, and also in the mountains of Silhet, usually in pairs, with one or two cubs, which, when in danger, mount on their dam's back. In the Mahratta country it is known by the name *Assail*; and, being more intelligent and docile, is educated and carried about for the amusement of the populace by the jugglers; hence the specific

name applied to it by Fred. Cuvier. It burrows with its claws and lives in caverns; feeds on white ants, also on honey, rice, and the fruit of the palm, *Borassus Flabelliformis*. In confinement it appeared to be gentle and good-natured; but when irritated, uttered a short abrupt roar, ending in a whining tone, expressive of impatience. It was moderately lively, and had a habit of turning itself frequently round, as if for amusement, like a dog about lying down to sleep.

The true generic place of this animal was long unknown; Shaw and Pennant both considered it a Sloth, from the presumed absence of incisive teeth, and Illiger formed it into the genus *Prochilus*, from the size of its lips. Although Blainville first gave a distinct description of it, and, placing it among the Bears, applied to it the specific term *Labiatus*, yet his paper in the *Bulletin des Sciences par la Société Philomathique de Paris*, did not appear till 1816; whilst, on the other hand, Bewick observes in his *History of Quadrupeds*, (fifth edition, Newcastle, 1807, p. 293,) "its features and leading characters seem to be so strong, as to leave no room for doubt with respect to its rank in the animal creation; and from the striking correspondence of parts observed between it and the Common Bear, we are induced to dispose of them in the same class. We are the more confirmed in this opinion, from an attentive examination of its disposition and manners; notwithstanding it seems to differ in some of those characteristics which have been pointed out by naturalists as the guides to a regular and systematic arrangement." Buchanan also, in his *Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, &c.* published in 1807, states that this pretended Sloth is none other than a Bear of the Indian mountains.

The two following species have been placed by Horsfield in his subgenus *Helarctos*, or Equinoctial Bears, of which he considers the principal characters to be, the almost globular form of the skull, its breadth almost equalling its length; the large molar teeth placed so close to the cuspid, that no intervening gap exists; the very long projectile tongue, at least in one species; the large loose projecting upper lip, which has great resemblance to that of *U. Labiatus*, although of less size and less extensile; the stout, well-proportioned body, with short legs; the feet equal to only a tenth of the animal's entire length; the claws of extreme length, and the fur short and smooth. Horsfield says their food is almost exclusively vegetable, and that they are attracted to inhabited districts by their fondness for the young protruding summits of the cocoa trees. In their wild state their lengthy tongue is peculiarly fitted for feeding on honey, which is abundantly supplied by the various species of indigenous bees.

U. Malayanus, Raffl.; *Malay Bear*. Three feet eight inches in length; head short, conical, very gradually attenuated, obtuse, and broad between the ears. Blainville says that the skull of this species is as round as that of a cat; that the upper part of its forehead is remarkably full; that it has no sagittal crest, and that the occipital is very slightly developed; nose terminating in a fleshy elongation of an oblong form covering the nostrils, which are round, and separated by a narrow septum; lips thin and defined, bounded by a series of short stiff hairs; gape extending as far back as lines dropped from the anterior corners of the eyes, which are placed far forward, are vivid, prominent, and have dark irides; ears very short, and terminating abruptly, as if cropped, and the hair about the auditory passage dis-

URSUS.

URSUS. posed like a funnel; neck of moderate length, and slightly contracted at the nape; body oblong, robust, elevated at the shoulders, and slightly descending towards the rump, upon which is a short tail, composed of attenuated bristles about an inch in length; limbs robust; feet covered with thick hair above, but the soles naked, and the fore feet rather longer than the hind ones, which are also rather narrower; claws very long, strongly compressed and arched, sharp, rounded above, grooved beneath, and horn coloured; fur glossy, short and thick, smooth, decumbent, and close to the skin on every part excepting the upper part of the head, neck, and shoulders, where it is slightly frizzled. General colour jet black, excepting the muzzle, before the eyes, which is dusky-grey, and a white semilunar mark, with its branches extending on the sides of the chest. Is a native of Sumatra, and Sir Stamford Raffles says; "when taken young they become very tame. One lived two years in my possession. He was brought up in the nursery with the children; and when admitted to my table, as was frequently the case, gave a proof of his taste by refusing to eat any fruit but mangosteens, or to drink any wine but champagne. The only time I ever knew him out of humour was on an occasion when no champagne was forthcoming. It was naturally of a playful and affectionate disposition, and it was never found necessary to chain or chastise him. It was usual for this Bear, the cat, the dog, and a small blue mountain bird or Lory of New Holland, to mess together, and to eat out of the same dish. His favourite playfellow was the dog, whose teasing and worrying was always borne and returned with the utmost good humour and playfulness. As he grew up, he became a very powerful animal; and in his rambles in the garden, he would lay hold of the largest plantains, the stems of which he could scarcely embrace, and tear them up by the roots." This species is known to the Malays by the name of *Bruang*.

U. Eurypilus, Cuv.; *Helarct. Eurysp.* Horsef; *Bornean Bear*. Three feet nine inches in length; its skull, in comparison with that of other Bears, is of great size, its contour above nearly hemispherical, and on the sides it expands obliquely outwards; the forehead rises in an arch immediately behind the nose; the eyes are placed very forwards, but the ears very far back, at the hind part of the skull; in front of the eyes the face is contracted; the nose large, considerably elevated, and passing with uniform breadth to the extremity, slightly truncated, and having a lateral notch communicating with the nostrils, which can be expanded at the animal's pleasure; the apertures of the nostrils are oblong, directed forwards, and divided by a narrow septum: the upper lip is lax and fleshy, somewhat pendulous, and capable of lateral contraction and projection forwards like a proboscis; it partially conceals the lower lip, which is small and compressed; and both lips are covered within with transverse fleshy rugosities and warts; the eyes are small and dull, with violet irides tinged with opaline, and very minute pupils; ears short, oblong, obtuse, directed backwards, and appearing as if truncated; the auditory passages hidden by a tuft of short hair. The gape is considerable, and the animal frequently opens its jaws widely as if yawning, thrusting out its long, narrow, slender tongue to the length of a foot. The neck is short and thick; the body cylindrical and bulky, abruptly rounded towards the stout short thighs, whilst the anterior limbs are more long and

slender. The tail is about two inches in length, of which one-half consists of a tuft of stiff hairs extending beyond the bone. The claws are very long, strongly arched, somewhat grooved beneath, rounded above, narrow at the base, and gradually tapering towards their tips, which are transversely truncated. The fur is short, closely applied to the skin, and rather rigid, with scanty down at the base; very short on the forehead, and gradually rising to the crown, where they are dense, nearly erect, and very soft. The general colour is glossy deep black; the muzzle and ocular regions yellowish-brown; upon the front of the neck is a broad, orange-yellow, irregularly quadrangular patch, with a deep notch in front, and slightly curved sides; at the insertion of each claw is a tuft of bristly hairs, forming together a transverse grey band across each paw. This species is a native of Borneo, but of its habits in a state of nature nothing is known. In confinement at the Tower of London it displayed generally much gentleness of disposition and sagacity if well treated, but resenting unkindness, and having been irritated, refused to be courted whilst the offender remained in sight. Although apparently heavy and stupid, most of its senses, specially of sight and scent, are very acute. Its power over the fleshy extremity of the nose is very great; by expanding the lateral apertures of the nostrils, it protrudes the upper lip, thrusting it forwards like a proboscis. Whilst eating, it utters a coarse but not unpleasant whining sound, alternating it with a low grunting noise; but when teased, it suddenly raises its voice, and emits at intervals harsh and grating sounds. It was extremely voracious, being at all times ready to eat, and this gluttony cost it its life, for it died about ten minutes after having overgorged itself at breakfast. Duvaucel places the following species in proximity to the *U. Labiatus* and *Malayanus*, but no observation is made as to the form of its lips.

U. Thibetanus, F. Cuv.; *Thibet Bear*. Has the head flat, the forehead and muzzle forming a nearly straight line, muzzle rather thick and lengthy, with a full upper lip; ears very large; neck thick; body compact and limbs heavy; claws comparatively short; fur smooth on the muzzle, but becoming shaggy on the back of the head from the base of the ears downwards; its general colour deep black, excepting the lower lip, which is white, and a Y-shaped patch on the chest, of which the two front branches are situated in front of the shoulders, and the stem passes between the legs to the middle of the belly. It is found in the mountains of Nepaul and Sylhet.

U. Ornatus, F. Cuv.; *Cordilleras Bear*. Three and a half feet in length, and fifteen inches high at the shoulder; muzzle short and white; around the eyes a brownish-yellow ring; cheeks, under part of the neck and the chest white; all the other parts shining black; fur soft. This species, of which Fred. Cuvier's description is only that of a young animal, is found in the Cordilleras; its existence seems to have been doubted by Cuvier, but Blainville mentions a skull in the Paris Museum, which has so great resemblance to that of the Malay Bear, as at first sight to be mistaken for it, but it exhibits characteristic differences in the nasal bones being less wide, in the zygomatic arches being wider and more arched, and in the coronoid process of the lower jaw having its sharp edge hollowed and curved back into a sharp point, and its front convex.

U. Maritimus, Lin.; *l'Ours blanc*, Buff.; *Polar*

URSUS. *Bear*, Penn. From seven to eight and a half feet in length, and from four feet three to nine inches in height. It is characterized by the narrowness and flatness of its skull, from which the forehead and profile of the face run in a nearly straight line to the thick muzzle; indeed Cuvier remarks, that its skull, far from being elevated above the face, seems on the contrary depressed, and in fact is more cylindrical, more approaching the form of the skull of the Polecat and Martin; by the shortness of its ears; by its neck being twice so long and as thick as the head; by the great length of its body in proportion to its height; by the length and breadth of its feet, of which the hind ones equal one-sixth of the length of the trunk. The fur, which is yellowish-white, is very thick, long, fine, and woolly on the hinder parts, belly, and legs, but short and even upon the head, neck, and upper part of the back; the soles are almost completely covered with long hair, and the thick short black claws are but slightly curved. The naked extremity of the muzzle, the margins of the eyelids and the tongue black; the lips purplish-black, and the inside of the mouth pale violet; eyes brown. The Polar Bear is a native of the Arctic Regions, and has been found in higher latitudes than any other quadruped, having been seen by Sir Edward Parry as high as 82° N. lat. They descend southwards as low as the 55th parallel. According to Pennant, they are frequent on all the coasts of the Frozen Ocean, from the mouth of the Ob eastwards, and abound most about the estuaries of the Jenesei and Lena, and in the unfrequented islands of Nova Zembla, Chany, and Spitzbergen, where they usually winter; it is also found within Baffin's Bay, in Hudson's Bay, in Greenland, and Labrador. How far westwards it extends is not fully ascertained; Parry found it in Barrow's Straits, as far as Melville Island, and the Esquimaux west of Mackenzie's River informed him that they occasionally visited that coast. It is not known on the coast between Mackenzie and Copper Mine River, neither in the White Sea nor on the islands in Behring's Straits, nor on the Tchuktki Noss, or Great Cape jutting into the sea north of Kamtschatka, nor in that country. In Siberia they are never seen farther south than Mangasea. The Polar Bear never resorts to the woods, as do other Bears, except when it accidentally loses its way in the fog, but constantly lives upon the sea-coast, or upon the ice-fields, with which it is not unfrequently drifted far from land, and thus often transported from Greenland to Iceland and Norway, where it commits great ravages amongst the flocks. It is fearless of cold, and seems indeed to enjoy itself most where the cold is most severe. It swims, makes long leaps in the water, and dives extremely well; and Sabine mentions having seen one midway between the shores (forty miles apart) of Barrow's Straits, although there was no ice in sight upon which it could have rested. Its pace on the ice when at full speed is described by Lyon as a kind of shuffle, as quick as the sharp gallop of a horse. The Polar Bear is carnivorous, and feeds either on the floating carcasses of dead whales and fish, or on living seals and other marine animals, and even on the Walrus. Their scent is very fine, and they are often attracted from a great distance by the smell of turning kreng or refuse of whale blubber. On finding a seal, Captain Lyon says, "the Bear gets quietly into the water, and swims to leeward of him, from whence, by frequent short dives, he silently makes his approaches, and so arranges his

distance, that at the last dive he comes to the spot where the seal is lying. If the poor animal attempts to escape by rolling into the water, he falls into the Bear's clutches; if, on the contrary, he lies still, his destroyer makes a powerful spring, kills him on the ice, and devours him at his leisure." They feed also on land animals, birds, and eggs, and when pressed by hunger even on berries and fruits. As to the hybernation of both sexes there is some doubt. According to Le Roy's account of four Russian seamen, who passed six winters in Spitzbergen, and that of Barentz's wintering in Nova Zembla, the Bears disappeared with the sun, and returned on his reappearance,—in the one case, after an absence of four, and in the other of three months; but Richardson thinks this rather depended on their going to sea in search of food, than that they hybernated during this period, as Bears were seen by Captain Parry throughout the two winters he remained on the coast of Melville Peninsula, and the Esquimaux of those parts derived much of their food from the males which were roaming about during the winter. Graham and Hearne agree very remarkably in their statements on this point. Both say that the He Bear wanders about the marshes and adjacent parts till November, and then goes out to sea, and preys upon seals, whilst the female retires under the declivity of a rock or the foot of a bank, not unfrequently thirty miles from the sea, where the snow soon drifts over her to a great depth; a small hole however being left at the dome of the den for the admission of air. There she remains from December to March without food, and about Christmas produces two cubs. These, when they leave their winter retreat in spring, Hearne says, are not larger than rabbits, and their footsteps not bigger than a crown piece; but Graham states, that at this time they are as large as a shepherd's dog. They are led down to the sea-side by their dam to feed on seals and sea-weed, and when tired, are safely borne upon their parent's back. In addition to this, Captain Lyon was informed by an intelligent Esquimaux, that the females which are not pregnant roam about like the males through the winter. The Bear and the young, which leave her only after they have attained considerable size, are mutually much attached, and whilst with them she is very ferocious; her extreme leanness and hunger when she first emerges from her den is also an additional reason for her fierceness. But at other times Bears are inoffensive and prefer getting away to resenting the attacks made upon them. In the course of the summer they become very fat, as much as a hundred pounds of fat being occasionally taken from a single beast. The Greenlanders feed on their flesh, which is coarse and white, and has somewhat the flavour of mutton. The skin is used for making seats, boots, shoes, and gloves, and the tendons when split serve for sewing threads.

Of the nine described fossil species of Bears which have been discovered in the caverns of Europe, Blainville says that, "after a comparison of the numerous elements existing in our collections, both of the bones of living Bears, and those of the Cavern Bears from all parts of Europe, I consider that the latter are derived from one single species, the same which still exists in Europe, but attaining a size almost gigantic in comparison with the race which has ceased to exist in the most secluded parts of the Alps and Pyrenees, and little differing from the size of the Bear of the North-East of America. The male includes the species *U. Giganteus*,

URSUS.

URSUS.
—
URU-
GUAY.

Spelæus Major, Pitorrii, and Neschersensis; and the female *U. Arctoides, Leodiensis*: in the variety of the greatest size, as in that of the second, the male is represented by *U. Spelæus Minor*, and the female by *U. Priscus*. But besides this species, another still smaller and very different is recognized, which seems to represent in Europe the *U. Ornatus* of South America, and *U. Malayanus* of Southern Asia, viz., *U. Arvernensis*, the same perhaps as *U. Etruscus*, which formerly living in Southern Europe, has left its traces in a loose diluvial soil perhaps more ancient than that of the caverns. *U. Sivalensis* must probably be referred to *U. Labiatus*; as must to *U. Ornatus* the cuspid teeth found in the Brazils, and to *U. Americanus* the bones of the caverns of North-Eastern America, which is indeed certain as regards the latter species from what Dr. Harlan has said. Hence it would seem that of the bones of Bears pre-

served on the surface of the earth, and even now collected in so different situations, the greater part belong to the species actually living in the country where they are found, and that one species alone has ceased to exist; a species which in Europe completes the genus, as in Asia and America; a species less powerful, and inhabiting that part of Europe most anciently civilized, and at the same time perhaps most largely peopled, which may have hastened their disappearance from the number of animals still existing at the present time."

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds and Arctic Zoology*; Cuvier (F.) and Geoffroy, *Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères*; Cuvier, *Ossements Fossiles*; Horsfield, *Zoological Researches*, and in *Zoological Journal*, vol. ii.; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali-Americana*; Blainville, *Ostéographie*.

URSUS.
—
US.

URTICA, in *Botany*, a genus called so by Tournefort, from *uro*, to burn, from the stinging qualities of the species. It belongs to the class *Mono-Dioecia*, order *Tetra-Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Urticaceæ*. Generic character: flowers monoecious or dioecious, spicate, or glomerately capitate. Male flower; perianth regular, green, four or five-cleft, valvate in æstivation; stamens four or five opposite the segments of the perianth; filaments filiform; anthers elliptic, incumbent; ovarium rudimentary: female flower; perianth four-leaved, outer two the smallest and sometimes abortive, inner two persistent and sometimes baccate; ovarium free, one-celled; ovulum one, erect, orthotropous; stigma sessile, subcapitate, villous, pencil-formed or filiform; achenia oblong, rather compressed, smooth or tubercled, naked or inclosed in the baccate perianth; seed erect; testa combined with the epicarp.

Of this genus a great number of species are known: they are annual, perennial, or suffrutescent herbs, beset with stinging hairs; the leaves are alternate or opposite, deeply serrated; the flowers are small and insignificant, and generally disposed in axillary panicles or racemes, rarely in heads. *Urtica dioica* is the Common Nettle.

URTICATION. This seems to be a word coined by Bishop Taylor, and by him only used; from Lat. *urtica*, a nettle; and intended to denote merely—

Stingings.

And as a body may be said to be lustful though it be asleep, or eating, without the sense of actual *urtications* and violence, by reason of its constitution: so may the soul by the reason of its habit, that is, its vicious principle and base effect of sin, be hated by God, and condemn'd upon that account.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 668.

URUGUAY or URAGUAY, a river of South America, rising among mountains in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and flowing Westward, in its way inundating vast tracts of level country: then taking a course South-South-West, running 690 miles, and joining the Paraguay river, it forms one of the branches that unite with the Parana, and take afterwards the name of the La Plata. Also the name of a province of Brazil, bounded on the North by that of San Paulo, on the West by that of Parana, and on the South and East by that of Rio Grande do Sul. St. Michael is the capital, and the only place of note in the province, which is 230 miles long by 170 broad; very little of the

interior is known. The Paraguay, or Matte tea, is the only article exported from this province, in common with Paraguay, which last was originally included in the provinces of Uruguay, Parana, and the South-West part of Rio Grande do Sul, until a revolution effected by Dr. Francia, twenty-five years ago, since which the respective boundaries of all these provinces have been altered, but the particular lines of the new limits are yet undefined.

URVILLEA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Kunth to Capt. Dumont D'Urville, of the French navy, an acute botanist. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Sapindaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five sepals, the three outer ones are the smallest; petals four, each furnished with a scale above the base, the two lower ones remote from the stamens, the scales of the two lowest petals ending in reflexed appendages; glands four, on the disk, opposite the petals, the two lowest ones the largest; stamens eight, connate around the base of the ovarium; style trifid, the segments longitudinally stigmatose inside; capsule membranaceous, three-winged, inflated a little in the middle, three-celled, or composed of three one-celled indehiscent carpels, which are each furnished with a wing on the back; seeds globose, the top of the funicle expanded into a two-lobed arch at apex.

Composed of climbing or twining tendrilled shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of America. The leaves are ternate; the flowers are disposed in spike-formed racemes; the flowers are white; the genus is nearly allied to *Cardiospermum* and *Serjania*.

US, } Goth. *uns*; A. S. *us*; D. *ons*; Ger.

US-SELF. } *uns*. Wachter notices the similarity (by transposition) of the Lat. *nos*.

Us, as in instances from P. Plouhman and Chaucer, was used nominatively to the verb. See WE.

For the etymology, see WHO.

The folke of the lond hadde to *ows* oude [fear of us].

And that to *grete maistres nere* [might never be their masters] drive *ous* out of the lond. R. Gloucester, p. 40.

Sire, heo seiden, for Gode's loue bryng *us* [out] of this wrechede [ness]. Ib. p. 85.

Sir, for þis hie feste, and for the Trinite, Suffre *us* nouht to lese, for defeaute of þe.

R. Brunne, p. 16.

US.

He settes þe terme & stage bi *us*, whan & why.*R. Brunne*, p. 258.

USE.

And if we grutche of hys [the rat's] game, he wol greve *ous* [the rats] sarrer,To hus clees clawen *us*, and in hys cloches holdeThat *ous* lotheth [loseth] the lyf, er he let *ows* passe.*Piers Plouhman. Vision*, p. 9.On *ous* he lokyde w^t love, and leth [let] *us* sone deye
Meeklike for oure mysdedes, to amendy *ous* alle.*Id. Ib.* p. 21.Ich shal by seche for alle synfulle our Savyour of grace
To a menden *ous* of our mysdedes. Do mercy to *ous* alle,
God of thy goodnesse.*Id. Id.* p. 116.That holy bread that lasteth ay
Thou sende it *ous* this ilke day,
Forgive *ous* all that we have don,
As we forgivet uch other mon.*Lord's Prayer. Henry II*Give to *us* this day oure breed ovr other substaunce. And for-
give to *us* our dettis as we forgiuen to our dettouris.*Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. vi.Therefore among *ghou* manye ben sike and feble, and manye
slepen. and if we demyden wiseli *ussilf*, we schulen not be demed.*Id. 1 Corynth.* ch. xi.And thei seiden, what yit desiren we witnessing? for we *ussilf*
han herd of his mouth.*Id. Luke*, ch. xxii.Gret chere made our hoste everich on,
And to the Souper sette he *us* anon;
And served *us* with vitaille of the beste.*Chaucer. Canterbury Tales. Prologue.*Our conseil was not longe for to seche;
Us thought it was not worth to make it wise.*Id. Ib.*

——— Good is that we also

In our time among *us* here
Do write of newe some mattere
Ensampled of the olde wise.*Gower. Prologue.*The Lord is not slacke to fulfill hys promise, as some men count
slacknes: but is pacyent to *us* ward, and wold have no mā lost,
but would receave all menne to repentaunce.*Bible, 2 Peter*, ch. iii. Anno 1551.Heir of all my might,
Neerly it now concernes *us* to be sure
Of our omnipotence, and with what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of deitie or empire.*Milton. Paradise Lost*, book v.This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of deitie supream, *us* dispossess,
He trusted to have seis'd, and into fraud
Drew many, whom thir place knows here no more.*Id. Ib.* book vii.O sons, like one of *us* man is become
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit; but let him boast
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got:—
Happier, had it suffic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all.*Id. Ib.* book xi.USE, *v.*USE, *n.*

U'SAGE,

U'SAGER,

U'SANCE,

U'SEFUL,

U'SEFULLY,

U'SEFULNESS,

U'SELESS,

U'SELESSLY,

U'SELESSNESS,

U'SER,

U'SING, *n.*

U'SUAL,

U'SUALLY,

U'SUALNESS.

Fr. *user, usage, usance*; It.*usare, uso, usaggio, usance, usuale*;Sp. *usar, uso, usanza, usual*; Lat.*usus*, past participle of *uti*, whichVossius thinks is from *εωδα*, Atticefor *ετοδα*, preterperfect of *εδ-ειν*, *fre-**quenter et sic ex more facere*; to do

frequently, and thus customarily—

To do, to practise customarily, or

habitually; to be wont to do, to

accustom, to habituate; to employ,

to exercise as an instrument, suited

or adapted; to employ; to act

with; to act towards; to resort

to frequently or habitually, to fre-

quent.

Useful—suited or adapted to the purpose; service-
able, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advan-
tages; advantageous, profitable.

USE.

Usual—customary, habitual, frequent, common.Vor hii hulde þe olde *vsages*, þat men wyþ men were
By hem sulue, and wymmen by hem sulue al so þere.*R. Gloucester*, p. 191.But I *uside* noon of these thingis, and I wroot not these thingis
that tho be doon so in me.*Wiclif. 1 Corynth.* ch. ix.Thei weren disseyved first of false profetis that is false techenis,
and under the name of oure lord ihesu Crist thei weren brought
into the lawe and profetis, that is into cerymonyes either fleischli
kepyng of moises lawe, and of profetis accordyge with the cery-
monyes, which *usyng* is contrarie now to the treuthe and fredom
of Cristis gospel.*Id. Prolog to Romaynes.*Of wood-craft coude he wel alle the *usage*.*Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 111.My father ye by saint Julien;
But I vntrewe wordes *use*,
I maie me not therof excuse.*Gower*, book iii. fol. 47.It was that tyme suche *vsance*,
That euery man the conysaunce
Of his contre bare in his honde,
Whan he went into straunge londe,
And thus was euery man therfore
Well knowe where that he was bore.*Id. Id.* book vi. fol. 136.After the riall olde *vsance*,
A tombe of laton noble and riche,
With an ymage vnto hir liche
Liggyng, aboue thervpon;
Thei made, and set it vp anon.*Id. Ib.* book viii. fol. 183.And in this court [Chancerie] the *vsuall* and proper forme of
pleading of England is not *used*, but the forme of pleading by
writing, which is *used* in other countries according to the ciuill
law.*Smith. Common-wealth*, book ii. ch. xii. p. 67.The world had farre swarued from the right *vsage* of the lawe
of nature, which God hath grauen and planted in all men's hertes.*Udall. Erasmus. Marke*, ch. i. fol. 120.But that I was by the commaundement of the law forbydden
to syn, my synfull *vsage* was not onely not restrayned, but also
seemed quickened and to take strength.*Id. Ib. Romaines*, ch. vii. fol. 48.The Jews were forbidden to take *use* one of another, but they
were not forbidden to take it of other nations.*Selden. Table-Talk.*He signified vnto him by his interpreter, that the case so hap-
pened to him was a thing *vsuall* and common; as to loose townes
and lordships, and that hee should not take ouer-much thought
for it.*Hakluyt. Voyages, &c.*, vol. ii. p. 95. *The Losse of Rhodes.*When we were ready to depart, he demanded whether we
wanted any Vrapo, which is the wood, that is *vsually* carried
from these parts to Trinidad in canoas, and is there sold to the
French for trade.*Id. Ib.*, vol. iii. p. 674. *M. Lawrence Keymis.*Heere the Scotch writers report, that King Edward *used* him-
selfe nothing vprightlie in this matter.*Holinshed. Chronicles*, vol. v. p. 326. *History of Scotland.*
Anno 1286.The Pict (saith Herodian) hath generallie no *vse* in apparell,
howbeit the nobler sort of them doo wrap their heads and wombs
in hoops of iron.*Id. Ib.* p. 27. *Description of Scotland*, ch. xiv.The Jews were forbidden to take *use* one of another, but they
were not forbidden to take it of foreign nations.*Selden. Table Talk. Usury.*He consum'd the common treasury;
Whereof he being the simple *usager*,
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien at his pleasure, and transfer
The same t' his minions.*Daniel. History of Civil War.*

USE.

Nor was this excellent man a stranger to the more light and airy parts of learning, as music and poetry; all which he had digested, and made *useful*.
Walton. Life of Hooker.

True and brave friendships are between worthy persons; and there is in mankind no degree of unworthiness, but is also a degree of *usefulness*, and by every thing by which a man is excellent, I may be profited.
Taylor. Of Friendship.

Let your deeds
Make answer to me; *useless* are all words,
Till you have writ performance with your swords.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act i. sc. 1.

Pity! to build, without a son or wife,
Why, you'll enjoy it only all your life.
Well, if the *use* be mine, can it concern one,
Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon?
Pope. Imitation of Horace, book ii. Satire 2, v. 165.

Stokesley of London took him aside in the gallery at Lambeth, at their departure from the archbishop (who stood against them), and was very earnest with him for the *usages* of the church, when it seems Cranmer had well nigh persuaded him on the other side.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Henry VIII. Anno 1538. book i. ch. xlii. p. 521.

Nature never makes excellent things for mean or no *uses*; and it is hardly to be conceived, that our infinitely wise Creator should make so admirable a faculty which comes nearest the excellency of his own incomprehensible being, to be so idle and *uselessly* employed, at least a part of its time here, as to think constantly, without remembering any of those thoughts, without doing any good to itself or others, or being any way *useful* to any other part of the creation.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 36. On Human Understanding, book ii. ch. i. sec. 15.

Without it [industry] we cannot in any state act decently, or *usefully*, either to the benefit and satisfaction of others, or to our own advantage and comfort

Barrow. Sermon 19, vol. iii. p. 277.

"The act of perspicuous, as far forth as perspicuous," is another peripatetic definition of a simple idea; which, though not more absurd than the former of motion, yet betrays its *uselessness* and insignificance more plainly, because experience will easily convince any one, that it cannot make the meaning of the word light (which it pretends to define) at all understood by a blind man.

Locke. On Human Understanding, book iii. ch. iv. sec. 10.

There are many companies, sports, and recreations, (I shall not mention particulars,) no doubt in themselves very lawful; but yet they may chance to prove the bane of the bold *user* of them.

South. Sermon 11. vol. vi. p. 390.

These trees commonly grow here, as indeed *usually* where-ever they grow, in a champain dry ground, such at least as is not drowned or morassy.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. vii. p. 124.

So that, absolutely speaking, in this strict and philosophical sense; either nothing is miraculous, namely, if we have respect to the power of God; or, if we regard our own power and understanding, then almost every thing, as well what we call natural, as what we call supernatural, is in this sense really miraculous; and 'tis only *usualness* or unusualness that makes the distinction.
Clarke. Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion. Proposition 14, p. 375.

Still you will say perhaps, that, explain and limit it as we will, it is very hard after all, that in order to obey God, and demonstrate our love to him, we must disobey the dictates of the strongest and *usefullest* principle he hath planted in our nature, the love of ourselves, and adopt others, often of very undeserving characters in our room.

Secker. Works, vol. i. p. 258. Sermon 16.

The concluding book of scripture, the Revelation of St. John, is accused of obscurity, and consequently of *uselessness*, perhaps beyond any other.

Id. Ib., vol. vi. p. 332. Sermon 31.

I would, my son, that thou wouldst *use* the power,
Which thy discretion gives thee, to control
And manage all!

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xix. v. 25.

USE AND OCCUPATION, in *Law*, the occupation and beneficial enjoyment of lands or tenements under a contract, express or implied, for which an action on the case for damages may be maintained. By the statute

VOL. XXVIII.

USES.

11 Geo. II., c. 19, it was enacted (sec. 14), that it should be lawful for the landlord, where an agreement to let is not by deed, to recover a reasonable satisfaction for the tenements occupied, in an action on the case, for the use and occupation of what was held. And if, in evidence on the trial, any parol demise, or agreement, not by deed, whereon a rent certain was reserved, should appear, the plaintiff might make use thereof as an evidence of the *quantum* of the damages. This Act, in the case of houses, lands, &c. gives a right of action against the occupier for rent, without the necessity of setting forth the particulars of the demise. But it only gives a remedy when there is no demise by deed. If, however, there be an agreement for a lease, the landlord may recover; as also where a lease is made by deed and the lease expires, and the tenant holds over, the landlord may recover for the subsequent occupation of the lessee or his under-tenant, in an action of assumpsit. The action for use and occupation is founded on a contract, and unless there be a contract express or implied, it cannot be maintained, nor can it be brought where the title to the premises is in dispute, ejectment being the proper action to try such title. Where an express contract can be proved between the parties, the defendant is liable, whether he occupies the premises or not, for the action lies for a constructive as well as an actual occupation. So where there is no other contract than is to be inferred from the fact of occupation, as tenant by permission of the plaintiff, the defendant is liable. And if there be an agreement to let land to one, and that person permits a third party to occupy, the landlord may recover the rent against the party with whom he agreed, in an action for use and occupation. But there must be an occupation by some one, for a party who has agreed to become tenant, but does not enter, is not liable. There must also be a beneficial enjoyment, for if the tenement be not fit for comfortable occupation the plaintiff cannot recover. But where premises have been demised for a term, the landlord may recover, in an action for use and occupation, the rent accruing due after the premises are burnt, and of course are not longer inhabited by the tenant. And if a tenant quits without any regular determination of the demise, the action will lie against him; but the action will not lie if the premises are let with the knowledge of the plaintiff for an immoral purpose. *Comyn's Landlord and Tenant*, and *Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant*, and the authorities cited in each.

USES, SUPERSTITIOUS. A devise or grant of lands, or bequest or gift of goods to superstitious uses, is where the devise, grant, bequest, or gift is to find or maintain a chaplain or priest to pray for the souls of the dead; or a lamp in a chapel, or a stipendiary priest, or the like. By the statute 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10, it is declared that all future grants of land for obits, chauntries, or the like, for any term longer than twenty years, shall be void, and by the Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, all such devises, &c. are declared to be superstitious uses, and the lands and goods so devised, &c. are forfeited to the king. Any such, or similar gifts, however, would probably, independent of these statutes, fall within the Mortmain Acts, (See MORTMAIN;) or, when not within the reach of any of them, would be deemed superstitious by the Courts of Equity, and set aside; or those courts would consider the devisee as a trustee for such persons as would be entitled if there were no such devise.

USES.

USES AND TRUSTS. Use, *usus*, is, in application of Law, the profit or benefit of lands and tenements, or a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands, that he to whose use the trust is made shall take the profits thereof. Trust, *fiducia, confidentia*. A trust is a confidence which one man reposes in another; but as generally used in law, it is a right to receive the profits of land, and to dispose of the land itself, in many cases, for particular purposes, as directed by the lawful owner, or pointed out by settlement or other instrument, or that deed of conveyance which created the trust. A trust is but a new name given to an use.

"Uses and trusts are, in their original," says Blackstone, "of a nature very similar, or rather exactly the same; answering more to the *fidei commissum*, than the *usus fructus* of the civil law, which latter was the temporary right of using a thing without having the ultimate property or full dominion of the substance. But in our law a use was a confidence reposed in another, who was tenant of the land, or *terre-tenant*, that he should dispose of the land, according to the intention of *cestui-que-use*, or him to whose use it was granted, and suffer him to take the profits. As if a feoffment was made to A and his heirs, for the use of (or in trust for) B and his heirs; here, at the common law, A the *terre-tenant* had the legal property and possession of the land, but B, the *cestui-que-use*, was, in conscience and equity, to have the profits and disposal of it."

This notion was originally introduced into England, about the end of the reign of Edward III., by foreign ecclesiastics, as a means of evading the Statutes of Mortmain, by which religious houses were prevented from holding lands, and the law which precluded the devise of lands. Grants were made, not to religious houses directly, but to the use of religious houses, and the chancellors, usually ecclesiastics, held such grants to be binding in conscience, and their execution as compellable in the Court of Chancery. So too grants were made of lands by dying persons, not directly, it is true; but it having been held that if a man enfeoffed another to his own use, and so was possessed of the use only, he might devise the use by will, though he could not so deal with the land itself. But in the following reign these evasions were crushed so far as related to religious houses. The idea once introduced was applied to many useful purposes; it removed the restraint of alienations by will, and permitted the owner of lands in his lifetime to make various designations of their profits as prudence, or justice, or family convenience might from time to time require. The long wars in France, and the civil commotions between the houses of York and Lancaster, caused uses to be nearly universal; through the desire that men had, when their lives were continually in hazard, of providing for their children by will, and of securing their estates from forfeiture, when each of the contending parties, as they became uppermost, alternately attainted the other. It having been held, as we have seen, that the use might be devised by last will and testament, and it having been also determined that uses were not liable to any of the feudal burthens, and particularly did not escheat for felony or other defect of blood, these were the causes why, at the period last mentioned, they came into almost universal application.

The doctrine of uses, when once the plain simple rules of the ancient law were departed from, led to many inconveniences, to remedy which various statutes

were enacted during the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry VI., Richard III., and Henry VII., all of which tended to consider *cestui-que-use*, or him to whose use the land was granted, as the real owner of the estate, and at length that idea was carried into full effect by the Act 27 Henry VIII., c. 10, usually called *the Statute of Uses*, or in conveyances and pleadings, *the Statute for transferring Uses into possession*; by this it was enacted that "when any person shall be seized of lands, &c. to the use, confidence or trust, of any other person or body politic, the person or corporation entitled to the use, in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or years, or otherwise, shall from thenceforth stand and be seized or possessed of the land, &c. of and in the like estates, as they have in the use, trust, or confidence; and that the estate of the person so seized to uses shall be deemed to be in him or them, that have the use, in such quality, manner, form, and condition, as they had before in the use." The statute thus executes the use, as the lawyers term it; that is, it conveys the possession to the use, and transfers the use into possession; thereby making *cestui-que-use* complete owner of the lands and tenements, as well at law as in equity.

The statute having thus not abolished the conveyance to uses, but only annihilated the intervening estate of the feoffee, and turned the interest of *cestui-que-use* into a legal instead of an equitable ownership, the courts of common law began to take cognizance of uses instead of sending the party to seek his relief in chancery. The use and the land being convertible terms, the estate of the *cestui-que-use*, who was now become *terre-tenant* also, became liable to forfeiture and other burthens, and was no longer devisable by will. The courts of common law soon allowed many modifications of uses, but as they had held that "no use could be limited on a use," and that the statute did not extend to terms of years, of which the termor is possessed, and not seized, the doctrine of uses was revived under the denomination of trusts. As no use could be limited on a use, if lands were conveyed to A and his heirs, to the use of B and his heirs, in trust for, or to the use of C and his heirs, the use to B was executed by the statute, and the trust or use of C was mere nullity; and if lands were conveyed to A for 1000 years, or any other term to the use of, or in trust for, B, the use was not executed by the statute, but was left at common law. In the first case, it was clear that B was never intended by the parties to have any beneficial interest, but in the second B was as clearly intended to have the beneficial interest, and was expressly driven into the Court of Chancery to seek his remedy, wherefore that Court determined that although there were uses which the statute did not execute, still they were trusts in equity which in conscience ought to be performed. Those courts, therefore, took cognizance of such cases, but in their new jurisdiction wisely avoided the evils so much complained of in uses. They considered, and still consider, that a trust estate is equivalent to the legal ownership, governed by the same rules of property, and liable to every charge in equity, which the other is subject to in law. By a long series of uniform decisions, for now near a century past, with some assistance from the legislature, they have raised a system of rational jurisprudence, by which trusts are made to answer in general all the beneficial ends of uses, without their inconvenience or frauds. The trustee is considered as

USES.

USTIC-
RIA.
—
USURE.

to the class *Monandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Loganiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-cleft, the fourth or outer segment very large and petal-formed; corolla salver-shaped, four-parted; stamen one; capsule oblong, two-celled, divisible into two valves, which open inside, with a fleshy placenta in each division; seeds numerous, imbricate, with winged margins.

Only a single species is known of *Usteria*, the *U. Guineensis*, a native of Guinea. It is a glabrous shrub, with opposite, purplish branches, and opposite roundish-ovate, entire leaves, which are about two inches long. The flowers are disposed in terminal corymbs. The stipular sheaths are reduced to nearly obsolete margins.

USTICA, a small island in the Mediterranean, 35 miles North of Palermo, on the coast of Sicily, in lat. 38° 43' N., long. 13° 6' E. It has only been inhabited for about a century, and possesses no springs of fresh water, but the inhabitants use rain water preserved in tanks or cisterns. Wheat and barley are plentifully produced on the island, which possesses several manufactories of soda.

USTULATION, Lat. *ustulatus*, past participle of *ustulare*, to burn all around, formed upon *ustum*, past participle of *urere*, to burn.

A burning.

As giving all our goods to the poor hinders us from making provision for our relatives, a state of celibate exposes us to a perpetual *ustulation*.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. c. iv. fol. 671.

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 675.

USUFRUCT, } Fr. *usufruit*; It. *usufrutto*;
USUFRUCTUARY. } Sp. *usufruto*.

The use, employment, or possession of the fruit, produce or profit.

But if in the marriage hee haue a childe by her, which is heard once to cry, whether the childe liue or die, the husband shall haue the *usufruite* of her landes, (that is the profit of them during his life) and that is called the curtesie of England.

Smith. *Common-wealth*, book iii. ch. viii. p. 134.

Laws indeed have introduced a way of speaking, by which the property and the *usufruct* are distinguish'd; but in truth the *usufructuary* has a temporary, or limited property; and the proprietary has a perpetual *usufruct*, either at present, or in reversion.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 6. fol. 137.

U'SURE, v. } Fr. *usure*; It. *usura*; Sp. *usura*;
U'SURER, } Lat. *usura*.—*Usurer* is generally
U'SURY, } applied to—
USU'RIOUS, } One who demands and takes
USURA'RIOUS. } interest (excessive interest) for the
use or loan of his money. See USE, and the Quotation from Selden.

þe chartres & þe scrijs [scripts] þat noied Cristen men,
þat lay for *usure* in pris elleuen als for ten,
Were casten in fire & brent in podels *vilainly*
Of Jues slayn & schent a hundred & sixty.

R. Brunne, p. 224.

Hit ys nozt semly forsoth. in cyte ne in borwton,
þat *usurers* oth regratours, for enykynne zeftes,
Be fraunchised for a free man. and haue fals name.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 43.

For an *usurere*, so God me se
Shall neuer for richesse rich be
But euer more poore and indigent
Scarce and gredy in his entent.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 142.

But sertes suche *usure* vnliche,
It falleth more vnto the riche,
Als well of loue, as of beyete,
Than vnto hem, that ben nought great
And as who saith ben simple and pouere.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 108.

To you my fader, that ben here,
Myn hole shrifte for to here,
I dare myn herte well disclose,
Touchende *usurie*.

Id. *Ib.*

By such *usurers* and licentious liuers as belonged to him, the realme had alreadie beene sore corrupted.

Holinshead. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 420. *Chronicles of England*. Henry III. Anno 1251.

LEON. She writes to me here, that one Cacasago
An *usuring* jewellers son (I know the rascal)
Is mortally fain in love with ye.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, act v.

NUR. You should not need to fear me, madam,
I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well.

Id. *Night Walker*, act iv.

These thoughts when *usurer* Alphius, now about
To turn mere farmer, had spoke out;
'Gainst the ides, his moneys he gets in with pain,
At the calends puts all out again.

Ben Jonson. *Praises of a Country Life*.

Would it not look odly to a stranger, that should come into this land, and hear in our pulpits *usury* preach'd against, and yet the law allow it?

Selden. *Table-Talk*, p. 127. *Usury*.

I refer me to your *usurious* cannibals, or such like.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man out of his Humour*, act v. sc. 4.

Though it be ordinarily true here also that he that doubts speculatively, does also doubt practically; as if he doubts concerning all *usurious* contracts, whether it be lawful or no to use any, he doubts all concerning this which himself uses, if it be *usurious*.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book i. ch. v. fol. 139.

So that if a common-wealth permits an *usurious* exchange or contract, it is not unjust, because the laws are the particular measures of justice and contracts.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. ch. ii. fol. 285.

For the enemies to interest in general make no distinction between that and *usury*, holding any increase of money to be indifferently *usurious*.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book ii. ch. xxx. p. 454.

I know of but two definitions that can possibly be given of *usury*; one is the taking of a greater interest than the law allows of: this may be styled the political or legal definition. The other is the taking of a greater interest than it is usual for men to give and take; this may be styled the moral one; and this, where the law has not interfered, is plainly enough the only one.

Bentham. *Defence of Usury*. Letter 2.

USURP, s. } Fr. *usurper*; It. *usurpare*; Sp.
USURPA'TION, } *usurpar*; Lat. *usurpare*, by syn-
USURPER, } cope, for *usuripare* (Vossius,) to
USURPING, n. } use much.

To seize the use or possession; to arrogate the possession; to seize possession of the right or property of another.

See the Quotation from Locke.

Their name of godlihed, thei [devils] han by *usurpacion*, as the prophete saieth.

Chaucer. *Testament of Loue*, book i. p. 479.

The cities adhearing vnto the king *usurped* diuers castles belonging to the master, tooke certain commanders and knights, yea, and some they slewe also.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. i. p. 146. Richard II. Prussian Ambassador.

Whiche dispyte to hym was doone, after some auctours, for so moche as he had *usurpyd* of the comon grounde of y^e cytie, in settinge of the sayd toure.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 429. Anno 1325.

USURE.
—
USURP.

USURP. The Tyrians diuinyng that Neptune in reuengyng the *usurpation* that the Macedos had made vpon the sea would shortly destroy y^e worke that they had made.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book iv. fol. 61.

Thanne duryng this parliament kyng Edward was proclaymed *usurper* of the crowne.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 660. Anno 1471.

And the *usurping* of a few, as of the senators after the death of Tarquinius, and before the succession of the tribunate, and manifestly in the Decemvirate, but more perniciously in the Triumvirate of Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompeius.

Smith. Common-wealth, book i. ch. iv. p. 4.

Euerie one which either by flattering had got riches together, as by seditious partaking was had by estimation, sought to haue the gouernement, and to *usurp* the title of king.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 656. History of England, book vi. ch. viii.

But whether these gouernors (whose names we haue recited) were kings or rather rulers of the common wealth, or tyrants and *usurpers* of the gouernment by force, it is vncerteine.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. x. p. 464.

That the assignation of such offices, and appropriating them to the ministry of certain persons may be a cancel to secure the inclosures of the clerical orders from the *usurpings* and invasions of pretending and unhallowed spirits.

Taylor. Polemical Discourse. Preface.

As conquest may be called a foreign *usurpation*, so *usurpation* is a kind of domestick conquest, with this difference, that an *usurper* can never have right on his side, it being no *usurpation*, but where one is got into the possession of what another has a right to.

Locke. Works, vol. ii. fol. 213. Of Civil Government, ch. xvii.

Too well I know her blandishments to gain,
Usurper-like, till settled in her reign;
Then proudly she insults, and gives you cares
And jealousies; short hopes, and long despairs.

Dryden. Conquest of Granada. First Part, act iii.

Then answer thus Ulysses wise return'd:
Yes,—and I would that vengeance from the gods
Might pay their insolence, who thus *usurp*
Dominion here, and in another's house,
With no respect of right, or dread of shame,
Much evil daily work, and purpose more.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book ii. ver. 198.

USURY, (*Usura*,) in *Law*, is money given for the use of money. Lord Coke, 3 *Institute* 151, defines it to be the gain of any thing by contract above the principal, or that which was lent, exacted in consideration of the loan thereof, whether it be money, or any other thing. By some writers usury is said to be the profit exacted for a loan made to a person in want and distress; but properly it consists in extorting a rate for money beyond what is allowed by positive law. In early times the letting of money out at interest, or upon usury, was visited by severe penalties, it being against the common law. Public convenience, however, was too strong for positive enactment, and though various statutes were passed for the suppression of the practice, the legality of taking interest upon loans was at length recognized by the statute 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9, by which 10 per cent. was allowed as the legal rate of interest. This act was, however, in effect repealed in the following reign, for by the statute 5 or 6 Edw. VI. c. 20, all persons were forbid "to lend or forbear by any device for any usury, increase, lucre or gain whatsoever," under certain penalties. The steady progress of commerce rendered the revival of the law of Henry VIII. advisable, and accordingly by the 13 Eliz. c. 8, that step was taken. The rate of interest continued for many years at 10 per cent.: but by the 21 Jac. I. c. 17, the same was reduced to 8 per cent., and during the Commonwealth it was further lowered to 6 per cent., which reduction was re-enacted by the 12 Car. II. c. 13, and

finally by the 12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 16. the rate of interest was reduced to 5 per cent., at which it now remains. **USURY.** By this Act it was enacted that "no person shall take, directly or indirectly, for loan of any money, or any thing, above the value of 5*l.* for the forbearance of 100*l.* for a year, and so proportionably for a greater or less sum; and all bonds, contracts, and assurances made for payment of any principal sum to be lent on usury, above the rate of 5*l.* per cent., shall be utterly void: and whoever shall take, accept or receive, by way of corrupt bargain, loan, &c., a greater interest, shall forfeit treble the money borrowed, one-half of the penalty to the prosecutor, the other to the crown. The early statutes treat usury as a crime of deep abomination, and even those which legalized the taking of interest carefully declare, as does that of Elizabeth, "that all usury, being forbidden by the laws of God, is sin and detestable;" and that of James the First seems to be extremely tender in its morality, for it says that "nothing in the laws shall be construed to allow the practice of usury in point of religion or conscience." Notwithstanding the Act of Queen Anne, it is enacted by the statute 58 Geo. III. c. 93, that a bill of exchange, though given for an usurious consideration, or upon an usurious contract, shall not be void in the hands of an innocent person who has given value for it, and has not notice of the usury; and by the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 98, bills and notes, not exceeding three months' date, or not having more than that time to run, may be discounted at any rate of interest that may be agreed on without incurring the penalties of usury; and this was further extended by statute 1 Vict. c. 80, by which bills and notes not having more than twelve months to run, were exempted from the operation of the usury acts until January 1st, 1840; and now by statute 2 and 3 Vict. c. 37, continued till January 1st, 1843, by 3 and 4 Vict. c. 83, bills and notes not having longer than twelve months to run, and contracts for the loan or forbearance of money, above 10*l.*, are exempted from the usury laws; provided that nothing in the Act contained should extend to the loan or forbearance of any money upon security of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any estate or interest therein.

Notwithstanding these several positive laws relating to matters in this country, if a contract which carries interest be made in a foreign country, our courts will direct the payment of interest according to the law of the country in which the contract was made; and thus even as much as 12 per cent. has been allowed, on the ground that interest of money depends on local circumstances, and the refusal to enforce such contracts would put a stop to foreign trade. By statutes 14 Geo. III. c. 79, and 2 Geo. IV. c. 51, all *bonâ fide* mortgages and securities on estates or property in Ireland, or the plantations, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent., were declared legal, though executed in Great Britain; and now under the 3 Geo. IV. c. 47, securities made in Great Britain on estates in Ireland or the colonies, with interest not exceeding the rate of interest payable by the law of the country where the estate is situate, are also declared legal and valid.

To constitute the offence of usury, it is not necessary that money should be actually advanced, but any contrivance or pretence whatever to gain more than legal interest, where it is the intent of the parties to contract for a loan, will be usury. But the question of usury, or whether the contract is a colour and pretence for an usurious loan, or is a fair and honest transaction, must,

USURY.
—
UTEN-
SIL.

under all the circumstances, be determined by a jury. To make usury, there must be either a direct loan, and a taking of more than legal interest for the forbearance of payment; or there must be some device for the purpose of concealing or evading the appearance of a loan and forbearance, where in fact it was such. Loans, however, upon contingencies, are not usurious on account of the risk incurred. Thus, the grant of an annuity for lives, exceeding the rate allowed for interest, in consideration of a certain sum of money, is not within the statutes against usury, for the lives may not continue so long as that the lender may receive back the whole of his money and lawful interest. So of an annuity on condition, the condition may be broken, and the principal money be not repaid. The loan of money produced by the sale of stock, or valued with reference to the price of stock at the time of the loan, on an agreement that the borrower shall, at a certain day, replace, or purchase, stock to the amount of the stock sold, or purchaseable at the time of the loan, with such interest in the mean time as the stock itself might have produced, is not usurious; not even if there is a condition in the alternative to repay the money on a subsequent day; unless the transaction be colourable, and a mere device to obtain more than the legal interest.

As usury, with some few exceptions, avoids every security into which it enters, it follows that none such can be enforced at law; and advantage may be taken of such securities, by pleading the statute in bar to actions brought on them to recover the sum secured. But though the securities are void, the debt is not destroyed, if it were originally good and lawful. Thus if an usurious security be given for a legal subsisting debt, although the security is void, the debt is not extinguished. Besides the remedy against usury at law, there is a relief in equity, but there the relief differs from that at law. In equity, it is a maxim that he who would have equity must do equity, and the court therefore will only grant relief upon the terms of the party seeking its aid consenting to pay what is really due.

We have seen that, under the statute of Queen Anne, the penalties for usury are heavy. It has been doubted whether, since that Act, usury is an offence at common law, though the better opinion seems to be that it is, and that an indictment will still lie. But as the informer, under the Act, reaps so large a profit by the penalty, there is no modern instance of an indictment for this offence. *Plowden on Usury; Comyn on Usury; Blackstone's Commentaries.*

UTANIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by G. Don, from *Tjankuda-Utan*, the vernacular name of the plant in Java. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Cyrtandraceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, with imbricate, persistent segments; corolla funnel-shaped, with a five-lobed, nearly equal limb; stamens five, exserted; anthers incumbent, bifid at the base; style erect; stigma capitate; fruit baccate, olive-formed; lobes of fleshy dissepiment revolute, seminiferous; seeds naked.

Only a single species of *Utania* is known, *U. morindæfolia*, a native of Java: it is a branched shrub, with rather large, oval, quite entire, glabrous, undulated leaves. The panicles of flowers are terminal and drooping, and the pedicels are subcorymbose; the plant is the same as *Kuhlia morindæfolia* of Blume.

UTENSIL, Fr. *utensil*; Sp. *utensilios*; Lat. *utensilia* (*ab utendo*).

Any article necessary for *use*.

They bete out the heddes and let the wyne ronne in the stretes, and al formys, stolys, and other *utensilis* in the howse by theym foundyn, all to brake in peces.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 414. *Philip IV. Anno 20*

But if he can go beyond this limit, then it can have no natural limit, but may extend to sumptuousness, to ornaments of churches, to rich *utensils*, to splendor, to majesty; for all that is decent enough, and in some circumstances very fit.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. iv. fol. 597.

The inhabitants of Egypt doe use the root in stead of wood, not for fewell onely, but also to make thereof sundrie vessels and *utensils* in an house.

Holland. Plinie, book xiii. c. xi.

Multitudes [were] employing themselves upon ingenious handicrafts with the souls of departed *utensils*, for that is the name which in the Indian language they give their tools when they are burnt or broken.

Spectator, No. 56.

Of all the *utensils* which necessity and ingenuity have concurred to produce among other savage nations, they saw only a basket to carry in the hand, a satchel to hang at the back, and the bladder of some beast to hold water, which the natives drink through a hole that is made near the top for that purpose.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. v. p. 56.

UTERINE, Fr. *uterin*; It. *uterino*; Sp. *uterino*; Lat. *uterinus*, of or pertaining to the womb (*uterus*).

As for women, their inward parts are answerable to mens in all these respects abovesaid; and besides they have by themselves adjoyning close unto the bladder, another little bag or purse; whereupon it is called in Latine *uterus*; and it hath another name beside, to wit, *loci*; which we call the matrice, the mother, or the wombe; and in other creatures it is tearmed *vulva*.

Holland. Plinie, book xi. ch. 37.

Sulphur; in regard whereof, they dry, resolve, mollifie, attract, and are good for *uterine* effects, proceeding from cold and windy humours.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 279. *Somersetshire*.

Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr. John Wilkins, sometime bishop of Chester, was born at Faulsley in Northamptonshire.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon., vol. ii. fol. 1094.

UTILITY, Fr. *utilité*; It. *utilita*; Sp. *utilidad*; Lat. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, that may be used. See *USE*, *USEFULNESS*.

Utilitarian, substantive and adjective, are words in common use.

The *utilities* to knowe the ascencions of sygnes in the right circle is this.

Chaucer. Con. of the Astrolabie, p. 462.

For suche is the beneficial goodness of God, that he whiche gaue vs muche before, doeth in most ample wise augment his giftes, because he right wel perceyneth, that whatsoeuer was geuen, the same is distributed and bestowed to the great *utilitie* of manye.

Udall. Erasmus. Marke, ch. iv. fol. 139.

Where, I say, the attractive pleasure and sweetnesse of speech is not without some fruit, nor void of *utility*, there let us bring in withall the reason of philosophy, and make a good medly of pleasure and profit together.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 16.

Others have contended, that all difference of good and evil, and all obligations of morality, ought to be founded originally upon considerations of publick *utility*.

Clarke. Evidences on Natural and Revealed Religion, p. 225. *Prop. 1.*

In common life we may observe, that the circumstance of *utility* is always appealed to; nor is it supposed that a greater eulogy can be given to any man, than to display his usefulness to the public, and to enumerate the services which he has performed to mankind and to society.

Hume. On the Principles of Morals, part i. sec. 5.

A theory founded on *utility*, therefore, requires that we should cultivate, as excitements to practice, those other habitual dispositions which we know by experience to be generally the source of actions beneficial to ourselves and our fellows; habits of feeling, productive of habits of virtuous conduct, and in their turns strengthened by the re-action of these last.

Sir James Mackintosh. Progress of Ethical Philosophy, sec. 6.

UTEN-
SIL.
—
UTILITY.

UTIS.
—
UTRICU-
LARIA.

UTIS, the octave of a legal term, or of any festival, from A. S. *Eahta*, eight, Skinner; or, he adds in another place, the Fr. *huit*.

Shakspeare is supposed to mean festivity, jollity, according to old usage, without restraint.

This knyght straunger, for the loue of these tydynges y^t he had brought pleasaunt to the duke of Lancastre, and to the erle of Cambridge, he was feasted and dyned with the kyng, and so taried the space of xv. dayes, tyll the *vtas* of saynt George.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*, vol. i. ch. 380, p. 638.

Than this mater was determyned, and to assemble the *vtas* of saint George at Westmynster.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. ch. xcii. p. 278.

I DRAW. Then here will be old *vtis*; it will be an excellent stratagem.

Shakspeare. *Second Part Henry IV.*, act v. sc. 4, fol. 82.

UTLARY, *i. e.* OUTLAWRY, *q. v.*

By the statute the first yeeere of king Henry the fift and fift chapter, it was ordained, that in suites or in actions where processe of *vtlary* lieth, such addition should be to the name of the defendant, to shew his estate, mystery, and place where he dwelleth, and that such writs shall abate, if they haue not such additions, if the defendant do take exception thereat, they shall not abate by the office of the court.

Camden. *Remarks*, p. 154. *Surnaries*.

UTOPIAN, Fr. *utopie*. An imaginary place, or country. Cotgrave. A place of imaginary happiness, (Gr. *ευ*, and *τοπος*.)

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves seeing then
Utopian youth grown old Italian.

Donne. *Letter to Sir Henry Wotton*.

But let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dreame hence of an utopical perfection.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 368. *The Beautie of Vniue of the Church*.

UTRECHT. See NETHERLANDS.

UTRICULARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from *utriculus*, a little bladder, on account of the leaves being furnished with numerous aeriferous vesicles. It belongs to the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Utriculariæ*. Generic character: calyx of two undivided equal sepals; corolla hypogynous, personate, spurred at the base in front, and almost destitute of a tube, upper lip short and bifid; lower one longer, with a prominent palate; stamens two, inserted in the upper lip of the corolla; filaments incurved, antheriferous inside at apex; anthers one-celled, cohering, simple, or didymously constricted, dehiscing lengthwise; ovarium one-celled, with a basilar, globose placenta; style short, thick; stigma bilabiate, the upper lip very short and obsolete, the lower lip lamelliform, and dilated; capsule globose, one-celled, at length opening irregularly; seeds numerous, free, on a basilar, globose placenta, each with a basilar umbilicus.

This genus consists of a few species; they are either aquatic, floating, or creeping marsh plants, natives of Europe, North America, and New Holland. The radical or submersed leaves of the aquatic species are multifid, and furnished with numerous aeriferous vesicles, hence the English generic name, Bladderwort. The marsh or creeping species have the radical leaves crowded and undivided, with sometimes a few radical vesicles. The scapes are naked, or furnished with a few scales, or vesicle-formed leaves; the flowers are usually yellow, and disposed in spikes or racemes, sel-

dom solitary. Three species are natives of ditches and pools in Britain, viz. *U. vulgaris*, *intermedia*, and *minor*.

U'TTER, *adj.*

U'TTER, *v.*

U'TTERANCE,

U'TTERER,

U'TTERING, *n.*

U'TTERLESS,

U'TTERLY,

U'TTERMOST,

U'TMOST.

beyond which nothing is; unlimited, unrestricted, unqualified.

To utter; to put out, to expel, to eject; to put or send forth, to vent, to emit: to expose (*e. g.* for sale) to produce publicly—met. to speak, to tell, to pronounce, to proclaim, to publish.

For he *vtterliche* leueth the kepyng of hem, and neuer, but whenne he bereth haukes, ne vseth he gloues.

R. Gloucester, p. 482.

But the sones of the rewme schal be cast out into *utmer* derknessis, there schal be weepyng and grynstynge of teeth.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. viii.

And the children of the kyngedome shal be caste oute into *vtter* darcknes; there shal be wepyng and gnasshyng of teth.

Bible, Anno 1551.

With danger *uttren* we all our chaffare.

Chaucer. *Wif of Bathes Prologue*, ver. 6104.

Among al this, after his wicked usage,
This markis yet his wif to tempten more
To the *vttereste* prefe of hire corage.

Id. *Clerkes Tale*, ver. 8664.

And whan they herden the sentence

Of his malice, and the manace,

Anone to fore his owne face

Thei haue him *vtterly* refused.

Gower. *Conf. Am.*, book vii. fol. 166.

Also this yere was an acte of Parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle sise, after the purification of our ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde m. d. xliii. that no man shall bargain, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other sise, to be *vttered* or solde, vpon pain of forfeiture.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 705. Anno 1543.

Yet did he hide within him a secret power of the nature of the godhed, which than and neuer afore *vttered* it self, wha the graine of his bodi was bruised on the crosse, and was in death (as it wer) buried within ye ground.

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. xvii. fol. 338.

And he straitly charged them that they should not utter him.

Bible, 1549. *Mark*, ch. iii.

Folowyng the wyl and pleasure of Jesus Chryste, whose worke I labour in to the *vtterest* of my power, that by the auauuncyng of the glorie of his ghospell among you, whiche are gentiles, I maye vnto hym offer a pure sacrifice.

Udall. *Erasmus. Romaines*, ch. xv. fol. 42.

Longe it were to shewe vnto you the circumstance of the *vtterans* of ye vnkynnesse of his ii. daughters and of ye wordes of comforte gyuen to hym by Aganippus and Cordeilla.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. xv.

And thāne they wolde haue fought with axes, but the erle wolde nat suffre theym, and sayde he wolde nat se them fight at *vttraunce*, sayeng, they had done ynough.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 373, p. 616.

And whan he sawe his maister almost at *vttraunce*, he was sorie.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. ch. xxiv. p. 62.

For the lawe is not authour of synne, but the *vtterer* and apeacher therof.

Udall. *Romaines*, ch. vii. fol. 17.

But peas was to theym *vtterly* denied, except they wolde submytte theym hooly to the correccion of the pope.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, fol. 370. *Lowys 9.* Anno 3.

Anone with all ordinaunce and shot that they myght make, they dyd ye *vttermost* of theyr poures to let ye perftyng of this brydge and passage of the Cristen host.

Id. *Ib.*, p. 373. *Lowys 10.* Anno 22.

UTRICU-
LARIA.

—
UTTER.

UTTER.

Than kyng Rycharde [I.] callynge to mynde, that the *uttermoste* daye of the trewys, taken atwene hym and the Frenshe kyng, approached, made hym redy and sayled into Normandy.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 307. Anno 1198.

The verie *utter* part of saint Adelmes point, is five miles from Sandwich.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 99. Description of Britain, ch. xii.

The name of faith being properly and strictly taken, it must needs haue reference vnto some *uttered* word, as the object of belief: neuertheless sith the ground of credit is the credibilitie of things credited; and things are made credible, eyther by the knowne condition and qualitie of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they haue in themselves; hereupon it riseth that whatsoever wee are perswaded of, the same we are said generally to beleue.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book ii. sec. iv. fol. 58.

Yet if by chance, in *uttring* things abstruse,
Thou need new terms, thou mayst, without excuse,
Feign words unheard of to the well truss'd race
Of the Cethegi.

Ben Jonson. Horace. Of the Art of Poetry.

Such flights also haue the alewiues for the *utterance* of this drinke, that they will mix it with rosen and salt.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 286. Description of England, book ii. ch. vi.

There be also certaine flaming torches shining out in the skie, houbet, never seen but when they fall. Such a one was that, which at the time that Germanicus Cæsar exhibited a shew of sword-fencers at *utterance*, ran at noonetide in the sight of all the people.

Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. xxvi.

Nor to be obtained by the invocation of dame memory and her siren daughters, but by devout prayer to that eternal Spirit, who can enrich with all *utterance* and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim, with the hallow'd fire of his altar, to touch and purify the lips of whom he pleases.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 61. Reason of Ch. Go. book ii.

Utters of secrets he from thence debar,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9. st. 25.

O heaven! that any thing in the likeness of man should suffer these rack'd extremities, for the *uttering* of his sophisticate good parts.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act i. sc. 1.

That woman whose honour is not appeach'd is less injur'd by a silent dismissal, being otherwise not illiberally dealt with, than to endure a clamouring debate of *utterless* things, in a business of that civil secrecy and difficult discerning, or not to be overmuch question'd by nearest friends.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 210. Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce, book ii. ch. xxi.

Howbeit those had forsaken his father, and taken part with him against his said father, he seemed now so much to mislike, that he remoued them *utertie* from his presence.

Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 203. Chronicles of England. Richard I. Anno 1189.

That which is of God wee defend, to the *uttermoste* of that habilitie which he hath giuen: that which is otherwise, let it wither euen in the root from whence it hath sprung.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book ii. sec. 1, fol. 54.

Why doe wretched men so much desire
To draw their dayes vnto the *utmost* date,
And doe not rather wish them soone expire,
Knowing the misery of their estate.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 3. st. 1.

Inflam'd with these words, they all vow thir *utmost*, with such undaunted resolution as amaz'd the Roman general; but the souldier less waighing, because less knowing, clamour'd to be led on against any danger.

Milton. History of Britain, book ii. p. 69.

They are naturally mischievous to their power; and if they speak not maliciously, or sharply of witty men, 'tis only because God has not bestow'd on them the gift of *utterance*.

Dryden. Aurenge-Zebe. Epistle Dedicatory.

Achilles, plunging in that part his spear,
Impell'd it through the yielding flesh beyond;
The ashen beam his pou'r of *utfrance* left
Still unimpair'd, but in the dust he fell.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xxii. v. 378.

They brandished their weapons, and seemed resolved to defend their coast to the *uttermost*, though they were but two, and we forty.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. i. p. 75.

Lo! the night is long—
A night of *utmost* length; nor yet the hour
Invites to sleep.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xi. v. 452.

Then, on the *utmost* headland of the coast
We timber fell'd, and sorrowing o'er the dead,
Water'd his fun'ral rites with many tears.

Id. Ib. book xii. v. 12.

UVARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from *uva*, a cluster of grapes, on account of the resemblance in the clusters of the fruit. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Polygynia*. and the natural family of *Anonaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of three ovate-cordate sepals which are connected at the base; corolla of six oval petals, of which the three outer ones are smallest; anthers indefinite, covering the hemispherical receptacle; ovaries numerous, generally villous; carpels numerous, baccate, fleshy, usually globose, many-celled and many-seeded; seeds disposed in two rows in each cell.

Composed of tropical trees and shrubs with erect or sarmentose branches; the leaves are entire; the peduncles are axillary, solitary, or by twos and threes, opposite the leaves or lateral, bearing one to four flowers, jointed in the middle, and usually furnished with bracteas. The fruit of several of the species are edible.

UVEDALIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by R. Brown, to — Uvedale, LL.D., who had a fine botanic garden at Enfield, where he cultivated many exotic plants in the time of Plukenet and Petiver. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Scrophularineæ*. Generic character: calyx prismatic, five-toothed; corolla ringent; upper lip two-lobed, lower lip trifid, having the middle segment unlike the lateral ones, bigibbous at the base; stamens four, didynamous; lobes of anthers divaricate; stigma flattened; capsule inclosed, two-celled, four-valved; the dissepiment formed from the inflexed margins of the valves, and inserted in the central placenta.

Only a single species of this genus is yet known, *U. linearis*; it is an herb with opposite leaves, one-flowered, axillary, and terminal, bractless peduncles, and blue corollas; the plant is a native of the tropical parts of New Holland, and is nearly allied to *Mimulus*.

UVEOUS, Fr. *uvé*; It. *uvea*. Cotgrave calls it the grapie membrane, (Lat. *uvea*, a grape) teamed so because it resembles the skin of a black grape.

The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye hath a muscous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil or sight of the eye.

Ray. On the Creation, part ii. p. 291.

UVULARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from the plants having been formerly used in the cure of diseases of the uvula. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, deciduous, of six subunguiculate segments, each of which is furnished with a nectariferous chink at its base; the segments connive into the form of a bell; stamens six, hypogynous; anthers bursting outwardly; ovarium nearly globose; ovula numerous, two rows in

UVULA- each cell; style central, simple; stigmas three, revo-
RIA. lute; capsule three-celled, three-valved; valves septi-
ferous in the middle; seeds few, subglobose, with a
fleshy umbilicus.

VACANT POSSESSION. This genus consists of six or seven known species; they are herbs with fleshy roots, natives of North America and the mountainous parts of India; the stems are simple or branched; the leaves are broadish, nerved, stem-clasping or sessile; the peduncles are axillary, solitary, and one-flowered, each furnished with a bractea in the middle; the flowers are drooping, and generally yellow in colour.

U'XORIOUS, } Lat. *uxorius*, of or pertaining to
U'XORIOUSLY, } a wife (*uxor*). Usually denoting,—
U'XORIOUSNESS. } Too fond of a wife, too yielding,
conceding, and complying to a wife.

But he's an ass that will be so *uxurious* to tie his affections to one circle.
Ben Jonson. Silent Woman, act iv. sc. 1.

Trust nothing that the boy lets fall,
My lords, he hath plots upon you all.
A pensioner unto your wives,
To keep you in *uxorious* gyves.

Id. Time Vindicated.

What if I had writ as your friend the author of the aforesaid Mime, *Mundus alter et idem*, to have been ravish'd like some young Cephalus or Hylas, by a troop of camping housewives in

Viraginea, and that he was there forced to swear himself an *uxurious* varlet.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 109. *An Apology for Smectymnus*.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd,
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck, and put it in the yoke,
But for no mercy from thy woman look.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6. v. 292.

To say nothing of the carnality and *uxuriousness* of the Jews.
More. Mysteries of Godliness, p. 100. Anno 1660.

UZERCHE, a small town in the department of the Corrèze in France, upon a very steep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Vézère. It is the chief of an arrondissement, seven leagues North-West of Tulle; and is well built, containing 2,710 inhabitants.

UZES, a very ancient town of the department of the Gard, in France, and a place of great antiquity. It contains 5,620 inhabitants, and is the chief place of an arrondissement reckoning 98 communes. The town stands among mountains on the little river Cluzan, and the hill side on which it is built is the source of the springs which formerly supplied the city of Nismes, by the celebrated Roman aqueduct, called the Pont de Gard. There is near the town a noble park and superb terrace, belonging to the episcopal palace. Its only manufactures of note are silk and bonnets.

UXO-
RIOUS.
—
VACATE.

V.

V is framed (says Wilkins) by a kind of straining or percolation of the breath through a chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of murmur. F is the correspondent mute. See F, B, P.

VACANT POSSESSION, in Law, is where a tenant has entirely abandoned the premises which he held, for if he still retains the virtual possession of them, though he has ceased to occupy, the possession cannot be treated as vacant, but the landlord must proceed by ejectment in the ordinary way. If a tenant locks up the house, and leaves it empty, that has been determined by the courts to be a vacant possession, and the landlord entitled to treat it as such. But where there is anything, however trifling, left on the premises, the landlord cannot proceed as in the case of vacant possession. The mode of proceeding in ejectment on a vacant possession is pointed out in the books of practice. See Adam's *Ejectment*; Tidd's *Practice*; but many difficulties are surmounted by the statutes 11th Geo. II. c. 19, and 57 Geo. III. c. 52, by the former of which it is enacted that if any tenant holding tenements at rack-rent, or where the rent reserved is three-fourths of the yearly value of the premises, who shall be in arrear one year's rent, shall desert the same, or leave them uncultivated, or unoccupied, so as no sufficient distress can be had, two justices (having no interest in the premises) may go upon and view the same, and affix on the most notorious part, notice in writing what day, at the distance of fourteen days at the least, they will return to take a second view; and if on such second view, the tenant, or some person on his behalf, shall not appear and pay the arrears, and there shall not be a sufficient distress on the premises, the justices may put the landlord in possession. By the second named

VOL. XXVIII.

statute, this remedy is extended to cases where half year's rent is in arrears.

VACA'TE, v. } Fr. *vaquer*, vacant; It. *vacare*,
VACA'TION, } vacante; Sp. *vacar*, vacante; Lat.
VA'CANT, } vacare, to clear or free from.
VA'CANCY, }
VACU'ITY, } To clear or free from, to empty,
VA'CUIST, } or cause to be empty or void; to
VA'CUOUS, } void, to annul or annihilate; to
VA'CUOUSNESS. } leave or quit the occupation or
possession; and Vacant, met.—
Free or clear; empty, unoccupied, unemployed.

Vacuous is equivalent to vacant: but is not in common use.

& per Steuen þe kȳng bifor þe clergie suore,
þat if a biſshopricke vacant wer þe se,
þe kȳng, no non of his, suld chalange þat of fe.

R. Brunne, p. 110.

For ye shall vnderstāde that, at those dayes, they [plees] were kepte in diuerse placys of Englande, whyche nowe been holden at Westmynster, and iudgys ordeyned to kepe a cyrcuyte as nowe they kepe the syzys in the tyme of *vacacyon*.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 344. Anno 1258.

He dooeth not onely thynke this in his minde, I wil haue a toure: but before he caste any foundation, he wil with good laisure at a vacaunt time sitte down and caste his peneworthes in his minde, what charges will bee requisite for the finishing of such a toure.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke xiv. fol. 325.

The pope had accursed the English people, because they suffred the bishops sees to be vacant so long a time.

Holinshed. Chronicles, v. i. p. 683. *The Hist. of Eng.* v. vi. c. xviii.

An industrious husbandman, tradesman, scholar, will never want business for occasional *vacancies*, and *horæ subcisiuæ*.

Hale. Contem. Of the Redemption of Time.

— And for three months before,
No intrim, not a minutes *vacancie*,
Both day and night did we keepe companie.

Shakspeare. Twelfth Night, fol. 273, act v. sc. 1.

6 M

VACATE.

VACCA-
RIA.

And Anthony
Enthron'd i th' market-place, did sit alone,
Whisling to th' ayre: which but for *vacancie*.
Had gone to gaze on Cleopatra too,
And made a gap in nature.
Shakspeare. Anthony and Cleopatra, fol. 347, act i. sc. 2.

Men if wee view them in their spring, are at the first
without vnderstanding or knowledge at all. Neuerthelesse from
this viter *vacuitie* they grow by degrees, till they come at length
to be euen as the angels them selues are.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 6, fol. 12.

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I send along,—ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds be heav'n and earth,
Boundless the deep, because I am who fill
Infinitude, not *vacuous* the space.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii.

For nothing nauseateth the minde so soon, as an emptiness of
thoughts, bespoken and fitted for her entertainment, since in their
vacuousness, the winds and vapours of tediousness and displicence
rise and fume out of our imagination into our spirits.

Mountague. Dev. Essays, part i. Treat. ix. sec. 5, p. 352.

Here there was a *vacant* seat prepared for the commodore, in
which he was placed on his arrival.

Anson. Voyages, book iii. ch. x. fol. 536.

Were men as intent upon this, as they are on things of lower
concernment, there are none so enslav'd to the necessities of life,
who might not find many *vacancies* that might be husbanded to
this advantage of their knowledge.

Locke. Works, v. i. fol. 336. *On Hum. Und.* b. iv. c. xx. s. 3.

But experience shews on the contrary; that the resistance of all
fluids is not equal, there being large spaces in which no sensible
resistance at all is made to the swiftest and most lasting motion
of the solidest bodies. Therefore all space is not filled with
matter; but, of necessary consequence, there must be a *vacuum*.

Clarke. On the Attributes, prop. 3.

For if, notwithstanding the absence of the air, it should appear
by the effects, that a stream of other matter capable to set visible
bodies a moving, should issue out at the pipe of the compressed
bellows, it would also appear that there may be [a much subtler
body than common air, and as yet unobserved by the *vacuists*.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. fol. 251. *The Spring of the Air*.

Meanwhile Opinion gilds with varying rays
Those painted clouds that beautify our days;
Each want of happiness by Hope supply'd,
And each *vacuity* of Sense by Pride.

Pope. Essay on Man, Epis. ii. v. 283.

These superfluous parts (which might be spared, without pre-
judice to the movement of the watch,) even if we were completely
assured that they were such, would not *vacate* the reasoning
which we had instituted concerning other parts.

Paley. Natural Theology, c. i. p. 9.

He landed them in safety, and conducted them to their com-
panions, among whom he remarked the same *vacant* indifference,
as in those who had been on board.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. ch. iii. p. 47.

However pleased people may appear, they commonly retire
from the company in which these [noise and laughter] have formed
the only entertainment with an unsatisfied and uneasy *vacuity*,
and sometimes with disgust and disagreeable reflection.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 29. *Essay 133. On Buffoon. in Conversation.*

VACCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Medikus,
from *Vaccarius*, a cow-herd. The plant is said to be sought
after by cow-herds, because it was believed to excite the
lacteal secretions in cows. It belongs to the class *Decan-*
dria, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Caryophyl-*
leæ. Generic character: calyx bractless, ovate-pyramidal,
pentagonal, five-toothed, large in the fructiferous state,
and five-winged; petals five, obovate, denticulated, naked,
with narrow claws, inserted on a thick, short, hypogynous
carphophore; stamens ten, inserted with the petals;
ovarium two or three-celled at bottom, and one-celled at
top, the cells incompletely two-celled; ovula numerous;
styles two, rarely three, stigmatose inside; capsule ovate,

crustaceous, ending in four or six teeth at apex; seeds **VACCA-**
globose, granulate, with a ventral umbilicus; embryo **RIA.**
annular.

A genus separated from *Saponaria*, and consists of a
single known species, the *Saponaria vaccaria* of Linnæus. **VACHEL-**
It is a glabrous, annual herb; the leaves are opposite, **LIA.**
oblong and connate at the base. The stem is divided
into an ample corymbiferous cyme, and the flowers are
rose-colour.

VACCI'NE, v. } These words are of very modern
VA'CCINATE, } formation: from the inoculation of
VACCINA'TION. } human beings with the *variolaë*
vaccinæ, or cow-pox: a disease discovered in some of
the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire. Dr. Jenner's *Inquiry* was first published in 1798.

VACCINIUM, in *Botany*, so called by Linnæus; it
is an ancient Latin name, whether of a berry or a
flower has always been a dispute among critics, as well
as the etymology of the word. It belongs to the class
Octo-Decandria, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family
of *Ericaceæ-Vacciniæ*. Generic character: calyx four
or five-toothed; corolla urceolate or campanulate,
more or less deeply four or five-cleft, with a reflexed
limb; stamens eight or ten, hypogynous; anthers
two-horned, dehiscing at the summits, and some-
times furnished on the back with two spreading spurs
or bristles; style longer than the stamens; stigma ob-
tuse; berry globose, depressed at top, many-seeded.

The species of *Vaccinium* are mostly confined to
Europe and North America, but are peculiarly abundant
in the latter country: they are shrubby, gemmaceous,
evergreen, or deciduous plants; the bud scales are
generally persistent at the bases of the small branches.
The leaves are alternate, membranous, often full of
resinous dots; the flowers are pedicellate, either soli-
tary, or in racemes or tufts, drooping, inodorous, gene-
rally very elegant, and tinted with various shades of
red or pink, never blue, and scarcely ever yellowish.
The berries are black, purple, bluish, or red, generally
eatable, though not always pleasant nor wholesome in a
crude state. The Whortleberry, Bilberry, or Bleaberry,
is the *Vaccinium myrtillus*; the Great Bilberry is *Vacci-*
nium uliginosum, and the Cowberry is *Vaccinium vitis*
Ideæ, all natives of Britain.

VACHELLIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Wright and Arnott to the Rev. H. G. H. Vachell, who
has lately made the botany of China better known to
Europeans, by means of specimens. It belongs to the
class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*; and the natural family
of *Leguminosæ-Mimoseæ*; flower polygamous; calyx
five-toothed, corolla inserted in the bottom of the calyx,
gamopetalous, tubular, five-cleft; the segments valvate
in æstivation; stamens numerous, inserted with the
petals; filaments filiform, free; anthers subglobose, two-
celled; ovarium sessile; style filiform; stigma obtuse;
legume cylindrical, turgid, filled with pulp, scarcely
dehiscent; seeds in two rows.

A genus separated from *Acacia*, and consists of a
solitary species, *V. Farnesiana*, the *Acacia Farnesiana*.
It is a small tree, armed with stipular spines, a native of
India; the leaves are alternate, bipinnate, with four or
eight pairs of pinnæ, having a gland on the petiole
below the lower pair; the leaflets are numerous,
linear, and smoothish, but the petioles and peduncles are
pubescent; the flowers are in axillary, pedunculate,
nearly globose heads, and rise either by twos or threes.

VACIL-
LATE.

VA'CILLATE, v. }

Fr. *vaciller*; It. *vacillare*;

VACILLA'TION.

} Sp. *vacilar*; Lat. *vacillare*.

VADIUM.

To wag or waggle, (q. v.)

To wag, to waver; to move to and from; to have an unsteady or inconstant motion or action; to be unsteady, or inconstant.

I knew a man, saith he, that after much temptation concerning one of the articles of belief, was suddenly brought into so great light of truth and certainty, that there was left no remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*, but much clearness and serenity, by the command of him that overrules the waves, &c.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 572. *The Peace-Maker*, sec. 15.

The ministry of the muscles [is] to answer all the motions of the legs and thighs, and at the same time to keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation* thereof.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book v. ch. ii.

But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent (and the number of those we have seen infinitely exceeds the number of the other), it is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another, with a corresponding change in the inclination of its poles.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xxii. p. 333.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body, and seem to assist in restoring its balance.

Id. *Ib.* ch. xi. p. 179.

VADE, v. Lat. *vad-ere*; Gr. *εαδ-ειν*; to go; to pass; to escape; to vanish; (to evade, q. v.)

As who would saie, that when he departed, the onelie shield, defense and comfort of the commonwealth was *vaded* and gone.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 848. *Rich. III.* Anno 1399.

Like sunny beames,
That in a cloud their light did long time stay,
Their vapour *vaded*, shew their golden gleames,
And through the present ayre shoot forth their azure streames.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 9. st. 20.

How-euer gay their blossome or their blade
Doe flourish now, they into dust shall *vade*.

Id. *Ib.* book v. can. 2. st. 40.

Then, with me, Willie, ay sing care away.
It's wood to be fore-pind with wastefull carke
In many a noyfull stoure of willing bale
For *vading* toyes.

Browne. *Eclogue*. Willie Wernock.

VADIUM, in *Law*, is a gage or pledge. Estates are sometimes held in gage or pledge, and they are of two kinds, *vivum vadium*, or living pledge; and *mortuum vadium*, dead pledge, or mortgage. *Vivum vadium*, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum of another and grants him an estate to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. This is an estate conditioned to be void as soon as such sum is raised, and is now called a Welch mortgage. In this case the land or pledge is said to be living: it subsists, and survives the debt; and immediately on the discharge of that, results back to the borrower. *Mortuum vadium*, dead pledge or mortgage, on the other hand, is where a man borrows of another a sum, and grants him an estate, with a condition, that if the borrower, called the mortgagor, shall repay to the lender or mortgagee, the sum on a certain day mentioned in the deed, that then the mortgagor may re-enter on the estate, or that the mortgagee shall reconvey the same; or if the grant were for a term of years, that the term should cease. In this case, if the money is not paid on the day specified, the land put in pledge is, by law, dead and gone from the borrower or mortgagor, and the mortgagee or lender has no longer a conditional, but an absolute estate. But so long as the estate continues conditional, that is, between the time of lending the money, and the time allotted for payment, the mortgagee or lender is called

tenant in mortgage. See, for further information on VADIUM. this head, MORTGAGE.

VA'GABOND, adj. }

Fr. *vagabond*, *vagabonder*;

VA'GABOND, n. }

It. *vagabondo*, *vagabondare*;

Sp. *vagabundo*; low Lat. *vagabundus*, *qui non habet domicilium, sed hodie hic, et cras alibi*. Ducange.

A wanderer; a vagrant, q. v.

But how so it was vnto men of honeste, to *vaconbondys* and other that lokyd for pylfry and ryfflynge, it was a great occasyon and styrynge.

Fabyan. *Chron.* p. 630. Anno 1456.

Dubtles—the author of this libell—was some *vagabond* huckster or pedler.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 586. *The true State of Island*.

The third [sort] consisteth of thyrftlesse poore, as the riotour that hath consumed all, the *vagabond* that will abide no where, but runneth vp and downe from place to place (as it were seeking worke and finding none), and finallie the roge and strumpet.

Holinshed. *Chron.* vol. i. p. 307. *The Description of England*, book ii. chap. x.

To Heav'n thir prayers

Flew up, nor misd the way, by envious windes ;

Blown *vagabond* or frustrate: in they passd

Dimentionless through heav'nly dores.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xi. v.

In the time of Frezier and Shelvoche, this place served only as a retreat to *vagabonds* and outlaws, who fled thither from all parts of Brazil.

Anson. *Voyages*, book i. ch. v. p. 62.

Of late (for reasons which shall be hereafter mentioned) these honest *vagabonds* have been obliged to receive amongst them a new colony, and to submit to new laws and new forms of government.

Id. *Ib.* p. 63.

Why—what a brainsick *vagabond* art thou !

Who neither to the smithy wilt, for sleep,

Nor to the public portico repair.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xviii. v. 392.

VAGABOND, *vagabundus*, in *Law*, one that wanders about, and has no certain dwelling; an idle fellow. See VAGRANTS.

VAGA'RY, n. }

Fr. *vaguer*, to *vagary*; to wander,

VA'GRANT, adj. }

to roam; Cotgrave: It. *vagare*;

VA'GRANT, n. }

Sp. *vagar*; Lat. *vagare*, to wander.

See EVAGATION. Vagrant is—A wanderer, a roamer. See the Quotation from Blackstone. A *vagary*—

A wandering or roaming; applied met. to a quick motion or flitting to and fro; a caprice, a whim, a freak.

The first taken from the verie name itselfe, for that the worde Turk signifieth a shepherd or one that followeth a *vagrant* and wilde kinde of life.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 490. *The Borderers vpon Russia*.

The Irish enimie spieng that the citizens were accustomed to fetch such od *vagaries*, especiallie on the holie daies.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 24. *The Description of Ireland*, c. iii.

Doct. That intemperate surfet of her eye, hath distemper'd the Other senses, that may return and settle again to Execute their preordained faculties, but they are Now in a most extravagant *vagary*.

Beaumont & Fletcher. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act iv. sc. 3.

Shall wee, that did not in the warre adhere

To Pompey, now prouoke the conqueror?

Vagrant through all the world, hopelesse of all

He seekes with what lands ruine hee may fall.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book viii.

As for me, if I sit down in my great chair and begin to ponder, the *vagaries* of a child are not more ridiculous than the circumstances which are heaped up in my memory; fine gowns, country-dances, &c.

Spectator, No. 260.

To be banished from one's native soil, secluded from all comforts of friendly acquaintance, divested irrevocably of great estate and dignity; becoming a *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange countrey, every man would be apt to deem a wretched condition.

Barrow. *Sermon xv.* vol. iii. p. 231.

VAGARY. Nature delighteth in ease, in quiet, in liberty; therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good.

**VAGI-
NALIS.**

Barrow. Sermons, vol. iii. sec. iv. p. 382.

From my heart I pity the condition of a respectable servant of the publick, like this war minister, obliged in his old age to pledge their assembly in their civick cups, and to enter with a hoary head into all the fantastick *vagaries* of these juvenile politicians.

Burke. Works, vol. v. p. 384. *Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

The civil law expelled all sturdy *vagrants* from the city: and, in our own law, all idle persons or vagabonds, whom our ancient statutes describe to be "such as wake on the night, and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns, and ale-houses, and routs about; and no man wot from whence they come, nor whither they go."

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. chap. xiii.

He shall by office prosecute them for the offences of idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, gaming, or *vagrancy* in the Supreme Court.

Burke. Works, vol. ix. p. 315. *Sketch of the Negro Code.*

VAGIENT, Fr. *vagir*, to cry like a child; Cotgrave. Sp. *vagir*; Lat. *vagire*.

—The cradle of the Cretan Jove

And guardians of his *vagient* infancy.

More. Song of the Soul (1647), book iii. c. iv. st. 42.

VAGINALIS, from the Latin *vagina*, a sheath, Lath; *Sheathbill*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak strong, thick, hard, conically convex, compressed, and curved towards the tip; the upper mandible half covered from its base with a longitudinally folded and movable horny sheath, projecting a little beyond the anterior edge of which, in the middle, are the nostrils; lower mandible smooth, and forming an open angle: wings of moderate length, the second quill-feather longest, and the bend of the wing tuberculated: legs of moderate length; only a small part of the tibiae naked; toes edged with a rudimentary membrane; the middle and outer one half-webbed, the inner connected only at the base.

The proper place for this remarkable genus appears to be disputed by naturalists. Latham places it among his order of *Water-Birds with cloven feet*, immediately after the *Gallinules*. Cuvier also puts it among his *Waders*, following the *Gallinules*, but not in the same family, noting it as one of "three genera (*Vaginalis*, *Glareola*, and *Phænicopterus*) which it is difficult to associate with others, and that they must be considered as forming little individual families." Temminck places it as the second genus in his *Web-footed order*; whilst, on the other hand, Swainson, differing entirely from the authors above quoted, holds it to belong to the *Rasorial Order*, and inserts it at the end of the family *Columbidæ*. Oken also includes it in his *Rasorial Order*, but places it with *Glareola* and *Palamedea* in his tribe *Marsh-hens*.

V. Alba. Lath. *White Sheathbill*. From fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and about the size of a large pigeon; base of the beak black, space between the beak and eyes, and around the latter, covered with white or pale orange warty excrescences, but one above the eye brown or black; irides dull leaden: entire plumage white, tubercle on the bend of the wing blunt and blackish, legs reddish, claws black. This remarkable bird was first discovered at New Zealand by Forster, who gave it the name *Chionis*: it has since been found at Kerguelen and Staaten Land, and more recently on the Falkland Islands, subject to some trifling variation as regards the colour of the beak and legs, perhaps dependent on age. Forster says they frequent the sea-shores in flocks, feeding on shell-fish and carrion;

but those observed by Lesson at Falkland Isles sat almost always singly on the rocks, or only in small parties, were very shy, and flew heavily.

See Forster, *Voyage*; Latham, *General History of Birds*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.

VAGINICOLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Vibratile Polyps*.

Generic character. Body inclosed in a transparent, unattached sheath, very small, ovate or oblong, ciliated in front, and furnished with a tail behind.

The type of this genus of Lamarck's is *Trichoda Inquilina* of Müller, and they live in the sea. Milne Edwards observes that their organization is very different from that of the other animalcules belonging to Lamarck's *Vibratile Polyps*, and considers that they ought to be placed among the Polygastric Infusories, as they are furnished with a curved intestine encircled with stomachic vesicles, and furnished with a distinct mouth and vent, although these are closely approximated.

VAGINIPENNOUS, Fr. *vagine*; It. *vagina*; Lat. *vagina*, a sheath, and *penna*, a feather.

Having the feathers or wings covered with a sheath or case.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects, some with four, as all farinaceous or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies, and moths: all *vaginipennous* or sheath-winged insects, as beetles, and dorrs.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. chap. xv. p. 176.

VAGRANTS, *vagrantes*, in *Law*, the same as vagabonds. By many early statutes, severe and brutal punishments were inflicted upon persons in a state of vagrancy. By that of 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, a vagrant, after being whipped, was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or where he had last dwelt before the punishment, for the space of three years, and there labour as a true man ought to do; and by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25, for a second offence, to the whipping was added the cutting off of the gristle of the right ear, and for a third offence, death. After the dissolution of the monasteries, when those who had sought and received relief from such institutions could no longer gain it, the statutory enactments seem to have exercised the ingenuity of our statesmen. The penalty of death was too abhorrent even for those times, for a second act of vagrancy the secondary punishment was therefore refined upon. A vagabond, by statute 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, was to be marked with a hot iron on the breast with the letter V, and to be a slave for two years to the person who took him. He was to be kept on bread and water, or small drink; and made to work by beating, chaining or otherwise, at any work however vile. If he absented himself for fourteen days, he was to be marked on the forehead or cheek with the letter S, and adjudged a slave to his master for ever; and if he ran away a second time, was declared guilty of felony. Children of the age of five years, and under fourteen, were adjudged to the apprehenders until twenty-one, if females; or twenty-four, if males; to be treated as slaves, and if they beat or wounded their masters, or conspired with others to do so, they were to suffer as felons; unless the party injured agreed to take them as slaves for ever. This Act was repealed in the reign of Elizabeth, and the former statute re-enacted, and in the subsequent reigns various provisions were made relating to the offence of vagrancy.

Vagrants, by Act 17 Geo. II. c. 5, were divided into idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds,

VAGI
NALIS

VA-
GRANTS.

VA-
GRANTS.

and incorrigible rogues, and those classes, or offences, the commission of which point out who come within them respectively, are named in the statute. The present Vagrant Act is the 5th Geo. IV. c. 83, by which all provisions theretofore made relative to idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, or other vagrants in England, are repealed. *Idle and disorderly persons* by this Act are those who, being able to work, wilfully refuse to do so, whereby they and their families become chargeable to the parish; returning to, and becoming chargeable to a parish after having been legally removed; petty chapmen and pedlars wandering and trading without legal authority; prostitutes behaving riotously or indecently in the streets, or public places, and beggars in the public streets, and those who procure children to beg; all of whom are punishable by imprisonment for a month with hard labour. *Rogues and vagabonds* are those who, having been convicted of any of the foregoing offences, again commit any of them; fortune-tellers; persons wandering abroad, and sleeping in the open air; exposing indecent prints or pictures in the public streets, (and by statute 1 Vict. c. 38, in any shop or house;) indecent exposure of the person, with intent to insult any female; exposing deformities in the public streets; persons getting charitable subscriptions by fraud; those who run away or leave their families chargeable to the parish; gambling in public places; persons having housebreaking instruments in their possession with felonious intent, or being upon premises with unlawful design; suspected persons, or reputed thieves frequenting canals, or roads, or streets, with intent to commit felony, and persons resisting their apprehension as idle and disorderly persons, and being convicted of being such—all of whom are liable, on conviction, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. *Incorrigible rogues* are those who, convicted of any of the foregoing offences, break out of prison before their term of imprisonment expires; those who, before convicted as rogues and vagabonds, commit offences of the same nature, and persons resisting their apprehension as rogues and vagabonds, and being convicted of being such, all of whom may be committed till the next quarter-sessions, when they may be further imprisoned for a year, and, if not females, may be whipped.

Scotch and Irish vagrants may be removed from England, if they have not gained a settlement there, to Scotland or Ireland, by virtue of the statute 7 Wm. IV. c. 10; and by virtue of the Act 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm. IV. c. 5, those born in Jersey and Guernsey may in like manner be removed, if they have not gained a settlement in this country.

From a parliamentary return printed in 1836, it appears that out of the county rates, the sum expended in England and Wales in the year 1792 on vagrants was £16,807, and in 1832 it amounted to £28,723.

Many interesting particulars relating to the habits of persons who lead a life of vagrancy were collected by commissioners who were appointed in 1836 by William IV. to inquire as to the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales, for the prevention of offences, the detection and punishment of criminals, the due protection of property, and the more regular observance of the laws of the realm. The commission was revived by her present majesty, and a report was published some time in the year 1839. The number of vagrants annually committed to prison is

about 18,000; it appears that there is "a low lodging-house in every village for travellers; they tell the people that they are travelling to find work, but pray to God that they may never get it. They tell each other what houses are *good*, and arrange their districts, so as not to interfere with each other. Every tramper is accompanied by his fancy girl or his wife: these women seldom beg; they sometimes disguise themselves as gipsies and go fortune-telling; it is very profitable; they watch for the master and mistress to leave the house, and then try to get hold of the servants; they beg anything, and if a silver spoon is in their way, they will not *tumble over it*. The price of their bed is three-pence, always two in a bed; sometimes ten or fifteen in a room. Among the classes of vagrants are men who go about almost naked, begging clothes and food, which they sell; they get about three shillings a-day; ring-droppers, who sometimes make 20s. or 25s. a-day; travelling-tinkers make the sham gold rings out of brass buttons; fellows who collect rags for their master, which they leave him to pay for; fellows in decent apparel with quack medicines, sold at from 10s. down to sixpence a bottle, according to the credulity of the party, made of salt and water, some tea, and coloured green with nettle-tops, or compounded of any other rubbish near at hand; they sometimes obtain as much as £2 per week; men in shabby genteel attire, who have been *better off*, this is very profitable if well managed; some carry begging letters, which they get on payment of 1s. each: fortune-tellers; real beggars; *prigs* who go in couples; match-sellers; ballad-singers; fellows who boil up fat and a little soap over night, run it out in a cloth, and sell it next morning for Windsor soap; they drive a good trade; fellows seeking umbrellas to mend, who will make a clean sweep of all the umbrellas in a village before dinner."

The investigation made by the commissioners was of a most searching description, (though perhaps the Report is sometimes a little harsh,) and one of the conclusions at which they arrived, which bears directly upon the subject under notice, is thus expressed. "Having investigated the general causes of depredation, of vagrancy, and mendicancy, as developed by examinations of the previous lives of criminals and vagrants in the gaols, we find that in scarcely any cases is it ascribable to the pressure of unavoidable want or destitution; and that in the great mass of cases it arises from the temptation of obtaining property with a less degree of labour than by regular industry, which they are enabled to do, by the impunity occasioned by the absence of the proper constitutional protection to the subject."

VAGUE, *v. s. & a.* } Fr. *vague, vaguer*; It. *vagare*,
VA'GUELY, } Sp. *vagar*; Lat. *vag-are*, to wan-
VA'GUENESS. } der, to roam. See VAGRANT.

To wander, to roam, to stray, to err; and *Vague*, *adj.* (Lat. *vagus*.) Wandering, unsettled, unsteady, uncertain, unsure, indeterminate, indefinite

So as the Scots had some leasure to plaie their *vagues*, and follow their accustomed manner.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. v. p. 524. *Historie of Scotland*. An. 1542

But to use the right terme indeed, and to speake according to the very truth, she doth *vague* and wander as banished, chased, and driven by the divine laws and statutes to and fro, until such time as it setleth to a body.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 231. *Of Banishment*.

These small bodies being huddled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to *vague* and range abroad.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 630. *Of Symposiaques*, book viii.

VA-
GRANTS.
VAGUE.

VAGUE. *Vague* and insignificant forms of speech and abuse of language have so long passed for mysteries of science; and hard and misapplied words, with little or no meaning, have, by prescription, such a right to be mistaken for deep learning and height of speculation, that it will not be easy to persuade, either those who speak, or those who hear them, that they are but the covers of ignorance, and hindrance of true knowledge.

Locke. *On Human Understanding. To the Reader.*

In his address to his assembled chiefs,
Sweet to the ear, but brief was the harangue
Of Menelaus, neither loosely *vague*,
Nor wordy, though he were the younger man.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book iii. v. 239.

This law has been styled, and (notwithstanding the objections of some writers to the *vagueness* of the language) appears to have been styled with great propriety, "The Law of Nature."

Mackintosh. *On the Study of the Law of Nature*, p. 8.

VAHIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lamarck, probably from the vernacular name of the plant. It is the same as the *Urceola* of Roxburgh, but not of Vandelii. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character: calyx small, five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped, with an elongated tube, which is ventricose at the base, and a five-cleft limb; corolla urceolate; ovary girded by an entire urceolus; stamens inserted in the bottom of the corolla; anthers sagittate; follicles two, one-celled, two-valved; seeds numerous, imbedded in the pulp.

A genus consisting of a solitary known species, *V. gummifer*, a native of Madagascar and the East Indies: it is a glabrous tree, with opposite leaves, and terminal cymes of flowers. The juice which this tree yields is one of those which constitute Indian-rubber or caoutchouc.

VAHLIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Thunberg to Martin Vahl, professor of Botany at Copenhagen, and author of several botanical works. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Saxifragaceæ*. Generic character: tube of calyx adhering to the ovary, limb five-parted, persistent, with a valvate æstivation; petals five, spreading, undivided, shorter than the calyx; stamens five; anthers versatile, styles two, capitate at their apices; capsule one-celled, two-valved, truncate at the apex, five-furrowed, crowned by the limb of the calyx, many-seeded; placentas loose, hanging from the top of the cavity of the cell; seed convex outside and concave on the inside.

About seven species of *Vahlia* are known; they are rather villous, somewhat dichotomous herbs, natives of Africa. The leaves are opposite and without stipulas, linear or lanceolate. The flowers are white, axillary and pedicellate; the pedicels are twin, one-flowered and short.

VAIL, *v.* } See **AVALE**; Fr. *avalier*, to let, put, lay,

VAIL, *n.* } or fall down, to let fall down. Cotgrave. From D. *vallen*; Ger. *fallen*; A. S. *feallan*, to fall, or cause to fall.

To fall, to drop, to put, to lay down, to lower, to depress, to sink; to submit, (to *fail*).

Vail, the *n.*, Mr. Malone affirms is a mere abridgment of *avail*, and produces an instance of the word so written, (40s. with the *availes*, &c.); it is—

"Any casual emolument," any gain, profit, &c. that may *fall* in.

pore Brittrik bare him so in bat ilk bataile,
pe dede gede Danes to, pe Noreis gan him *vaille*.

R. Brunne, p. 10.

When the emperors sister, the spouse of Spaine, with a fleete of an 130. sailes, stoutly and proudly passed the narrow seas, your lordship accompanied with ten ships onelie of her Maesties Naue Roiall, enuironed their fleet in most strange and warrelike sort, enforced them to stooppe gallant, and to *vaille* their bonets for the queene of England.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. *The Epis. Dedic.*

This said; the virgin gan her beavoire *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale.

Fairefax. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, book xx. st. 48.

She hit him, where with gold and rich aumaile,
His diademe did on his helmet flame;
She broke and cleft the crown; and caus'd him *vaille*
His proud and lofty top. *Id. Ib.* book xx. st. 42.

Every one that does not know cries, What nobleman is that? all the gallants on the stage use *vail* to me, kiss their hand, offer me their places.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Woman Hater*, act i. sc. 3.

I will propose in your pledge, sir, the health of that honourable countess, and the sweet lady that sat by her, sir.

2 Cur. I do *vail* to it with reverence.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man out of his Humour*, act v. sc. 4.

I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the dole beer to aqua-vitæ men,
The which, together with your Christmas *vails*
At post-and-pair, your letting out of counters,
Made you a pretty stock, some twenty marks.

Id. The Alchemist, act i. sc. 1.

As for *veiling* bonnet before great rulers and magistrats, or within their sight, Varro saith, it was a fashion at first not commanded for any reverence or honour thereby to be done unto governours, but for health sake; and namely, that mens heads might be more firme and hardie, by the ordinarie use and custome of being bare.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxviii. chap. vi.

The haughty Cambrian hills:—
Did seem in great disdain the bold affront to take
That any petty hill, upon the English side,
Should dare not (with a crouch) to *vale* unto their price

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, s. 12.

But since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid begging *vails* amount,
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends!

Dryden. *Juvenal*, sat. 1.

VAIL, *v.* } See **AVAIL**; **PREVAIL**.

VAILABLE. } To have value, force, or effect; influence or power; to serve, aid, or assist.

About a king good counsaile is preise,
About all other things most *vailable*.

Chaucer. *A Ballad to King Henry IV.* p. 549.

Through this science [physike] it is full sought
Which *vailleth* and which *vailleth* nought.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii.

Pitee is the foundement
Of euery kynges regimete,
If it be medled with Justice,
Thei two remeuen all vice,
And ben of vertue most *vailable*
To make a kynges roylme stable.

Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 167.

For in a kyng, if so befall
That his pitee be ferme and stable,
To all the londe it is *vailable*
Onely through grace of his persone.

Id. Ib. fol. 71.

And if thou wylte not, it should *vayle* to glorifie me as a friende.
Guldene Boke, let. viii.

But with more awe the Souldier might bee kept in more strait obedience, without which neuer captaine can doe any thing *vailable* in the warres.

Smith. *Common-wealth*, book ii. chap. iv. p. 57.

VAILLANTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Micheli to Sebastien Vaillant, a French botanist. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*, and

VAIL.

VAIL.

LANTIA.

VAIL-
LANTIA.
—
VAIN.

the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: flowers by threes, middle one fertile, and hermaphrodite, lateral ones male, and combined with the middle one; calyx with an ovate tube, and a denticulated, persistent limb, the denticulations numerous, irregular and stiff; corollas rotate, male ones trifid, but the hermaphrodite one is quadrid; stamens three or four; styles two in the hermaphrodite flower; stigmas capitate; fruit three-horned, in consequence of the ovaria of three flowers being combined, the lateral horns are sterile, but the middle one contains two ovula, but generally only containing one seed at maturity.

This genus only consists of two genuine species, *V. muralis*, and *V. hispida*, both natives of the south of Europe. They are annual, branched herbs; the stems are trigonal; the leaves are four in a whorl; the flowers are three in each axil, therefore they appear six in a whorl; they are small, and of a yellow colour.

VAIMURE, Fr. *avant-mure*. An avant-mure, forewall, out-wall, or outward-wall. Cotgrave.

The one and twentieth day of June they put fire to the mine of the turrett of the arsenall, whereas Giambelat Bey took charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same, that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the *vaimure*, made before to vpholde the assault.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. ii. p. 124. The Loss of Flammagusta.

They brought their hangings, cortaines, carpets, euen to their very sheets, to make and stuffe vp their foresayd sacks, a very good and ready way to make vp againe their *vaimures*, the which were thrown doune with the fury of the artillery.

Id. Ib.

On the west side was a great rampire or bank, very steep without and within, and like to a *vamure* of a fortress; by the *vamure* the ditches were twenty-four deep.

Sir T. Wyatt. Description of a Feat of Arms. Anno 1525.

So many ladders to the earth they threwe
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the towne,
Instead of that the Christians late beat downe.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book xi. s. 64.

VAIN, *adj.* } Fr. *vain*; It. *vano*; Sp. *vano*;
VA'INLY, } It. *vanagloria*; Sp. *vanagloria*;
VA'INNESS, } Lat. *vanus*, for which Vossius
VA'INITY, } proposes various etymologies.
VA'INGLORY, } Tooke derives it from the A. S.
VAINGLO'RIOUS, } *fyn-igean*, to wither, to fade,
VAINGLO'RIOUSLY. } to pass away, to faint. It may
be more immediately from the A. S. verb, *wan-ian*, to
wane, to fall away; the Fr. *adj. vain* is—

"Faint, weak, feeble, forceless;" Cotgrave; fruitless, frustrate, idle, trifling, frivolous, rejoicing in trifles, ostentatious of, displaying, trifles, or decorations. And see the Quotation from Cogan.

Be we not maad coueitouse of *veyn glorie*, stiryng eche other to wraththe or hauynge enuye eche to other.

Wiclif. Galathies, ch. v.

Let vs not be *vaine glorious* prouokynge one another, and enuyng one another.

Bible, 1551.

No man disseyue ghou willynge to teche in mekenesse and religioun of aungelis tho thingis whiche he hath not seen, walkynge *veynli* bolned with witt of his fleisch.

Wiclif. Colocensis, ch. ii.

And thei speken in pride of *vanytee*, and disseyuen in desires of fleisch of lecherie hem that scapen a litle.

Id. 2 Peter, ch. ii.

For when they haue spokē the swelling wordes of *vanitie*, they beguyle with wantonness thorowe the lustes of the fleshe, them that were clene escaped.

Bible, 1551.

Therefore I seie and wnesse this thing in the lord, that ghe walke not now as hethene men walken in the *vanyte* of her witt.

Wiclif. Effesies, ch. iv.

Thys I say therfore and testifie in the Lord, that ye hence forth walke not as other Gentylys walke, in *vanyte* of theyr mynde.

Bible, 1551.

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe, and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, fol. 313.

The heauen is far, the worlde is nigh,
And *vaine glorie* is eke so sligh,
Whiche couetise hath now withholde,
That thei none other thinge beholde,
But only that thei mighten winne.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prol., fol. 3.

My father as touchend of all,
I maie not well, ne noughten shall,
Of *vaine glorie* excuse mee.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 23.

But yet ne ferde I not the bet
Thus was my glorie in *vaine* beset
Of all the ioy that I made.

Id. Ib.

And all was this the cause why.
That while he stode in his noblesse,
He shulde his *vanitee* represse
With suche wordes as he herde.

Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 155.

And therefore hee which since the ouerthrowe of Darius had left consultation with the deuiners and prophetes, turned him self agayn to the *vanitie* and supersticion of men, willing Aristader (to whom he was addicted in beliefe) that he should trye out by sacrifice what hys successe should be.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book vii. fol. 194.

Whiche lacke of charytie and desire of *veyn glory* causeth many good actes and dedys to dye and growe out of minde.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 666. Anno 1478.

The Spaniards, according to their vsuall maner, fill the world with their *vain-glorious* vaunts, making great apparance of victories, when on the contrary, themselues are most commonly and shamefully beaten and dishonoured.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. ii. p. ii. p. 169. Sir Rich. Greenuill.

Let it therefore no more enter into your heartes to thinke with your selues *vain gloriously*.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. iii. fol. 242.

Supplies beyond necessity of the present, are apt to make us either *vainly* profuse, or *vainly* confident.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. p. 237. Meditation upon the Lord's Prayer

And leauing home, to royall court I sought;
Where I did sell myselfe for yearly hire,
And in the princes garden daily wrought;
There I behelde such *vainenesse*, as I neuer thought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 9. st. 24.

O how great *vainenesse* is it then to scorne
The weake, that hath the strong so oft forlorne!

Id. Vis. of the Worlds Vanitie, st. 6.

All their exhortations were to set light of the things in this world, to count riches and honors *vanitie*, and in token thereof not onely to seek neither, but if men were possessors of both, euen to cast away the one and resigne the other that all men might see their vnfaigned conuersion vnto Christ.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie. Pref. sec. 8.

Let him tell that he takes in every day, as much wine as would refresh the sorrows of 40 languishing prisoners; or let him set up his *vain-glorious* triumph, that he hath knock'd down Damalis with the 25th bottle, and hath out-feasted Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury.

Taylor. Sermon 16, vol. 1.

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
All fly to Twit'nam, and, in humble strain,
Apply to me, to keep them mad or *vain*.

Pope. Prologue to Satires, vol. xix.

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed;
Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His charitable *vanity* supplies.

Id. Epistle iv. ver. 169

VAIN.

VAIN
—
VALE.

Full sure he thought Troy's fatal hour arriv'd.
Vain thought! He knew not the designs of Jove;
That both to Greeks and Trojans he ordain'd
Hard conflict yet, and agonies and groans.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book ii. v. 43.

Neptune, that speech *vain-glorious* hearing, grasp'd
His trident, and the huge Gyræan rock
Smiting indignant, dash'd it half away.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, book iv. v. 609.

Vanity is that species of pride, which, while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action; seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellency.
Cogan. On the Passions, p. 75.

VAISON, France, a small town in the department of Vaucluse, standing on the left bank of the Ouvèze, seven leagues E.N.E. of Orange. It was the Vasio of the Romans, and its environs exhibit many remarkable remains of antiquity.

VA'LANCE, or } It. *valenzana del letto*; perhaps
VA'LENCE, } (Skinner) from *Valentia*; a town
VA'LENCY. } so called both in France and Spain.
Florio calls it—

A kind of saye, serge or stuff to make curtains for beds with.

Valiant, in the first folio of Shakspeare, has been altered by the editors to *valanced*, which Mr. Malone explains, "fringed with a beard."

The remnaunt, couered well to my paie,
Right with a little kercheffe of *Valence*,
There was no thicker clothe of defence.

Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls, p. 332.

And at the four corners four banners of saints beaten in fine gold upon damask; with a majesty there over of rich cloth of tissue, and *vallance* of black silk, and fringe of black silk and gold.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. and Funeral Solemnities of K. Hen. VIII.

Fine linnen, Turkey cushions bost with pearle,

Vallens of Venice gold, in needle worke.

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew, act ii. sc. 2. fol. 217.

O my olde friend! thy face is *valiant* since I saw thee last: coms't thou to beard me in Denmarke?

Id. Hamlet, act ii. sc. 2, fol. 263.

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true forlorn of wit.

Dryden. Epilogue 3.

VALE, } Fr. *vallée*; It. *valle*; Sp. *valle*; Lat.
VA'LLY. } *vallis*, for which Vossius proposes three different etymologies; the most plausible of which is the Gr. *βαλλ-ειν*, *deicere*, *demittere*, to cast or put down; but its true origin seems to be the D. *vallen*; Ger. *fallen*; A.S. *feall-an*. See VAIL, ante, and AVALE.

Applied to—

Ground surrounded by eminences: ground lying in a bottom, lying low in relation to that adjoining or encompassing it.

þo he com ney Canterbury, in a *valei* þere by syde
He sey þe emperoures ost, ysprad aboutewyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 55.

Ech *valley* schal be fulfild and every hil and litil hil schal be maad low; and schrewid thingis schulen be into dressid thingis: and scharpe thinges into pleyn weyes.

Wiclif. Luke, chap. iii.

Euery *valley* shal be fylled, and euery mountayne and hyll shal be brought lowe. And croked thinges shal be made streighte: and the roughe wayes shal be made smothe.

Bible 1551.

This messenger tooke leue and went
Upon his way, and neuer he stent
Till he came to the darke *valley*,
That stant betweene rockes twey.

Chaucer. The Dream of Chaucer, p. 321.

And eke beneth the *valeie*,
Where thylke riuer, as men maie seie
(Whiche Ladon hight) made his cours
He was the chiefe of gouernours
Of hem, that kepten tame beastes.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 89.

Let your cōpany departe if they lyst, for I promyse you by couenaunt, the armes ones doone bytwene you and me, I shall bringe you into the *vales* of Chierbourg without damage or parell.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 374, p. 620.

For the space of thirtie miles rowing, and more, it is as broad as the Thames betwixt Greenwich and the Isle of dogges, in some place more, and in some lesse: the current runneth as strong, being entred so high into the riuer, as at London bridge vpon a *vale* water.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 237. *M. Ralfe Lane.*

As sone as part of our army was entred into a great *valley*, sodenly they shewed themselves on both sides the *valley*, and began to assaile the hindermost of vs.

Goldinge. Caesar. Comm. book v. fol. 128.

I might here intreat of the famous *vallies* in England, of which one is called the *vale* of Whitehorse, another of Eouesham, commonlie taken for the granary of Worcestershire, the third of Ailesbirie that goeth by Tame, &c.

Holinshead. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 188. *The Description of Britaine*, ch. xviii.

Whose causeway parts the *vale* with shady rows?

Whose seats the weary traveller's repose?

Pope. Epistle iii. v. 259.

And [we] entred our selves under the conduct of our new guide, who immediately led us away, and crost another river, and enter'd into a large *valley* of the fattest land I did ever take notice of.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 18. *Anno 1681.*

On the 3rd, Mr. Banks set out early in the morning, with some Indian guides, to trace our river up the *valley* from whence it issues, and examine how far its banks were inhabited.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. xvi. p. 163.

VALEDI'CTION, } From the Lat. *valedicere*;
VALEDI'CTORY. } *vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say; to say or bid farewell.

A saying, or bidding to farewell: a farewell.

When he went forth of his colledge on any journey for any long continuance, he alwayes took this solemn *valediction* of the fellows: "I commend you to the love of God, and to the hatred of popery and superstition."

Fuller. Worthies of England. Shropshire.

Let us leave this grateful clerk in his quiet grave, and return to Mr. Hooker himself, continuing our observations of his Christian behaviour in this place, where he gave a holy *valediction* to all the pleasures and allurements of earth.

Walton. Life of Hooker.

They are things which I may lose while I live, but I am sure I cannot keep them when I die; and if they take their farewell sooner, they do but their kind; and, at best, do but little anticipate their last and necessary *valediction*.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. *A Preparative against Afflictions.*

The shore was thronged with crowds of people, that followed him to the water's edge,—studious to pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honour that their zeal and attention could devise.

Cumberland. Memoirs.

VALENCE, anciently Valentia, a town of France in the department of the Drôme, with a population of 10,285. It was the capital of the Segalauni, a people of Narbonnese Gaul; it is situated upon a rock on the left bank of the Rhone. The buildings are generally mean, and of only middling dimensions. Valence is divided into the high and low town, and the burgh. There are no public buildings of note, except the prefecture, which has fine gardens. There is a library of 14,000 volumes, a theatre, and a public walk by the Rhone, from which is a magnificent prospect. Valence has a citadel of some strength, and in the cathedral is

VALE.
—
VA-
LENCE.

VA-
LENCE.VALEN-
ZUELIA.

the tomb of Pope Pius VI.; it is a bishopric, the court of assize is held there, and it also possesses a tribunal of the first instance. There is in this city a society of agriculture, and of the arts. It carries on some silk manufactures of little moment, and is a depot for the wines of the Rhone. Valence stands $27\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. by E. of Lyons, and $146\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. of Paris.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, in the province of that name.

VALENCIENNES, a strong town of France, in the department of the Nord, containing 19,840 inhabitants; it is situated at the confluence of the Escaut and Rhonelle, which aids its security as a military position, and allows three-fourths of its circumference to be inundated. It was fortified by Vauban. It is built of brick for the most part, and the streets have been much improved since 1793, when it was bombarded, and one quarter of the town entirely destroyed. There is a public library, containing 8,000 volumes, a gallery of pictures, and a museum of natural history, a theatre, hospital, and arsenal. Valenciennes possesses manufactures of linen, gauze, lace, cotton, metallic cloths, pottery, and corn brandy. It is 52 leagues N.N.E. of Paris, and 9 leagues E. of Douay.

VALENCY, a small town in the department of the Indre, in France, on the river Nahon, 9 leagues N.N.W. of Chateauroux, containing 2,710 inhabitants. It has a noble chateau, with a fine park and gardens.

VALENTIANA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Rafinesque, but the derivation is not given by him. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Caprifoliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx having the tube adhering to the ovary, and the limb eight-parted and nearly equal; stamens four, epipetalous, nearly equal; style filiform; stigma two-lobed; fruit two-celled.

Only a single species of this genus is known, a native of Abyssinia; it is a twining shrub. The leaves are opposite, petiolate, somewhat sagittate, a little serrated, and acute. The flowers are axillary, solitary, hibracteate; the bracteas are cordate and winged on the outside. According to Rafinesque, *Valentiana* is nearly allied to *Linnæa*, but the plant is altogether unknown to other botanists.

VALENTINE, met., a letter; a person seen, selected, on Valentine's day, Feb. 14.

For, on a day, when Cupid kept his court,
As he is wont at each Saint *Valentide*,
Vnto the which all lovers doe resort,
That of their loves successe they there may make report.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 7, st. 32.

VALENTINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Swartz to Michael Richard Valentini, a German botanist, and author of *Prodromus Historiæ Hessicæ*. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Sapindaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, coloured, spreading, persistent; petals wanting; stamens eight; ovary roundish; style one; capsule baccate, pulpy inside, opening at length by three or four revolute valves; seeds three or four, oblong.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *V. ilicifolia*, a native of Hispaniola and Cuba. It is a shrub with alternate, holy-like leaves; the flowers are scarlet and disposed in umbels. The genus is said to be nearly allied to *Thouinia* and *Schleichera*.

VALENZUELIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by

Bertero probably to some botanist of the name of Valenzuela. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Sapindaceæ*. Generic character: calyx unequal at the base, deeply five-cleft; segments rather unequal; petals four, rarely with an upper or fifth one present, furnished each with a bifid, cucullate scale at the base, which is crested at the apex; disk incomplete, four-lobed; stamens eight, rarely seven or six, eccentric, surrounding the base of the ovary, free, filiform; anthers inserted by the back; ovary sessile, three-lobed, three-celled; ovula solitary in the cells, erect from the central angle; style filiform; stigma tridentate; capsule membranous, inflated, three-lobed, or one or two-lobed from abortion, one or three-celled, one to three-valved; seeds erect, exarillate, solitary in the cells.

Of this genus only one species is known; it is a small tree, a native of Chili. The leaves are opposite, decussate, simple, oblong-lanceolate, three-nerved, quite entire, on short petioles, exstipulate; the peduncles are axillary and solitary, one or two-flowered.

VALERIAN, Fr. *valeriane*; It. *valeriana*. So called of *valere*, to avail, because of its great virtues, or of Valerius, who first used it in physic.

Valerian then he [the hermit] crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T'apply unto the place, that's haled with the cramp.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 13.

VALERIANA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Necker, according to some, after one Valerius, who is said to have used the plant first in medicine, and by others from *valere*, to be in health, from the medicinal qualities of *V. officinalis*. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Valerianææ*. Generic character: limb of calyx involute at the time of flowering, but afterwards it unfolds itself into a deciduous pappus, which is composed of many plumose bristles; corolla with an obconical or cylindrical tube, which is equal or gibbous at the base, but never spurred, usually with a bluntly five-cleft limb, rarely three-cleft; stamens three; fruit indehiscent, one-celled, and one-seeded at maturity.

This genus consists of numerous species; they are mostly herbs, rarely subshrubs; the leaves are variable even in the same plant; the flowers are in terminal corymbs, heads, or panicles, usually white, very rarely blue, rose-coloured, or yellow. Eastern nations procure the roots of *V. Celtica* from the mountains of Austria to aromatize their baths. The roots of *V. Hardwickii* are used medicinally by the natives of Nepaul, and those of *V. officinalis* are used medicinally in Europe. It possesses antispasmodic qualities in an eminent degree. It is well known that cats are extremely fond of the root, and, according to Dr. Stokes, rats are equally fond of them, so that rat-catchers often use it to draw the rats together.

VALERIANELLA, in *Botany*, a genus named by Mœnch, being only a diminutive of *Valeriana*. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Valerianææ*. Generic character: limb of calyx toothed, persistent; corolla spurless, regular, five-lobed; stamens three; stigma almost undivided or trifid; fruit three-celled, rather membranous, indehiscent, crowned by the toothed or accrete limb of the calyx.

Valerianella consists of numerous species; they are all annual herbs, natives of the temperate parts of the globe. The stems are forked at the top; the leaves are

VALEN-
ZUELIA.VALERI-
ANELLA.

VALERI- undivided or toothed at the base, or the superior ones
ANELLA. are pinnatifid; the flowers are generally disposed in fas-
— ciated corymbs, they are bracteate, small and white, rarely
VA- rose-coloured or blue, but they are solitary in the forks
LIANT. of the corymb. Several of the species are cultivated
for winter and early spring salads, under the name of
corn-salad or lamb's lettuce, particularly *Valerianella*
olitoria.

VALET, (see VARLET,) Fr. *valet*. Generally—
A hireling.

In recompence whereof, the king made him his *valet* (equiva-
lent to what afterward was called Gentleman of the Bedchamber).
Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 522. *Yorkshire*.

But I'm afraid the *valet de chambre* has told him all: for they
are very busy together at this moment.

Vanburgh. The Provoked Wife, act v.

I dare say you remember a shrewd remark of a writer, whose
name I cannot recollect, That no great man ever appeared great
in the eyes of his *valet-de-chambre*.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 168. *Essay* 32.

VALETUDINARY, } Fr. *valetudinaire*; Lat.
VALETUDINARIAN, *adj.* } *valetudinarius*; from the
VALETUDINARIAN, *n.* } Lat. *valetudo*, strength,
VALETUDINARIANNESS. } health, (see VALID) : applied
generally to the bodily state or condition, and hence—
Valetudinarian—

One whose bodily state or condition requires care or
cure; an unhealthy, sickly, infirm person.

For physic is either curative or preventive; preventive we call
that which by purging noxious humors, and the causes of dis-
eases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof
in the *valetudinary*.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iv. ch. xiii. p. 282.

This opportunity of shifting our abode from the warmer and
more vaporous air of the valleys, to the colder and more subtile
air of the hills to the vales, is an admirable easement, refresh-
ment, and great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of man-
kind; affording those an easy and comfortable life who would
otherwise live miserably, languish, and pine away.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book iii. ch. iv. p. 72.

I am one of that sickly tribe who are commonly known by the
name of *valetudinarians*; and do confess to you, that I first con-
tracted this ill habit of body, or rather of mind, by the study of
physic.

Spectator, No. 25.

But if there be an habitual thinness, leanness, tenderness, and
valetudinarianness, there must be some dyscrasy in the juices, or im-
becility in the solids.

Cheyne. Method of Cure, part ii. ch. iv.

There are books which pretend to render every man his own
physician; and they have done great mischief to the weak and
valetudinary.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 34. *Letters to a Young Nobleman*,
lett. 16.

Abstemiousness has been carried to a pernicious extreme by the
present age. Dr. Cheyne's books contributed to introduce it, and
Dr. Cadogan's pamphlet on the gout rendered it universal among
valetudinarians.

Id. Ib.

VA'LIANT, } Fr. *vaillant*, *vaillantise*; It. *va-*
VA'LIANCE, } *lente*; Sp. *valente*; Lat. *valens*.
VA'LIANCY, } (See VALID and VALOUR.)
VA'LIANTLY, } Strong, powerful, robust, bold,
VA'LIANTNESS, } brave, courageous.
VA'LIANTISE. } The Fr. *n. vaillant* is—a man's
whole estate or worth, all his substance, Cotgrave; and
such seems the usage in Chaucer.

Many tymes on Uttred Bretons bataille souht;
Uttred was so *valiant*, he gaf of pam right nouht.

R. Brunne, p. 9.

Richer kyng is non in pis world bot ge,
No *valianter* of bon in Cristendam als he.

Id. p. 144.

Now is Cipres lorn fro Isaac & hise,
& to R. suorn for his *valiantise*. *R. Brunne*, p. 168.

Him þan wille we say, who is moste *valiant*,
If ge consent þat way, þe marchis of Mounfraunt.
Id. p. 177.

& knyghtes & sergeantz, noble men fulle couth,
Of prowes fulle *valiantz*, boþe bi North & South.
Id. p. 298.

And there the *valance* of man is demed in riches outforthe,
wenen mē to haue no proper good in them self, but seche it in
straunge thinges.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book ii. p. 486.

Their Captaine still like a *valiant* man, with his company stood
very stoutely vnto his close fights, not yeelding as yet.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 816. *M. Thomas Candish*.

It cannot lightly bee a chaste mayde, that is occupied with
thinking on armor, and turney, and mans *valiance*.

Hyrde. Vives. The Obedience of a Christian Woman, ch. v.

We haue hearde in our yle, that dyuers realmes ben wonne by
the *valiantes* of one, and conserued by the wisdom of all the
Senate.

Goldene Boke, lett. 13. K. 3.

It is not vnknownen vnto the world what danger our English
shippes haue lately escaped, how sharply they haue beene in-
treated, and howe hardly they haue beene assaulted; so that the
valiance of those that mannaged them is worthy remembrance.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. part ii. p. 112. *The Arrest in Spaine*.

Our general made a breach, entred, and *valiantly* tooke the towne,

Id. Ib. p. 485. *Job Hortop*.

But the *valiantnesse* and courage of our souldiers was suche,
that when the fier rounde about them scourged them, and that
the multitude of artillery ouerwhelmed them, and that they saw
all their baggage, yea and all theyr substaee burned before their
faces, yet there was not anye man that sloonke away to saue him-
selfe, no nor scarce any that looked backe.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book v. p. 135.

Captayne ther was sir Henry Pennefort, who was well beloued
for his troweth and *valyantesse*.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lxvi. p. 83.

There was a sore and hard bataile and well fought; men of
armes proued well there their *valyātise* and prowes.

Id. Ib. ch. 317. p. 439.

LOVE. There he goes,

That was the fairest hope the French court bred,

The worthiest and the sweetest temper'd spirit,

The truest and the *valiantest*, the best of judgment.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentleman, act i.

GENT. That's my poor virtue, sir,

And parcel *valiant*; but it's hard to be perfect.

Id. The Nice Valour, act iv.

While he calls Gideon *valiant*, he makes him so. How could he
be but *valiant*, that had God with him! The godlesse man may
be careless, but cannot be other than cowardly.

Hall. Works, vol. i. p. 191. *Cont. Gideon's Calling*.

Yet if thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,

And my true liegeman yield thy selfe for aye,

Life will I graunt thee for thy *valiance*,

And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my souenaunce.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8. st. 51.

Thrice happy man, said then the Briton knight,

Whom gracious lot, and thy great *valiaunce*

Haue made a souldier of that Princesse bright,

Which with her bounty and glad counfenaunce

Doth blesse her sernaunts, and them high aduaunce.

Id. Ib. can. 9. st. 5.

She should bear a son, that should be famous for his *valiancy*,
for his strength of body, and for his happy success.

North. Plutarch, p. 16.

Locrinus with his brother Camber, in reuenge of their other bro-
thers death, and for the recouerie of the kingdome, gathered their
powers together, and coming against the said king of the
Hunnes, by the *valiance* of their people they discomfited him in
battell.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 444. *The History of England*.

I was by thee, and looked how thou wouldst demean thyself in
thy combat. Who would not fight *valiantly*, when he fights in
the eye of his prince?

Hall. Works, vol. i. *Serm.* 37.

VA-
LIANT.
—
VALLA-
DOLID.

Amongst other the lord Edward Spenser died the same yeare, a man of great renowme and *valiantnesse*.

Hotinshed. Chronicles, vol. ii. p. 702. *Edward III.*

If brabling Make-Fray, at each fayre and sise,
Picks quarrels for to show his *valiantise*.

Bp. Hall. Sgt. iv. book iv.

Plutarch's observation concerning Cæsar's soldiers, that they who in service under other commanders did not exceed the ordinary rate of courage, nor excell their fellows, did yet when he led them become irresistibly *valiant*, being animated and inspired by his unparallel'd gallantry.

Barrow. Serm. 2. vol. iii. p. 136.

Before the battle began, he [Muli Moluc] was carried through all the ranks of his army in an open litter, as they stood drawn up in array, encouraging them to fight *valiantly* in defence of their religion and country.

Spectator, No. 349.

Godlike Achilles, *valiant* as thou art,
Wouldst thou be subtle too? But me no fraud
Shall overreach or art persuade, of thine.

Couper. Homer. Iliad, book i. v. 156.

However, just as the cattle were putting into the boat, one of Etary's followers *valiantly* opposed any exchange whatever being made.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vi. book iii. ch. iii. p. 51.

VA'RID, } Fr. *valide*; It. *valido*; Sp. *valido*;
VAL'DITY. } Lat. *validus*, from *val-ere*; *ουλ-ειν*, from
Ionic *ουλος*, for *ολος*, *sanus*, *integer*, sound, whole or
entire. Vossius.

Sound, firm, strong, of great or full force or efficacy,
forceful, powerful, efficient.

To deliuer in our name and for vs, sufficient and effectual
letters and instruments, and to require letters and instruments of
the like *validitie* and effect of the other part.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 456. *Sir Jerome Bowes*.

Perhaps more *valid* armes,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes,
Or equal what between us made the odds,
In nature none.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. v. 438.

They are tied in conscience to verifie this contract, if all these
conditions were observed which could make the act *valid* in the
law of nature, because no civil law can evacuate a natural.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. i. fol. 454.

Nature as much as is possible inclineth vnto *validities* and pre-
servations.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. fol. 327, sec. 62.

By meanes whereof one and the same star seemeth to rise in
sundrie times in diverse countries, and appeareth sooner or later
to some than to others; and therefore the cause depending there-
upon is not in all places of like *validitie*, nor sheweth the same
effects alwaies at the same times.

Holland. Plinie, book xviii. ch. xxv.

O behold this ring,
Whose high respect and rich *validitie*
Did lacke a parallel.

Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, act v. sc. 3, fol. 253.

That even miracles themselves, "can never render a founda-
tion *valid*, which is in itself invalid; can never make a false in-
ference true; can never make a prophecy fulfilled, which is not
fulfilled."

Clarke. Evidences, prop. 14.

We must acknowledge that bonds of resignation on demand
have been declared by the temporal judges *valid*, and not simo-
niacal.

Archbishop Secker. Works, vol. v. p. 365. *Charge*.

It being my interest, as well as my inclination, to pay court to
all the great men, without making inquiry into the *validity* of
their assumed titles, I invited Poulaho on board.

Cook. Voyages, vol. v. book ii. ch. vi. p. 300.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in the province of
Leon. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and it
has several squares adorned with fountains. This city
is a bishop's see, and possesses a university of some
fame. The market-place is 700 paces in circumference;
the monasteries and convents are numerous, in parti-
cular that of the Dominicans, which possesses a magni-

ficent church. The kings of Spain once resided in Val-
ladolid, and their palace yet remains, and is of great size.
The environs of the city are covered with gardens and
vineyards; the river Escurva passes close to the city.
Valladolid has a population of 20,000, and is 100
leagues North-North-West of Madrid, lat. 41° 42' N.,
long. 4° 47' W. *Valladolid* is also the name of the
chief city of Honduras, in New Spain, North America,
in lat. 14° 10' N., long. 51° 21' W.

VALLARIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Bur-
mann, from *vallo*, to inclose, because of one of the
species being used for fences in Java. It belongs to
the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the na-
tural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character: calyx
five-parted; corolla salver-shaped, with a five-cleft
obtusely limb, and a scaleless throat and tube; stamens
five, exerted, inserted in the throat, very short, fur-
nished each with a fleshy swelling on the outside at
their apices; anthers sagittate, cohering by their middle
to the stigma; ovarium two-celled; style filiform;
stigma conical, furnished with a pearl-like gland on
the back; hypogynous scales five, connate at their
bases, and ciliated at their apices.

Several species of this genus are known, all natives
of Asia; they are all climbing shrubs, with opposite
leaves. The peduncles are interpetiolar or terminal;
the flowers are sweet-scented, and disposed in tricho-
tomous corymbs, yellow or white.

VALLA'TION, } See CIRCUMVALLATION. Lat.

VALLA'TORY. } *vallatus*, fortified or surrounded
with fortifications, *walled*. The Lat. *vallum*, Tooke
derives from the A. S. *wil-an*, to join together, to con-
solidate, to cement.

A fortification, a rampart, an entrenchment.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of a measuring-reed of six cubits:—
with such differences of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and
others, they might be furnished in Judea.

Sir Thomas Brown. Miscel. p. 82

The *vallation* south-west of Dorchester in this county, called
Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders, with an interme-
diate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is not
Roman, but, I imagine, Saxon or Danish.

Warton. History of Kiddingington, p. 70.

VALLEA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Mutis
to Robert Valley, of Rouen, who has given a commen-
tary on the works of Pliny. It belongs to the class
Polyandria, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of
Elæocarpeæ. Generic character: calyx of five sepals;
petals five, trifid; gland of receptacle forming a ring
round the ovarium; scales five, adnate under the claws
of the petals; stamens from thirty to forty in number;
anthers mutic, bursting at the top; style furrowed;
capsule four or five-valved, four or five-celled; valves
muricated, spreading; cells two-seeded.

Three species of *Vallea* are known to botanists, all of
which are natives of South America; they are small
trees, with alternate, cordate-stalked leaves, and kidney-
shaped stipules; the flowers are white.

VALLERY EN CAUX, ST., a maritime town of
the Seine Inférieure, in France, containing 5,200 in-
habitants, surrounded on the land side by fine pas-
turages. It is 14 leagues North-West of Rouen.

VALLERY SUR SOMME, a small seaport town
in the arrondissement of Abbeville, department of the
Somme, built on the right bank of the river Somme,
facing Crotoy. The tide rises 12 feet at the town, and
vessels of 300 tons can unlade there. The number

VALLA-
DOLID.
—
VALLE-
RY SUR
SOMME.

VALLE- of inhabitants is 3,350. Vallery is $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from
RY SUR Abbeville, West-North-West.

SOMME. VALLESIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Ruiz
VALLO- and Pavon to T. Vallesio, physician to Philip II. of Spain.
TA. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*,
and the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic charac-
ter: calyx small, five-parted, persistent; corolla salver-
shaped, with a slender, elongated tube, a widened hairy
throat, and oblique segments; stamens five, inclosed;
anthers ovate, sagittate, free; ovaria two; style didy-
mous; stigma subclavate; drupes two, distinct, rather
clavate, containing each a one-celled, one-seeded, fibry,
striated nut; embryo straight, central.

Four species are known of this genus, all natives of
the tropical parts of America; they are small glabrous
trees, or large shrubs. The leaves are alternate, and
destitute of glands; the peduncles are opposite, the
leaves dichotomous and many-flowered; the flowers are
small and white.

VALLISNERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Linnaeus to Antonio Vallisneri, an Italian botanist. It
belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Decandria*, and
the natural family of *Hydrocarideæ*. Generic char-
acter: flowers dioecious: male flower, spadix conical, co-
vering the flowers; spathe inclosed; perianth tripartite;
stamens two; female flower, spathe one-leaved, one-
flowered; perianth three or six-parted; stigmas three,
bifid, and sometimes appendiculate outside; berry one-
celled, cylindrical, many-seeded; seeds parietal.

Two species of this singular species are known—*V.*
spiralis, a native of ditches and lakes in the South of
Europe, as well as in some other parts of the globe, and
V. nana, a native of New Holland. In both species the
female scapes are spiral, and the leaves narrow and
grassy. The male flowers, as soon as fully expanded,
separate from their scapes and float upon the surface of
the water, for the purpose of impregnating the female
blossoms, which are sometimes at a considerable dis-
tance from the males. When the fruit is ripe, the spire
of the female scapes contracts, that the seeds may be
deposited in the mud below.

VALLON, a town of France in the department of
the Ardeche, four leagues from Argentières. It is remark-
able for a natural bridge near it, called the Pont d'Arc,
over the Ardeche. Two mountains, separated at the
bases, meet above over the river, and form an arch of
grey marble 200 feet above the water, and 165 feet span,
used as the common road between the Cevennes and
Viverrais for ages; nor is there any spot near where it is
possible to construct such a connection by art, owing to
the height of the precipices. The vicinity of Vallon is
also remarkable for one of the most wonderful natural
grottos in the world.

VALLOTA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Her-
bert to Pierre Vallot, a French botanist. It belongs to
the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural
family of *Amaryllideæ*. Generic character: perianth
coloured, funnel-shaped, having the tube ribbed inside,
the throat wide, and the segments of the limb unequal;
stamens six, inserted in the throat of the corolla, con-
nivent, alternate ones shorter; style declinate; stigma
trigonal, undivided; capsule membranaceous, triquetrous,
three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds nume-
rous, compressed, black, foliaceously winged, disposed
in two ranks in each cell.

A genus separated from *Amaryllis*, consisting of
a single known species, *V. purpurea*, a bulbous plant, a

native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are
distich and persistent; the scapes are hollow; the
flowers are disposed three or four in an umbel, and the
spaths are bifid; the colour of the flowers is purple.

VALONIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Agardh,
who does not give any derivation. It belongs to the
class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Algæ*. Generic charac-
ter: frond membranaceous, hyaline, saccate, or cylin-
drical, the inner surface covered with green powder.

A genus of marine plants.

VALOR MARITAGII, *value of marriage*, in *Law*,
means the interest which a guardian had, in former
times, in bestowing a ward in marriage. Under the
ancient tenures, while an infant was in ward, the
guardian had the power of tendering him or her a suit-
able match, without disparagement or inequality,
which, if the infants refused, they forfeited the va-
lue of the marriage to their guardian, that is, so
much as a jury would assess, or any one would *bonâ*
fide give to the guardian for such an alliance. And if
the infants married themselves without the guardians'
consent, they forfeited double the value. No express
notice of this incident of the ancient feudal tenures is
to be found earlier than the statute of *Merton*, c. 6, 7.
20 Henry III. By the charter of Henry I., a daughter
of any of the king's tenants was not, even in the life-
time of her father, to be married without the king's
privity, because otherwise she might marry a public
enemy; but the king was to take nothing for his con-
sent, nor could he restrain the father from marrying her
to any that was not such enemy. Nothing is men-
tioned in this charter of the marriage of males, nor
does it give any colour or countenance to any private
profit from the marriage of females. The great barons,
however, decided, upon a construction of *Magna Charta*,
that they had the absolute power over the marriages of
females and males too; and this power became in time
to be considered a very valuable consequence of tenure,
and at last was resisted as one of the most grievous of the
feudal burthens. On the abolition of the feudal tenures
by the statute 12 Car. II. c. 24, it ceased. Glanville;
Bracton; Spelman *On Feuds*; Blackstone, *Commen-*
taries.

VAL'LOUR, } Fr. *valeur*, *valeureux*; It. *valore*,
VA'LOROUS, } *valoroso*; Sp. *valor*, *valeroso*; Lat.
VA'LOROUSLY. } *valor*; of questionable authority. The
Fr. *n. valeur* or *valoir* is the worth or value, (anciently
written *valure*,) price or estimation, and hence the ad-
jective is applied as equivalent to *vaillant*, and our
English noun—Valour, worth in arms.

Boldness, bravery, courage.

Now for þi grete *valow*, I ask þe a bone,
þat or we grante trew, fight we als so sone,
þat on non oþer side body so bolde to be,
On fote ne hors ride, to socour me no þe.

R. Brunne, p. 196

In which voiage his [duke Robert] *valorous* hart at all assaies
(when any service should be shewed) was most manifestlie per-
ceiued, to his high fame and renowme among the princes and
nobilitie there and then assembled..

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 37. William Rufus.

But gathering force, and courage *valorous*,
Encountred him in battaile well ordaind,
In which him vanquisht she to flie constraind.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 10. st. 8.

They [besiegers] break up the siege, and left the besieged at
liberty to fetch in booty out of the country adjoining; which
they *valourously* and stoutly performed, wounding James himself.
Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, 1579, book ii. fol. 239.

VALLO-
TA.
—
VALOUR

VALOUR.

VALUE.

Too late we brought him aid, and drove them back,
Ere that his frantic *valor* had provok'd
The death he seem'd to wish for from their swords.
Rowe. Fair Penitent, act v.

My mother much rever'd! no wine for me;
Quench not my *valour*, steal not from my limbs
Their needful force with draughts of luscious wine.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book vi. ver. 298.

There was a Trojan leader, Podes, son
Of old Eetion, *valorous* and rich,
Whom Hector most of all his Trojan friends
Respected, in convivial pleasures sweet
His chos'n companion.

Id. Ib. book xvii. ver. 677.

VALUABLE CONSIDERATION. The consideration, *consideratio*, in *Law*, is the material cause, *quid*, or *pro quo*, of any contract, without which it will not be effectual or binding. This consideration is either expressed, as when a man bargains to give so much for a thing bought, or it is implied, when the law itself enforces the consideration; as where a man goes to an inn and eats and drinks or otherwise uses the house, the law presumes he means to pay for his food and accommodation, though there is no express contract for it. As to contracts, a consideration is the reason which moves the contracting party to enter into them, and this consideration must be a thing lawful in itself, or else the contract is void. Considerations are divided into such as are termed *good*, and such as are called *valuable*. A good consideration is that of blood, or natural affection between near relations; the satisfaction accruing from which the law esteems an equivalent for whatever benefit may accrue from one relation to another. But this consideration fails when it is for the purposes of fraud. A contract for a valuable consideration, as for marriage, for money, for work done, or for other reciprocal contracts, can never be impeached at law; and if it be of a sufficiently adequate value is never set aside in equity, for the person contracted with has given an equivalent in recompense, and is, therefore, as much an owner or creditor as any other person. In short, the distinction between a good and a valuable consideration is, that the former consists of such as blood, or of natural love and affection, as when a man grants an estate to a near relation from motives of generosity, prudence, and natural duty; and that the latter consists of such a consideration as money, marriage, or the like.

VA' LUE, or
VALU'RE, *n.*
VA' LUE, *v.*
VA' LUABLE,
VA' LUABLENESS,
VALUA'TION,
VALUA'TOR,
VA' LUELESS,
VA' LUER.

Fr. *valuer*, *valoir*; It. *valere*;
Sp. *valor*, from Lat. *valere*, to be
sound, whole, or entire (See VA-
LID, VALOUR); to be worth or
worthy.

The worth, the estimated or
rated worth, the estimation, rate,
price.

perfor þe duke him dight, as man of grete *value*
Robert Beleyse with myght, þe sege þei wend remue.
R. Brunne, p. 100.

And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The *valour* of a peny.

Sir Thomas More. A Mery Jest, &c.

The same day ther was offred and gyuen well to the *value* of
thre thousande frakes.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 442. p. 778.

The marchants haue all one house or magason, which house
they call Godon which is made of bricke, and there they put all

their goods of any *valure*, to saue them from the often mischances
that there happen to houses made of such stuffe.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 234. M. Cæsar Frederick.

On the other side, the king's officers will giue no licence to
make ordinance thereof; whereupon the mines lie unlaboured,
and of no *valuation*.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 466. Henry Hawks.

Of hewen stone the porch was fairely wrought,
Stone more of *valer*, and more smooth and fine,
Then iet or marble farre from Ireland brought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9. st. 24

I doubt not, but by his fame and renowme in learning, shall be
answerable to his desert and *valure* in writing.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 64. The Description of Ireland, ch. vii.

If there be either vndeniable apparance that so it doth, or
reason such as cannot deceiue, then scripture-prooffe (no doubt)
in strength and *value* exceedeth all.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book ii. sec. 7. fol. 76.

The party that with most boldness and vehemence declaims
against them [ceremonies] is *valued* by them as a most precious
man, a man of zeal and courage, and needs little else to justify
and magnify him with his party.

Hale. Cont. vol. i. p. 450. A Discourse of Religion.

Such peace granted contrary to the rigour of the gospel, con-
trary to the law of our Lord and God, doth but under colour of
merciful relaxation deceive sinners, and by soft handling destroy
them, a grace dangerous for the giver; and to him which
receiveth it nothing at all *valuable*.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book vi. fol. 328.

There be which write, that the numbring of men and of places,
the *valuation* of goods and substance, as well in cattell as red-
die monie, was not taken till about the xix. yeere of this kings
reigne.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. ii. p. 22. William the Conqueror. Anno 1084.

CONST. You haue beguil'd me with a counterfeit
Resembling maiesty, which being touch'd and tride,
Proues *valuelesse*.

Shakspeare. King John, act iii. sc. 1. fol. 9.

A man of excellent parts; though he who rod post to tell him
so, might come too late to bring him tidings thereof; being such
a *valuer* of himself, that he swelled every drop of his ability into
a bubble by his vain ostentation.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 82. The Worthies of England. London.

Of whom [a careful physician] most men are willing to make
use, thankful for their care, great *valuers* of their skill.

Taylor. Serm. 25, vol. ix. fol. 249.

The Grand Canary is an island much superior to Teneriffe
both in bulk and *value*; but this gentleman chooses rather to re-
side in this his native island.

Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1699.

Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old;
It is the rust we *value*, not the gold.

Pope. Horace, book ii. epis. i. ver. 35.

These were the principal goods on board her; but we found be-
sides, what was to us much more *valuable* than the rest of the
cargoe: This was some trunks of wrought plate, and twenty-
three ferons of dollars, each weighing upwards of 200lb. aver-
dupois.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. iv. p. 224.

It was not without much trouble, as well as surprize, that I
heard the incomparable Theodora's merit so much injured, as to
have the *valuableness* of my life put into the balance with that of
her's, nay, and made to preponderate.

Boyle. Works, vol. v. fol. 265. The Martyrdom of Theodora

The *valuableness* of my principal aim may attone for running
some little hazard of giving offence in the manner of pursuing it

Id. Ib. part iii. ch. xxvii. p. 346.

I am therefore at a loss, what kind of *valuators* the bishops
will make use of.

Swift. Considerations upon two Bills.

Besides, there lies a nearer way for good qualities to arrive at
their *valuableness*: for we find the very sight of them raising an
esteem in the beholder without staying for the benefits to be
received from them.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part ii. ch. xxiv. p. 134.

VALUE.

VALUE.

VAMP.

They would learn a higher *valuation* of themselves, and feel how justly the son of Sirach had directed: Glorify thy soul in meekness, and give it honour according to the dignity thereof.

Archbishop Secker. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 88. *Serm.* 7.

VALUE, *valentia*, *valor*, and price, *pretium*. A distinction has been made in *Law* between the terms value and price. Where a party brings an action of trespass against another for the taking away of live cattle, or any particular thing, he would say that the defendant took them away *pretii* so much; but if the action were for the taking of things without life, it would be *ad valentiam*, so that live cattle are to be prized at such a price as the owner of them esteems them to be worth; but dead things are to be reckoned at the value of the market, which may be certainly known. If the action were for coin, if the coin were not current, it would be *pretii*, but of common coin, current, it would be neither *pretii*, nor *ad valentiam*, for the value and price thereof is certain and notorious. Before the distinction between grand and petit larceny was removed by statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, it was important to state in an indictment for the offence of larceny, the value of the goods or things, for if the goods or things stolen amounted in value to twelve pence, the offence amounted to grand larceny; if under that amount, to petit larceny.

VALVE, Fr. *valve*; Lat. *valvæ*, *quasi volvæ*, *quia introrsum revolvantur*: folding, *sc.* doors or shutters, Vossius; who well distinguishes the *valvæ* from the *bifores*.

A folding door or shutter; a cover, folding, or lapping, and refolding, over the apertures.

Then the vessels we call arteries, which carry from the heart to the several parts, have *valves* which open outwards like trap-doors, and give the blood a free passage out of the heart, but will not suffer it to return back again thither, and the veins, which bring it back from the several members to the heart, have *valves* and trap-doors which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart, but prevent it running back again that way.

Ray. *On the Creation*, part ii. p. 315.

The heat dilating, and the cold contracting those little tubes, supposing there be *valves* in them, it is easy to be conceived how the circulation is performed in plants where it is not required to be so rapid and quick as in animals.

Locke. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. ix.

In ev'ry tower
Strong *valves* and solid shall afford free pass
(Thrown open) to the chariot and its steeds.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book vii. v. 351.

The way of preventing a reflux of the fluid, in both these cases, is to fix *valves*, which, like flood-gates, may open a way to the stream in one direction, and shut up the passage against it in another.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. x. p. 140.

VAMP, *n.* } The Fr. *avant*, the van or fore-part,

VAMP, *v.* } is frequently corrupted into *vam*, as *vambrace*, *vamure*, (*vam-mure*.) And Skinner thinks that the vamp of the boot or shoe is the fore or front, and consequently the upper part of it, the upper leather, and that to *vamp* boots is—to repair them by the addition of new upper leather. The Sp. *avampies*—the short splatterdash, or gaiter, has probably the same origin. Hence to *vamp*, generally—

To patch old with new; to give anything that is old, worn out, or threadbare,—a new face or appearance.

Sutton, of Salisbury. Tradition and an old pamphlet (newly *vamped* with two additions) make him a great clothier.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. ii. p. 453. *The Worthies of England. Wiltshire.*

You, Corporal Curry-Comb, what will your fighting
Profit the common-wealth? do you hope to triumph,
Or dare your *vamping* valour, goodman cobbler,
Clap a new soul to th' kingdom?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Bonduca*, act i. sc. 2.

CHAM. Rise then, and get you gone, and let me hear of you
As of an advocate new *vampt*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Little French Lawyer*, act iv.

They wrote on subjects on which they were well informed, and they treated them fully: they maintained the dignity of history, and thought it beneath them to *vamp* up old traditions, like the writers of their age and country, and to be the trumpeters of a lying antiquity.

Lord Bolingbroke. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 416. *On the Study of History.*

VAN, *n.*, the Fr. *avant*; It. *avante*; D. *van*, *fore*, *before*, and the Ger. *von*, *from*, are the same word. The Fr. etymologists endeavour to trace the Fr. and Ital. prepositions to the Lat. preposition *ante*. Wachter attempts no etymology. Though in D. and Ger. *van*, or *von*, are used merely as prepositions, in English *van* is a noun, and means—

The front, the fore-part. See VAUNT.

And her *vantward* was to broke.

R. Gloucester, p. 362.

The *vaunt wardes* hem mette vorst, as rygte was to done.

Id. p. 437.

On þe brigge were alle þe *vamward* & þe rere,
Under þam þe brigge gan falle down in þe riwere.

R. Brunne, p. 204.

Elde þe hore, was in þe *vauntward*.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 397.

He than sette forth his waye; commaundyng his *vawnewarde*
to kepe their iourney towarde Paris.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 179. ch. 181.

And when our *vauntgard* was passed the towne, our rergard
gaue an assault thereunto, and tooke the same.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 641. *Edward III.*

EL. LO. Th'art in a good beginning; come, who leads? Sir
Roger, you shall have the *van*: lead the way.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act v.

And whilst the front of the French *vanguard* makes
Upon the English, thinking them to rout,
Their horses run upon the armed stakes,
And being wounded, turn themselves about.

Drayton. *The Battle of Agincourt*, fol. 16.

The earl of Ewe, in war that had been bred
These mighty men the mighty *vaward* led.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 15.

But the most part of them [diseases] have their *vant-curieurs* as
it were, their messengers, and trumpets; namely, crudities of
stomach, wearinesse, and heavinesse over all the body.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 506. *Precepts of Health.*

Nor vain (said Merion) are our martial toils!
We too can boast of no ignoble spoils.
But those my ship contains; whence distant far
I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book viii.

Till fiery flashes in the *van*
Proclaim too sure the robber-clan
Have well-secured the only way
Could now avail the promis'd prey.

Byron. *The Giaour*.

VAN, *n.* } Fr. *van*, *vanner*; It. *vanno*; D. and

VAN, *v.* } Ger. *wanne*. A. S. *fanne*, from the Lat. *vannus*, say the etymologists, and the Lat. *vannus* from the Gr. *βαλλ-ειν*, to throw or cast, *ob jactationem et succussionem vanni*, because the corn is *winnowed* by the stroke, the blow or blast of the air; but the origin is probably northern. See WINNOW and WIND. To *van*, (or *fan*), *q. v.*

To act upon with the wind, to beat with the wind: and
a *van*—

Anything that catches or holds the wind, that beats
or strikes the wind; *sc.* a wing, a sail.

VAMP.

VAN.

VAN. As for the winnowing, *vanning*, and laying up either of corne or pulse, they would have done in the old moone, about the last quarter. *Holland, Plinie, book xviii. ch. xxii.*
 VANDEL-LIA. The corne which in the *vanning* lieth lowest is the best.

Bacon. Natural History. Cent. 7. sec. 671.

At last his sail-broad *vannes*
 He spreads for flight, and in the surging smook
 Uplifted spurns the ground.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. ver. 927.

So Satan fell, and strait a fiery globe
 Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
 Who on their plummy *vans* receiv'd him soft
 From his uneasie station, and upbore
 As on a floating couch through the blithe air,
 Then in a flowry valley set him down
 On a green bank.

Id. Paradise Regained, book iv. ver. 578.

Light was the wound; but in the sinew hung
 The point; and his disabled wing unstrung.
 He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
 His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain;
 For while one gather'd wind, one unsupply'd
 Hung drooping down, nor pois'd his other side.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xii.

VANCOUVERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to the celebrated circumnavigator, Vancouver, by De-caisne. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Berberideæ*. Generic character: calyx bibracteolate, of six deciduous, coloured sepals; petals six, opposite the sepals, reflexed, oblong-ovovate, cucullate at apex, adnate each to a spatulate concave appendage inside at the base; stamens six, hypogynous, opposite the petals, with flattened filaments and introrse, apiculated anthers; ovarium oblong, glandular, one-celled; ovula numerous; style cylindrical; stigma obliquely capitate, perforated; fruit follicular.

A genus separated from *Epimedium*, consisting of a single known species. It is a perennial herb, a native of the North-West coast of America. The leaves are radical and triternate, with oblique bluntly three or five-lobed leaflets, covered with glandular hairs; the scapes are purple, and loosely racemose. It is the *Epimedium hexandrum* of Hooker.

VANDA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from the Hindoo name of *V. Roxburghii*. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: perianth spreading, the outer segments nearly equal in length to the inner ones; labellum continuous with the base of the column, saccate or obovately calcarate, somewhat three-lobed, the middle lobe fleshy; column short, thick, free, with an obtuse rostellum; anther two-celled; pollen masses two, obliquely two-lobed, with a linear caudicula, and a roundish gland.

Composed of caulescent epiphytes; natives of the tropical parts of Asia. The leaves are distich, coriaceous; the spikes of flowers are opposite the leaves, and the flowers are showy.

VANDELLIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by P. Browne to Dominico Vandelli, once professor of natural history at Lisbon. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Scrophularineæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular or campanulate, nearly equal, five-toothed or five-parted; corolla with an exerted tube, and a five-cleft bilabiate limb; upper lip the shortest; stamens four, didynamous, the two lower filaments inserted at the base of the lower lip, furnished each with a tooth-formed or filiform appendage at the base; anthers cohering by pairs, two-celled; style crowned by a flattened bilamellate or simple stigma;

capsule globose, oblong, or linear, two-valved, the valves entire and membranous, with flat margins; dissepiment parallel, placentiferous, at length free.

This genus consists of a considerable number of species, principally natives of the East Indies and other parts of Asia. They are either glabrous or hairy herbs; the stems are tetragonal; the leaves are opposite and usually toothed; the flowers are axillary, opposite or in fascicles, the upper ones generally forming racemes; the corollas are generally either blue or white.

VANE, A. S. *fana*; Ger. *fane*; D. *vaene*; *vexillum*. A standard, an ensign, Somner; who adds, hence our *fane* and *vane*, *pro tritone*.

Chaucer writes it *fane*, *q. v.* and see VAN.

Anything placed to catch the *wind*, and move as it blows.

MAR. Lost, lost again; the wild rage of my blood
 Doth, ocean-like, oreflow the shallow shore
 Of my weak virtue: my desire's a *vane*,
 That the last breath from her turns every way.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Rep.

The quadrant was eagerly seized, but on examination it unluckily wanted *vanes*, and therefore in its present state was altogether useless; however, fortune still continuing in a favourable mood, it was not long before a person through curiosity pulling out the drawer of an old table, which had been driven on shore, found therein some *vanes*, which fitted the quadrant very well.

Anson. Voyages, book iii. ch. iii. p. 439.

But the artificial part of a feather is the beard, or, as it is sometimes I believe called, the *vane*.

Paley. Natural Philosophy, ch. xii. p. 188.

VANE, WEATHER, a flat metallic plate, turning on a pivot, usually placed on church-towers or other elevated buildings, to show the direction of the wind.

The vane on churches and maypoles has commonly the form of a cock; whence the appellation *weathercock*. The reason of this practice is not clearly known; but it is supposed to be a relic of some heathen superstition. The cocks Fialara and Vidhofnir are enumerated among the mythologic beings of the Edda; but too briefly and obscurely to convey any definite information. The Wends, after their conversion, are accused by the German annalists of placing *weathercocks* over their crosses, which seems to imply that some superstitious feeling was connected with the symbol. The practice is, at all events, of considerable antiquity. Guibert mentions it as a thing usual in the XIIth Century; and 200 years earlier, the heathen Hungarians, who invaded South Germany, are said by Eckhard to have regarded the cock on the steeple at St. Gallen as the deity of the place. In a manuscript in the British Museum, (Harl. 3222,) apparently of the Xth Century, there is a chapter *De Gallo super ecclesiam posito*, which however gives a very orthodox interpretation of it, as symbolical of a doctor of the church, who ought to resemble the cock in vigilance, in rousing the slothful, &c. Gregory I. also compares a preacher of the word to the cock, as well as to a "speculator in altitudine," but does not say any thing of the practice of placing the symbol over churches.

The vane used on shipboard is a thin slip of bunting, sewed on a wooden stock, which turns on a pivot, called the spindle. It is commonly placed at the mast-head, or some other conspicuous situation. The dog-vane is a light piece of packthread, to which are attached thin slices of cork stuck with feathers, and serves to show the steersman the direction of the wind in the night-time, or in light winds.

VAN-
DELLIA.
—
VANE.

VANE.
—
VANEL-
LUS.

Sliding vanes are also fitted to various mathematical and astronomical instruments, in order to adjust the sights during observations.

VANELLUS, Bechst.; *Lapwing*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Pressirostres*, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short, slender, straight, compressed; and the tip of both mandibles swelling, the base of the upper one very wide from the lengthening of the nasal grooves; nostrils lateral, pierced in the membrane of the grooves; wings pointed or large, their first quill longest, or the first three regularly graduated, but much shorter than the fourth and fifth, which are longest; in some species the bend of the wing armed with a long sharp spur; legs slender, having three toes in front and one behind, almost rudimental, and not touching the ground, the middle and outer toes connected by a very short membrane.

This genus is distinguished from the *Charadrii*, with which they are allied by the similarity of their beak, by the existence of a very small hind toe, which never reaches the ground, and is sometimes scarcely discernible; its presence, however, led Linnæus to include these birds in his genus *Tringa*, and it connects the genus with the other four-toed Waders. They are migratory, leaving in cold weather and returning sometimes as early as February, travelling in large flocks by the union of many coveys. They inhabit marshy districts, both in the neighbourhood of the sea and fresh waters, feeding on worms, insects and their larvæ, and slugs. Those which are found in this country moult twice a year, and there is not any distinction in the plumage of the sexes; but whether the foreign species are subject to a double moult is unknown. Cuvier divides the genus into two by the names *Squatarola* and *Vanellus*. Temminck, however, thinks its division into two sections sufficient.

a. Bastard Lapwings.—*Squatarolæ*, Cuv.

Have the beak nearly as long as the head, with the nasal pits short, as in the *Ædicnemi*; the wings acuminate, and the first quills very long; hind toe very short and rudimental.

V. Melanogaster, Bechst.; *Tringa Squatarola*, Gmel.; *le Vanneau varié*, Buff.; *Grey Sandpiper*, Lath.; *Blackbellied Lapwing*. Ten inches and a half in length; beak black; irides blackish: in *winter* plumage the upper parts are blackish-brown varied with greenish-yellow spots, but all the feathers tipped with ashy and whitish; forehead, throat, middle of the belly and vents, thighs, and upper tail-coverts pure white; under tail-coverts marked on their outer webs with little diagonal brown bands; tail white, but reddish towards the tip, streaked with brown bands, which become paler and fewer towards the edges; eyebrows, front of the neck, sides of the chest, and flanks, white varied with ashy and brown spots; long internal feathers of the wings deep black; legs ashy-black. The *first year's* bird, before moulting, has the upper parts pale grey, varied with white, and is then the *Vanneau gris*, and *V. pluvier* of Buffon. But in the *spring* plumage of the old birds, the space between the eye and beak, the throat, sides and front of the neck, middle of the chest, belly, and flanks, are deep black; the forehead, broad band above the eye, sides of the neck and chest, vent and thighs, pure white; the nape is varied with black,

brown, and white; and all the upper parts, scapulars, and wing-coverts deep black, each feather broadly tipped with white; middle caudal quills rayed with black and white; under tail-coverts banded obliquely with black; with these colours it is the *Tringa Helvetica* of Gmelin, and *Charadrius Apricarius* of Wilson. Throughout the several changes of its plumage it greatly resembles the Golden Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*, but is distinguished by the presence of the hind toe, and by the long black feathers on the insides of the wings close to the body. This species is found in the Northern hemisphere in Europe, Asia, and America, reaching, with the Golden Plover, though in fewer numbers, during summer time, as high as the barren grounds and coast of the Arctic Sea, where it breeds, and at Hudson's Bay is called the Hawk's-eye, from the brightness of its eye. About the beginning of September it makes its appearance on the plains of Long Island, U. S., flies at a great height, utters a loud whistling note, and is called the *Blackbellied Killdeer*; it passes still southward, and in Pennsylvania is known as the *Large Whistling Field Plover*, continues its journey, and reappears in Pennsylvania late in April. It is met with in Egypt, and is also found in the Isles of Sonda and in New Guinea. In this country it makes its appearance, in its northward journey, on the Norfolk coast during May, and returns southward in September. Selby states that there are a few spots on the coast of Northumberland where it remains in small flocks during the winter. It is more abundant in France than Germany; rare in Switzerland, but tolerably common on the Dutch coast and islands, in the northern of which it sometimes breeds. Its nest consists only of a shallow depression in the ground, lined with a few straws, and the number of eggs is four, oil-green, blotched and spotted with black.

V. Keptuschka, Tem.; *Charadrius Gregarius*, Pall.; *Gregarious Plover*, Lath.; *Keptuschka Lapwing*, Gould. Ten and a half inches in length; beak black; forehead, broad streaks stretching above the eyes to the nape, and the chin, dingy-white; crown of the head, streak from the lore to the eye, and another behind the eye, deep black; sides of the head and upper part of the neck pale rufous; nape, lower part of the neck, shoulders, wing-coverts, and back, grey, slightly tinged with olive; chest deep ash, merging into black on the belly, and again subsiding into chesnut towards the vent; sides of the vent, under tail-coverts, and two lateral caudal quills, white, the rest marked with a more or less large black spot on their centre; alar quills deep black; legs black. Is a native of Eastern Russia, occasionally passes westward; it has also been met with in Germany, and once shot in France.

V. Cayennensis, Viell.; *Tringa Cayenn.* Buff.; *le Vanneau armé de Cayenne*, Buff.; *Cayenne Lapwing*. Twelve inches in length; beak pale red at the root and blackish-brown at the tip; irides bright lac red, as also are the margins of the eyelids; upon the back of the head a tuft of twenty-one or twenty-three feathers, of which the longest measures more than three inches; forehead, feathers at the base of the beak, throat, lower part of the neck, and the breast, black; upper parts tawney-greyish-brown; shoulders coppery green glossed with copper red; scapulars olive-brownish, copper-green; under parts, middle wing-coverts, and root of the tail white; alar and caudal quills black with steel-

VANEL-
LUS.

VANEL-
LUS.

blue glossings; on the anterior black edge of the bend of the wing a strong rose-red spine, four and a half lines in length, directed somewhat inwards, and at the same time also curving slightly outwards; toes and heels greyish-brown; over the instep coral-red. This species is one of the most common birds in Brazil; it is also found at Lima and in Cayenne, and seems to be spread pretty widely over South America. They live generally in pairs, but after breeding-time in large flocks. Their note, *kerr, kerr, kerr*, is not very pleasing, nor improved when uttered by the whole party on the approach of man. Their eggs are olive-brown marked with black spots.

To these may be also added—

V. Ludovicianus, Cuv.; *Parra Ludov.*, Gmel.

V. Goensis, Cuv.; *Parra Goens.*, Gmel.

V. Senegalla, Cuv.; *V. Albicapillus*, Vieill., *Parra Seneg.*, Gmel.

b. True Lapwings.—*Vanelli*, Cuv.

Beak shorter than the head, and the nasal pits occupying two-thirds of its length; outer three alar quills graduated, the fourth and fifth longest; hind toe rather larger than in the former section.

V. Cristatus, Mey.; *Tringa Vanellus*, Gmel.; *le Vanneau*, Buff.; *Lapwing*, Penn.; *Crested Lapwing*, Shaw. Twelve and a half inches in length; beak blackish; in winter plumage the occipital feathers are very long, threadlike, and curve upwards, forming a tuft; top of the head, tuft, front of the neck and chest deep glossy black; upper parts deep green, with bright glossings; sides of the neck, belly, vent, and base of the tail pure white; caudal quills white, largely tipped with black, but the outermost entirely white; alar quills black, the first four tipped with dirty white; legs reddish-brown. In the female the throat and chest are less deep black. The spring plumage is distinguished by the greater brilliancy of the back and wings, by the greater depth of blackness on the throat and chest, and by the greater length of the tuft; the legs are also pale reddish. This species is very common throughout the Old World, and Selby mentions that some which he received from China were precisely similar to our own birds. They are very numerous in the warrens of Norfolk, and in the fenny districts of Cambridge and Lincolnshire. Temminck says they are more numerous in Holland than elsewhere. They make their appearance in England in February or early in March, soon spread over the country, and remain with us till November, or later, according to the warmth of the weather. After pairing on their arrival, they perform very curious evolutions in the air, darting upwards perpendicularly to a considerable height, then throwing a summerset, they drop nearly to the ground, and, after wheeling about rapidly several times, they again tower. By the rapid movement of the wings in these exercises a loud hissing noise is produced, and this is accompanied with a long uninterrupted cry, very different from that of alarm, which has attached to them in this country the name of *Pee-wit*, and in Germany the corresponding *Kiebitz*. They feed on insects, spiders, worms, and small snails, and make their nests of broken straws or dry stalks of grass, in the meadows on little elevated spots, either among the grass or low rushes, and deposit four olive-greenish eggs, with large and small black spots, which often become massed together at the larger end. The female, if disturbed whilst sitting, runs from the eggs,

VOL. XXVIII.

but flies near them on the ground, whilst the male, by shrill noises and flying about the intruder, endeavours to attract his attention and lure him away from the nest.

V. Cinctus, Less.; *Tringa Urvilii*, Gain.; *le Vanneau à écharpe*, Less.; *Hooded Lapwing*. Eight inches in length; beak black; irides reddish; upper parts tawny-brownish ashy, as are also the middle caudal quills, deeper upon the head, and forming a kind of hood; forehead, base of the beak, cheeks, and throat ashy-grey; from the forehead passes over each eye a white band, which unites on the back of the head; under the coverts are some white feathers, and the outer caudal quills are white, as are also their under surface, the coverts, and belly; chest ochrish-red; thighs tawny, and separated from the white belly by a broadish black band; legs greenish. This species inhabits the Falkland Isles, also the wide meadows of the Antarctic islands, and is fond of stationing itself upon the curious elevations formed by the Bolax of Commerson, *Hydrocotylus Gummiferus* of botanists, and utters shrill, loud, sustained cries.

See Buffon, *Histoire des Oiseaux*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Latham, *General History of Birds*; Selby, *Illustrations of British Ornithology*.

VANGA, Temm.; *Rainbird*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, much compressed, curved only at the tip, which is hooked and sharp, its base furnished with stiff bristles; edges of the mandibles straight and cutting, the lower sharp and turned upwards: nostrils cartilaginous, lateral, and longitudinal; first alar quill of moderate length, the second shorter than the third, which is longest; legs of moderate size; tarsi as long or longer than the middle toe, which is connected as far as its first joint with the outer toe, and with the inner only at its base.

The species forming this genus are included by Vieillot among his *Thamnophili*. Temminck and Lesson, however, hold them as distinct, and occupying in the East Indies and New Holland the place of the *Thamnophili* of America, and of the *Malaconoti* of Africa.

V. Leucocephala, Less.; *Lanius Curvirostris*, Lath.; *le Piegriche de Madagascar*, Buff.; *Whiteheaded Rainbird*. Ten inches in length; occiput greenish-black; upper parts of the body black, merging into green; forehead, neck, and great wing-coverts, underparts, and tip of the tail, white. Is a native of Madagascar.

V. Destructor, Tem.; *Sidney Rainbird*. Same size as the former species; head and cheeks black, as also the alar and caudal quills, the former streaked with, and the latter edged with white at their tips; upper parts tawny-ash; under parts white. This species is a native of Australia, and solitary; it settles on the trees not far from human dwellings, especially during bad weather; hence the colonists have given to it the name of *Rainbird*.

See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, and *Planches Coloriées*; Lesson, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Vigors and Horsfield, *Description of Australian Birds*, in *Linnean Transactions*, vol. xv.

VANGUERIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Commerson, from *voo-vanguer*, the name in Madagas-

VANEL-
LUS.VAN-
GUERIA.

VAN-GUERIA. car for *V. edulis*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*.
 VANISH. Generic character: calyx with a short obovate tube, and a small spreading, five-toothed, deciduous limb; corolla campanulate, five-cleft, with a hairy throat, and acute, reflex, lanceolate lobes; stigma capitate, lobed; berry apple-shaped, not crowned by the limb of the calyx, but marked by an areola, indicating the place from which the limb of the calyx has fallen off, and containing five bony, one-seeded nuts; seeds oblong; albumen fleshy; embryo large.

Three species of *Vangueria* are known to botanists; they are small trees. The leaves are ovate and petiolate; the stipulas are solitary on both sides of the petiole, and lanceolate; the cymes are branched and somewhat paniced and axillary, or rising from the axils of the fallen leaves; the flowers are white. *V. edulis*, a native of Madagascar, bears an edible fruit, held in some repute by the natives of the Mauritius as well as Madagascar.

VANILLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Swartz, from *vaynilla*, which is itself an alteration of the Spanish word *vaina*, signifying a sheath, on account of the long cylindrical pod, which has some similarity to the sheath of a knife. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Arethuseæ*. Generic character: perianth articulated, with erectly-spreading, conform segments; labellum adnate to the column, flat, convolute at apex; column nearly straight, wingless; anther terminal, opercular; pollen masses two, granular; capsule silique-formed, fleshy; seeds globose, with a solid testa.

Vanilla consists of three or four known species; they are orchideous epiphytes, climbing on trees in the tropical part of America and Asia. One or two of the species are cultivated for the sake of the capsules, which are filled with aromatic pulp, full of essential oil and benzoic acid. The leaves are oblong and nerved, and the flowers are rather large and disposed in spikes. The Spaniards have three different kinds of *vaynilla*, which they distinguish in commerce, viz., the *pompona*, the *ley*, and the *simarona*. When the fruit begins to turn yellow, it is gathered and fermented in small heaps, and is then spread in the sun to dry, and when about half dried pressed flat with the hand and rubbed over with the oil of Palma Christi; it is then exposed to the sun to dry, the oiling repeated, and the pods covered with the leaves of the Indian reed to preserve them. The fruit which is brought to Europe is of a dark brown colour, about six inches long, and scarce an inch broad, full of minute seeds of a pleasant smell, resembling balsam of Peru. These fruits are used in England to flavour chocolate, and in America for the same purpose, as well as for perfuming snuffs, and as a medicine.

VANISH, *v.* Fr. *vanoyer*, *évanouir*; It. *svanire*; Lat. *vanescere*, from *vanus*, for which Vossius gives six different etymologies. Tooke derives it from the A. S. *fyn-ig-ean*, to corrupt, spoil, decay, wither; and this is not improbably formed upon the A. S. *wan-ian*, to wane, to decrease, to decay, to fall away. And thus (to vanish)—

To disappear, to pass or go away, out of sight, or view, beyond perception; to be or become imperceptible.

For al worth as God wole. and þer with he *vanishede*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 241.

And with that word, the arwes in the cas
 Of the goddesse clatteren fast and ring,
 And forth she went, and made a *vanishing*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, ver. 2360.
 Tho *vanished* the olde man, he n'iste wher.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, ver. 15685.

Thus it befell vpon a night,
 Whan there was nought but sterre light,
 She was *vanished* right as hir list,
 That no wight, but hir selfe wist.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 105.

About the moneth of December, in y^e thyrd yere of Johns reygne, in the prouynce of Yorke, were seen. v moonys, one in the eest, the seconde in the West, the thyrd in the North, the fourth in the South, and the fyfthe, as it were, set in the myddys of y^e other, & yode. vi. tymes in compassynge the other, as it were, by the space of an houre, and *vanysshed* away soone after.
Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 312. Anno 1202.

We may not therefore imagine that the properties of the weaker nature haue *vanisht* with the presence of the more glorious, and haue bin therein swallowed up as in a gulfe.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 53, fol. 294.
 Farewell, she said, and *vanish'd* from the place;
 The sheaf of arrows shook, and rattl'd in the case.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale, book iii.

By observing what passes in our minds, how our ideas there in train constantly some *vanish*, and others begin to appear, we come by the idea of succession.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 77. *On Human Understanding*, book ii, chap. xiv. sec. 32.

For when he bow'd
 His hoary head, and strove to drink, the flood
Vanish'd absorb'd, and at his feet adust
 The soil appear'd, dried instant by the Gods.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xi. v. 713.

VANITY. See VAIN.

VANNES, France, in the department of Morbihan, a maritime town containing 11,290 inhabitants. The port can only receive vessels of 200 tons; it is 46 leagues E.S.E. of Brest.

VA'NQUISH, *v.* } Fr. *vaincre*; It. *vincere*;
 VA'NQUISHABLE, } Sp. *vencer*; Lat. *vincere*;
 VA'NQUISHER, } which Vossius derives from the
 VA'NQUISHMENT. } Gr. *νικ-ειν*, by a transposition
 of the two first letters, and by prefixing the letter *v*,
 (A. S. *wan-ian*?)

To overpower, to overcome, to beat or get the better, to subject, to subdue, to conquer.

If þei þat tyme had wonnen, & *venquised* Sir Edward.
R. Brunne, p. 261.

But in conclusion, the enemies beaten on all sides, and in so many sorts, with artillery were put backe, and *vanquished*, that there died that day at all the foure places fiftene or sixtene thousand.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 84. *The Losse of Rhodes*.

Cesar remembryng how Lucius Cassius the consull had heretofore by the Heluetians bene slayne, and his armie *vanquished* and compelled dishonourably to crepe vnder a yoke, thought it not conuenient to graunt their requeste.

Goldinge. Caesar. Comm. book i. fol. 6.

I am alone the *vanquisher* of time,
 Bearing those sweets which cure deaths bitterness.
Drayton. Robert, Duke of Normandy, fol. 188.

It was the parable of Iphicrates, that an army of harts, with a lyon to their captaine, would be able to *vanquish* an armie of lyons, if their captain were but an hart.

Hale. Rem. p. 123.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells.
Gayton. On Don Quixote, p. 87.

Yet he opposes three daies pestilence to seven years famine and three moneths *vanquishment*: so much odds he knew there was betwixt the dull activity of man and the quick dispatch of an angel.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 555. *The Balm of Gilead*, sec. 7.

VANISH.
 —
 VAN-
 QUISH.

VAN-
QUISH.

Shall a stripling David gloriously triumph over giants, while I basely am *vanquished* by dwarfs?

Barrow. *Serm.* 2. vol. iii. p. 137.

VANT-
BRACE.

Ah, Helen! pierce me not with taunt so keen
Me Menelaus, by Minerva's aid,
Hath *vanquish'd* now, what may hereafter, him.
We also have our Gods.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book iii. ver. 481.

Averse from pains, and loath to learn the part
Of Cato, dying with a dauntless heart;
Though much my master that stern virtue prais'd,
Which o'er the *vanquisher*, the *vanquish'd* rais'd;
And my pleas'd father came, with pride, to see
His boy defend the Roman liberty.

Dryden. *Persius. Sat.* iii. v. 86.

It obliged sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem,
compelled stern authority to submit to elegance, and gave a domination *vanquisher* of laws, to be subdued by manners.

Burke. *Works*, vol. v. p. 151. *Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

VA'NTAGE, v. } See ADVANTAGE.

VA'NTAGE. } To place or set before or forward, to prefer, to promote, (or *advance*,) to benefit, to profit.

For he is not vnkynde, nor vnrighteous in suche wyse that he wyll forget your good dedes, and the labour ye haue susteyned, not for renowme, or *vantage* sake, but for the loue of his name.

Udall. *Erasmus. Hebrues*, chap. vi. fol. 10.

For so shall the mā be cursed that obeieth not God, and that happeneth twoo maner of waies: eyther when we put the cōmaundemētes of God in practyse in outwarde shew before men, or els for ambitious vaine glory or *vantage* sake.

Bishop Gardner. *Of True Obedience*, fol. 14.

At the first to take the *vantage* of the ground, they gaue somewhat backe, withdrawing to the side of an hill.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. v. p. 370. *The History of Scotland. Anno 1333.*

— We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never *vantage* none.

Spenser.

For bending all my loving thoughts on thee,
The injuries that to myself I do
Doing thee *vantage*, double *vantage* me.

Shakspeare. *Sonnet* 88.

Yet always he [Fabius] followed the enemy at his tail, and made him ever afraid of him, thinking still that he sought to get the *vantage*, to give the charge upon him.

North. *Plutarch*, p. 152.

For good thoughts (though God accept them) yet towards men, are little better than good dreames: except they be put in act; and that cannot be without power, and place; as the *vantage* and commanding ground.

Bacon. *Essays. Of Great Place.*

VANTANEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from *iovantan*, its vernacular name. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Tiliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx short, five-cleft, petals five, inserted in a short, cup-shaped disk, linear spreading; stamens numerous, inserted with the petals; ovarium girded by the disk at the base, roundish; style filiform; stigma blunt, fruit unknown.

Of this genus only a solitary species is known; it is a tree, a native of Guiana. The leaves are alternate on short petioles, elliptic, and quite entire. The flowers are disposed in terminal corymbs.

VANT-BRACE, or VANT-BRASS. Also written VAM-BRASS. Fr. *avant-bras*. Anything placed before the arm; to protect it.

Armour for the arm.

— And men at arms devise,
The greaves or guises were the surer guard,
The *vambrass* or the pouldron they should prize.

Drayton. *The Battle of Agincourt.*

VANT-
BRACE.

VAP.

Tell him from me,
He hide my siluer beard in a gold beauer,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawne,
And meeting him, will tell him, that my lady
Was fayrer then his grandame, and as chaste
As may be in the world.

Shakspeare. *Troilus and Cressida*, act i. sc. 3, fol. 83.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vant-brass and greves, and gauntlet, and thy spear
A weavers beam, and seven-times-folded shield,
I only with an oak'n staff will meet thee.

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, ver. 130.

VAP,

VA'PID,

VA'POUR, n.

VA'POUR, v.

VA'POURED,

VA'PORER,

VA'PORY,

VA'PORISH,

VA'POROUS,

VA'POROUSNESS.

Fr. *vapide*, *vapeur*; It. *vapore*; Sp. *vapor*; Lat. *vapor*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *καπος*, *flatus*, *halitus*, and this from the unused *καπειν*, to blow.

A reek, a steam, a fume, an exhalation, a spirituous emission; a breath, a puff; more grossly, the wind; a swelling, or tumidness caused by air or wind; and applied

met. to the mind, the humours of the mind.

A *vaporer*, a puffer, one filled with air of his own conceit; a bragger.

Vapid, having emitted or ejected, all spirit, spiritless, and the *vap*, the dead body after the spirit is gone.

It may not be, sayth he, ther as 'gret fire hath long time endured, that ther ne dwelleth som *vapour* of warmnesse.

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, fol. 90.

And sawe also as liuer dropes shene,
Of the dewe like perles on the grene,
Upoured vp into the aire aloft,
When Zepherus with his blowing soft,
The weder made lustie, smooth, and faire,
And right attempre was the holsome aire.

Lidgate, p. ii. p. 578. *The Story of Thebes.*

Discendyng downe as into a cellar, a certayne hoothe *wapure* rose agaynst them, and strake so into their heedes, that they were fayne to syt downe on the steeres.

Berners. *Froissart*, vol. ii. c. 200, fol. 611.

In vain it is to wash a goblet, if you mean to put into it nothing but the dead lees and *vap* of wine.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book ii. chap. iii. p. 308.

The Norwegians complain'd that they could very seldom get any wine into their country, and when it did come it was 'almost vinegar or *vappe*.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 338.

The souls of the dead are presently exhaled and vanished away to nothing, like unto a *vapour* or smoak, breathing forth of our bodies.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 455.

Gov. Consider the reward, sir, and the honor

That is prepared, the glory you shall grow to.

ARM. They are not to be consider'd in these cases,

Not to be nam'd when souls are question'd,

They are vain and flying vapors.

Beaumont & Fletcher. *The Island Princess*, act v.

He now is dead, and all his glory gone,

And all his greatnes *vapoured* to nought,

That as a glasse vpon the water shone,

Which vanisht quite, so soone as it was sought.

Spenser. *The Ruines of Time.*

Thomas Stukely, an English-man, a ruffian, a riotous spend-thrift, and a notable *vapourer*, (who having consumed his estate had fled into Ireland,) disappointed of his hope of the stewardship of Wexford.

Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, 1570, book ii. fol. 153.

The waxen taper which I burn by night,

With the dull *vapry* dimness mocks my sight,

As though the damp, which hinders the clear flame,

Came from my breath in that night of my shame.

Drayton. *Rosamond to Henry II.*

Consider that mists, fogs, and clouds are no congelations, but onely gatherings, and thickenings of a moist and *vaporous* air.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 817. *Of Primitive Cold.*

VAP. Ant. Maria Shirlæus, with a new telescope of a larger diameter than ordinary, discovered five other stars more remote from Jupiter than his satellites, and a kind of *vapid* atmosphere about that planet.
 —
 VAR. *Glanvill. Essay vii. sec. 4.*

No faint reflections of the distant light
 Streak with long gleams the scattr'ing shades of night,
 From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise,
 Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 483.

They told Barnaby, in a *vapouring* sort (which that nation was then much addicted to) how little harm England in their wars was like to do them.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. 1552. book ii. chap. xvii. p. 214.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.
History of the Royal Society, vol. iii. p. 426.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste.

Burke. Works, vol. v. p. 131. Reflections on the Revolution in France.

Under this ignorance of his Lordship's real sentiments it was, that Pope gave easy credit to him, when he *vapoured* that he would demonstrate all the common metaphysics to be wicked and abominable.

Warburton. An Apology for the two first Letters, p. 91.

There is a light cloud by the moon—
 'Tis passing, and will pass full soon—
 If, by the time its *vapoury* sail
 Hath ceased her shaded orb to veil,
 Thy heart within thee is not changed,
 Then God and man are both avenged.

Byron. The Siege of Corinth, st. 21.

I was not one, a Miss, who might presume
 Now to be crazed by mirth, now sunk in gloom;
 Nor to be fretful, *vapourish*, or give way
 To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.

Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, book xi.

VAR, a department of France, forming part of Basse Provence, and so called from the river Var, which is its limit to the N.E., separating it from Piedmont. It is bordered North by the department of the Basses Alpes, East by the same, and the Mediterranean, and West by the Bouches du Rhone. It has four arrondissements, 55 cantons, and 210 communes, and elects five deputies. The population is 311,095. The climate is the most agreeable in France, for the mildness of the temperature, and the purity and freshness of the air. High mountains keep off the N. and N.E. winds, and the frosts of the Alps. The winter is here a continued spring. The only cold arises from the N.W. wind, called the "mistral," which is never of long duration. The S.E. wind is disagreeable, from its causing lassitude alike to man and beast. The land next the sea is subject to inundations, and that part is not deemed healthy. The mountains are branches of the Alps where the soil is dry and sterile, but the valleys and mountain bases are fertile. Agricultural labour is principally performed by the hand. All the fruits of the South of France are produced here in great perfection. The mulberry-trees nourish numerous silk-worms. The Hyeres Isles and the Leries belong to this department, which has more than 40 leagues of sea-coast, and three ports, Toulon, Antibes, and St. Tropez. There are 42,000 hectares of vines, and 118,766 of forest in this department, but the crops of corn do not equal the consumption. The wines, except that of Malgue, and some red muscatel, are in little esteem. The honey is fine, and flowers are cultivated largely for perfumery. There are mines of iron, copper, lead, and coal, and quarries of fine marble. Cattle are few and of little note, but 300,000 sheep are kept in the department, and during the hot months sent to the valley of Barcelonnette, in the Basses Alpes, for

pasturage. Besides the Var and Argens, which are navigable, there are in this department the rivers Verdon, Artuby, Esteron, Siagne, Latay, and Loup.

VARDINGALE, commonly written *farthingale*, *q.v.*

O this filthy *vardingale*, this hip-hape; brother, why are womens hanches only limited, confin'd, hoop'd in, as it were with these same scurvy *vardingales*?

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 2.

Here is nothing to be seene but a *verdingale*, a yellow ruffe, and a periwig, with perhaps some fethers waving in the top.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 670. The Righteous Mammon.

Or, if they would not bend, whipping your rebellious *vardingales* with my bow string, and made them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.

Ben Jonson. A Challenge at Tilt.

VARE, *n. Sp. vara*; a rod, a wand, a twig, a stick. Delpino.

He hath one good quality, that he is wonderfully obedient to government; for the proudest Don of Spain, when he is prancing upon his ginet in the street, if an Alguazil [a sergeant] shew him his *vare*, that is a little white staff he carryeth as badge of his office, my Don will down presently off his horse, and yield himself his prisoner.

Howell. Letter 32, book i. sec. 3.

The city, to reward his pious hate
 Against his master, chose him magistrate;
 His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold;
 His neck was loaded with a chain of gold.

Dryden. Absalom and Achitophel.

VARECA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Gærtner, from Walwareka, the name of the fruit in Ceylon. Its Linnæan class and order are unknown, but it is supposed to belong to the natural family of *Passifloræ*. Generic character: berry superior, ovate, hexagonal, seated on a small six-crenated disk, and terminated by a short mucrone, one-celled, with a thin coriaceous rind, and an apparently spongy pulp, divided into cells for the reception of the seed; seeds numerous, some fixed to three parietal nerve-formed placentas, and others imbedded in the pulp: all are inclosed in proper fleshy cellules, rather large, angular, with a coriaceous thick testa; embryo orthotropous in the axis of a fleshy albumen, with foliaceous cotyledons, and a long centrifugal radicle.

Consisting of one species, a native of Ceylon, the fruit of which is alone known.

VARENNEA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by De Candolle, to recall the useful works of Varenne de Fenille on agriculture and vegetable physiology. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx tubularly campanulate, persistent, five-toothed, the two upper teeth broader than the rest; corolla papilionaceous; vexillum cuneiform and emarginate; wings spatulate and falcate; keel of two spatulate petals; stamens monadelphous, the sheath cleft in front; ovarium oblong; style filiform, subulate; stigma subulate; legume oblong, compressed, rather falcate one-seeded, seed fixed to the top of the legume, of an oblong, reniform shape.

A single species of this genus is known, the *V. polystachya*. It is a shrub, a native of Mexico; the leaves are impari-pinnate, bearing many pairs of entire stipellate leaflets. The racemes of flowers are numerous and spicate, the whole forming terminal panicles. The flowers are small and white. The genus is said to be nearly allied to *Nissolia* and *Pterocarpus*.

VARGASIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to Dr. Vargas, who has collected many plants

VAR.
 —
 VAR-
 GASIA.

VARGASIA. about Caraccas. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and to the natural family of *Compositæ*, *Senecionideæ-Heleniæ*. Generic character: heads of flowers heterogamous; flowers of the ray ligulate, few, in one series, but are concealed between the scales of the involucre and outer paleæ of the receptacle, those of the disk tubular and five-toothed; receptacle convex, paleaceous, the paleæ membranous and very narrow, the outer ones larger; involucre hemispherical, of two series of oval mucronulate scales; ligula short, obovate, tridentate; style short, inclosed, each branch terminated by a short cone; achenia of the ray sub-compressed, those of the disk subtrigonal, all somewhat puberulous, and attenuated at their bases; paleæ of the pappus variable, those of the ray small and bristle-formed, and those of the disk ovate, erect, acute, and serrately ciliated, three times longer than the corolla.

A single species of this genus is known, the *V. Caracasana*, an annual, erect, dichotomous, rather hispid herb, found about Caraccas; the leaves are opposite on short petioles, ovate, acuminate and toothed. The peduncles rise from the forks of the stem, and bear each a solitary, nearly globose head, of pale purple flowers. The genus is nearly allied to *Galinsoga*.

VARGASIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Bertero probably to some botanist of the name of Vargas. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Malpighiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, without glands; petals nearly sessile; styles joined at the base, but revolute at their apices; samaræ winged at tops.

Two species of *Vargasia* are known, *V. glabra* and *V. tomentosa*, both natives of St. Domingo; they are climbing shrubs, having the leaves disposed three in a whorl, and racemes of yellow flowers.

VARIABLE. See **VARY**.

VARIANCE, *variantia*, in *Law*, from the French word *varier*, is a discrepancy or difference between the declaration in a cause and the writ, or between the declaration and the deed, writing, instrument, or other matter upon which it is grounded. Many difficulties, entailing both hardship and injustice upon parties, formerly existed, relating to the power of the courts and judges, to remedy or amend the variances existing between matters in writing and the recital of them on the record, and between the recital on the record and the proofs in the cause, which are now remedied by two statutes. By the Act 9 Geo. IV., c. 15, amendments are allowed by the judge on the trial of civil actions, or indictments or informations for misdemeanours. It is enacted that any judge sitting at *nisi prius*, and any court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery in England, Wales, and Ireland, if such courts or judges shall see fit so to do, may cause the record on which any trial may be pending in any civil action, or in any indictment or information for any misdemeanour, where any variance shall appear between any matter in writing or in print produced in evidence, and the recital or setting forth thereof upon the record whereon the trial is pending, to be forthwith amended, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such variance had appeared. This Act, it will be seen, confines this power of rectifying variances between the matter in writing or in print, and the recital on the record; but by the other Act, namely 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 42, the power of amendment is greatly extended. By virtue of that statute, any court of record holding plea in civil

actions, and any judge sitting at *nisi prius*, if such court or judge shall see fit, may cause the record, writ, or document, on which any trial may be pending in any civil action, or on *quo warranto* or *mandamus*, when any variance shall appear between the proof and the recital, or setting forth of the record, writ, or document on which the trial is proceeding, of any contract, custom, prescription, name, or other matter immaterial to the merits of the case, or by which the other party cannot have been prejudiced in the conduct of his case, to be amended upon certain terms as to costs, and the trial is then to proceed as if no such variance had existed. If any party is dissatisfied with the allowance of such amendment, he may move for a new trial on that ground. And even in some cases the alteration so allowed is rendered unnecessary, for by the twenty-fourth section it is enacted, that the judge may, in all such cases of variance, instead of causing the record or document to be amended, direct the jury to find the fact or facts according to the evidence, and thereupon such finding shall be stated on such record or document; and notwithstanding the finding on the issue joined, the court, if it shall think the variance immaterial to the merits of the case, and the misstatement such as could not have prejudiced the opposite party in the conduct of the action or defence, give judgment according to the very right and justice of the case.

VARINAS, a province of Colombia, in Caraccas, South America; it is principally noted for its herds of wild cattle, and the excellence of its tobacco and chocolate. Very little is known of the interior, most of which is in a state of nature. The Arauca, Apure, and Meta rivers flow through it. Variuas lies to the southward of Maracaibo, in long. 70° W., lat. 8° 20' N.

VARIOLARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Persoon, from *variola*, on account of the apothecia resembling the pustules of the small pox. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia* and order *Lichenes*. Generic character: thallus crustaceous, membranous, adnate, spreading, uniform; apothecia suborbicular, saucer-like cups, formed of the thallus, filled with powdery or flocculose substance, which covers an immersed waxy disk, which contains imbedded thecæ.

Of this genus nine British species are known; they are whitish or yellow Lichens, which grow on the bark of trees of various description, and on old palings or gateposts, very few on rocks or stones.

VARLET, } Tooke considers *valet* to be the same

VARLETTRY, } word as *varlet*, by the omission, in slovenly pronunciation, of the letter r, (as in *My Lud*, constant among barristers for *My Lord*,) and that *varlet* is also the same word as *harlot*, the aspirate changed to *v*, and means simply a hireling. See **HARLOT**.

One receiving hire or wages, or some equivalent for hire: an attendant, a follower in service, a servant, a menial, a low or base person.

For the archers, who were to the nombre of iii. M., shotte faste theyr arowes, nat sparyng maisters nor *varlettis*.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 16.

The *varlets* ran vp to the next hill, from whence being easily driuen downe, they thrust theym selues among the souldyers that were vnder their standers, and thereby put them to greater feare then they were before.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Comm. book vi. fol. 172.

Varlet, this place most due to me I deeme,
Yielded by him that held it forcibly.

But, whence should come that harm which thou doost seeme
To threat to him, that minds his chaunce t'aby?

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 4. st. 40.

**VARI-
ANCE.**
VARLET.

VARLET. CLA. There's money for thee: thou art a precious *varlet*:
Be fat, be fat, and blow thy master backward.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Women Pleas'd, act ii. sc. 4.
— Shall they hoyst me vp,
And show me to the showting *varlotarie*
Of censuring Rome?
Shakspeare. Anthony and Cleopatra, act v. sc. 2, fol. 365.
Now this your sects the more unkindly take
(Those prying *varlets* hit the blots you make)
Because some ancient friends of yours declare,
Your only rule of faith the scriptures are,
Interpreted by men of judgment sound,
Which ev'ry sect will for themselves expound.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, p. 2.

The false *varlet* no sooner saw me falling to work, but he sent word to desire me to give over, for that he would have no such doings in his house.
Spectator, No. 557.

VAR'NISH, or } Fr. *verniss*, *vernisser*; It. *ver-*
VE'RNISH, v. } nice, *vernicare*; Sp. *barniz*, *bar-*
VA'RNISH, n. } nizar; Lat. *verniciis*; a word, says
VA'RNISHER. } Vossius, unknown to the ancients.

Now, he adds, many people so call the gum of the juniper, much used by painters to brighten colours. Some learned men think it so called *quasi vernum rorem*, because it flows from the tree in spring. But he agrees with Salmasius, that it is the Gr. *βερνικις*, *βερνικη*, *sive βερωνικη*, which the Greco-barbarians use *pro succino*, for amber. Skinner refers to *burnish*, *q.v.* And to *varnish* is—

To lay on or impose a bright, a *burnished* surface; to give a bright or glossy, a shining or dazzling appearance; and thus to cover, hide, or conceal deformity, or disagreeable reality.

— Wel hath this miller *vernished* his hed;
Ful pale he was, for-drunken, and nought red.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4147.

With seeming good so *varnishing* their ill,
That it went current by the fair event,
And of their hopes the utmost to fulfill.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, st. 67.

Even *varnish* the wall after the colour is dried upon it in this manner: take white punice wax, melt it with oil, and while it is hote, wash the said painting all over with pensils or fine brushes of bristles wet in the said *varnish*.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiii. ch. vii.

Yet though there be more fancy in the *varnish*, there is much faith in the ground-work of this relation, presenting a four-fold truth to posterity.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 192. *The Worthies of England. Northumberland.*

The knowledge of some gums and liquors in that country [China], afforded those useful as well as most beautiful *varnishes*, which we call by the name of the kingdom that supplies us with them, and which do both there, and in Japan, employ multitudes of tradesmen; I am credibly informed, that the art of making the like *varnished* wares is now begun to be a trade at Paris, and I doubt not but it will before long be so in London too.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. fol. 415. *The Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy.*

This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.
Pope. Epistle to Mr. Addison, v. 37.

Such painted puppets! such a *varnish'd* race
Of hollow gewgaws, only dress and face!
Id. On Dr. Donne, sat. iv. v. 208.

With thee in private modest Dulness lies,
And in thy bosom lurks in Thought's disguise
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise!
Id. On Silence, st. 7.

As we had neither pitch, tar, nor rosin, left to pay the seams, this was done with *varnish* of pine, and afterwards covered it with coral sand, which made a cement far exceeding my expectation.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iv. book iii. ch. xi. p. 134.

VARRONIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Lin-

næus to M. T. Varro, a celebrated Roman who flourished 116 years before Christ. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Cordiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, ten-striped, unequally toothed, something bursting; one of the teeth is in the form of a calyptra, and covers the alabastrum; corolla funnel-shaped, having the tube equal in length to the calyx, and the limb rotate, of five short blunt lobes; stamens five, inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes, exserted; style shorter than the stamens, twice bifid; stigmas thickened; drupe girding the calyx, drawn out at apex, and mammillate, containing a two-celled putamen, the cells one-seeded.

The genus *Varronia* consists of a considerable number of species; they are small trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of America and Abyssinia; the leaves are alternate, a little sinuated, or toothed; the flowers are small and white, and usually polygamous, and disposed in heads or spikes.

VARTHEMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to Louis de Varthem, a traveller in Persia and the Levant during the 16th century. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Asteroidæ-Inuleæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous, all the flowers tubular, five-toothed, and hermaphrodite. Receptacle alveolate; involucre obovate, imbricate, of compressed acutish scales, which become gradually longer until the inner ones are equal in length to the disk; anthers bisetose at the base; stigmas short, inclosed; achenia compressed, oblong, pubescent; pappus in one series, composed of rather scabrous bristles.

A genus nearly allied to *Inula*, and consists of only one known species, *V. Persica*. It is an erect, much-branched glabrous shrub, a native of Persia, in the neighbourhood of Teheran; the leaves are scattered, few, narrow, quite entire, and deflexed; the heads are solitary on the tops of the branches, and the flowers are yellow.

VA'RY, v. } Fr. *varier*; It. *variare*; Sp.
VA'RY, n. } *variar*; Lat. *varius*; which, says
VA'RIABLE, } Vossius, is properly applied to things
VA'RIABLENESS, } of different colour; from Gr. *βαλιος*,
VA'RIATE, } of the same signification.
VARIA'TION, } To change, to alter, to differ, to
VA'RIANT, } diversify; to have or take different,
VA'RIANCE, } several, or sundry forms, or ap-
VARI'ETY, } pearances; to differ, or be different,
VA'RIOUS, } or dissimilar; to change or be
VA'RIOUSLY, } changeable, unsteady, inconstant,
VA'RIEGATE, v. } shifting, fickle.

VARIEGA'TION. } Variegate. Lat. of the Lower ages,
variegatus, *variegare*; to diversify; It. *varieggiare*.

The whiche epistlis, if thei hadden be treuli turned of the translatouris into latyn speche as thei weren maad of the apostlis, thei schulden haue maad no doute to rederis, ne the *variance* of wordes schulde not haue ynpugned it self. *Wiclif. Prologue to James.*

For all my werkes were fitting
That time, and all my thought *varying*.
Chaucer. The Dream of Chaucer, p. 325.

And here I make mine protestacion,
And depely swere as mine power to bene
Faithful, deuouide of *variacion*.
And her forbear in anger or in tene.
Id. The Court of Love, p. 377.

He said that woman weare attire of pride,
And men were found of nature *variaunt*,
And could be false and shewen beaw semblaunt.
Id. Ib. p. 375.

VAR-
RONIA.
—
VARY.

VARY.

And vnto thy stormy wilfull *variance*,
I ment with change and great vnstabilnesse,
Now vp, now down, so renning is thy chance,
That thee to trust may be no sikernesse.

Chaucer. The Comp. of the Black Knight, p. 342.

He blameth, that is nought to blame,
And preiseth, that is nought to preise;
Thus whan he shall the thinges peise
Ther is deceit in his balance,
And all is that the *variance*
Of vs, that shulde vs better auise.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prot. fol. 4.

And all they of his counsaill coude nat make hym to *vary* fro
that purpose, and yet they counsailed hym sore to the contrarie.

Berners. Froissart, vol. i. ch. 218. p. 278.

Of the firste cōmyng of these Saxons ito Britayne, auctors in
party *varrey*.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxiii. p. 60.

The duke of Norfolke sayd vnto y^t other, "Sir, see you not howe
variable the kyng is in his wordis."

Id. Ib. p. 544.

Thus the christen realmes were in *variacyon*, and the churches
in great dyfference, bycause of the popes.

Berners. Froissart, ch. 346. p. 548.

In this liii. yere, in y^e moneth of Novembre, fyll a *variance*
atwene the felysshypes of goldsmythes and tayllours of London,
whiche grewe to makynge of parties.

Fabyan. Chron. p. 364.

The diuers placyng and vse is not to the member reprochful,
but this *varietie* rather apertayneth to the welth of the whole body.

Udall. Corinthians, ch. xiii. fol. 34.

Although amonges men, there be soche a *varietie* and difference
of myndes and desyres, that it is a world to se them, yet do all
consent and agre in this one poynte moste plainly, that w^t hole
harte and mynde thei are occupied in the worlde.

Caluin. Foure Sermons. Sermon 3.

Whether shall we professe some trade or skill?

Or shall we *vary* our deuce at will,

Euen as new occasion appeares?

Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale, fol. 6.

Smooth euery passion
That in the natures of their Lords rebell,
Bring oile to fire, snow to the colder moodes,
Reneg, affirme, and turne their halcion beakes
With euery gall, and *vary* of their masters.

Shakspeare. King Lear, fol. 292.

For, formes are *variable*, and decay

By course of kinde, and by occasion;

And that faire floure of beauty fades away,

As doth the lilly fresh before the sunny ray.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 6. st. 38.

The world is given to such inconstancie as touching silver plate,
that a wonder it is to see the nature of men how *variable* they bee
in the fashion and making of such vessell: for no workmanship
will please them long.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiii. ch. xi.

The third sort of lawes that we haue are our owne, and those
alwaies so *variable*, and subiect to alteration and change, that oft
in one age, diuerse iudgments doo passe vpon one maner of case.

*Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book ii. ch. ix. p. 302. The Descrip-
tion of England.*

But alas, though the just grounds of my joy be steady, yet my
weak disposition is subject to *variableness*.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 434. Soliloquy 27.

There is a great *variation* between him that is raised to the sove-
reignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the
suffrage of the people.

Ben Jonson. Discoveries.

Whose countries he reduc't to quiet state,

And shortly brought to ciuill governaunce,

Now one, which earst were many made through *variance*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10. st. 38.

Because that king Lucius was dead, and had left no issue to
succeed him, the Britains (as before ye haue heard) were at *vari-
ance* amongst themselues.

*Holinshed. Chronicles, book iv. ch. xxi. p. 515. The History of
England.*

It [world] is a goodly place, fitted with all grateful objects to
our senses, full of *variety* and pleasantness, and the soul fastening

upon them, is ready with Peter in the mount to conclude, "That
it is good to be here."

Hall. Cont. vol. i. p. 234. The Victory of Faith over the World

And so it is with the principle of true religion, the principle it
self lies in a narrow compass, but the activity and energy of it is
diffusive and *various*.

Id. Id. vol. i. ch. ii. p. 460. A Discourse of Religion.

Divers men equally wise and good speak *variously* in the ques-
tion, and the inquirer cannot be indifferent to both, but must
resolve upon one.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. iv. p. 121.

As Jacob used an ingenious invention to make Laban's cattle
speckled or ring-straked, so, much the skill in making tulips
feathered and *variegated*, with stripes of diuers colours.

Fuller. The Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 153. Norfolk.

His attributes are but the several modes and *variegations* of
Almighty love, from which they differ but as the colours of the
rain-bow do from the light of the sun.

Glanvill. Sermon 10. p. 376.

[Plant now your choice tulips,] but plant them in natural earth
somewhat impoveris'd with very fine sand, else they will soon
lose their *variegations*.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 481. Kalendarium. October.

Whether we consider the force of the squadron sent on this ser-
vice, or the diversified distresses that each single ship was sepa-
rately involved in, or the uncommon instances of *varying* fortune,
which attended the whole enterprize, each of these articles, I con-
ceive, must, from its rude, well-known outlines, appear worthy of
a compleater and more finished delineation.

Anson. Voyages. Introduction.

Another thing that stumbled me here was the *variation*, which,
at this time, by the last amplitude I had found to be 7 deg. 58
min. W. whereas the *variation* at the cape (from which I found
my self not 30 leagues distant) was then computed, and truly,
about 11 deg. or more.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. iii. ch. iii. p. 100.

Absolute necessity, in which there can be no *variation* in any
kind or degree, cannot be the ground of existence of a number of
beings, however similar and agreeing; because, without any other
difference, even number is itself a manifest difformity or inequa-
lity (if I may so speak) of efficiency or causality.

Clarke. On the Attributes. Prop. 7. p. 47.

Is there a *variance*? enter but his door,

Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more.

Pope. Epistle to Lord Bathurst, v. 271.

And all *variety* or difference of existence, must needs arise from
some external cause, and be dependent upon it, and proportionable
to the efficiency of that cause, whatsoever it be.

Clarke. On the Attributes. Prop. 7. p. 47.

On the whole we lost little less than a month by our attendance
upon her [the Gloucester], in consequence of the *various* mischances
she encountered.

Anson. Voyages, book iii. ch. i. p. 399.

Her short performance was no sooner try'd,

When she I sought, the nightingale reply'd:

So sweet, so shrill, so *variously* she sung,

That the grove echo'd, and the valleys rung.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Ladies, like *variegated* tulips, show—

'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;

Fine by defect, and delicately weak,

Their happy spots the nice admirer take.

Pope. Epis. 2. To a Lady.

We now tacked and stood off till twelve, then tacked and stood
in again till four in the morning, when we made a trip off till day-
light; and during all this time we lost ground, owing to the *vari-
ableness* of the winds.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. i. p. 71.

We should also recollect, that, besides this temporary *vari-
ableness* of the mind, the tongue is unruly, and, when the spirits
or the passions are high, utters almost spontaneously what the
mind, which ought to hold the bridle, would, in more deliberate
moments, willingly restrain.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 137. Essay 25.

Whoever compares his state of mind, on feeling soft, and

VARY.

VARY.

VASE.

smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies, with that in which he finds himself, on the view of a beautiful object, will perceive a very striking analogy in the effects of both; and which may go a good way towards discovering their common cause.

Burke. *Works*, vol. i. p. 248. *On the Sublime and Beautiful*.

It first thankfully confesses the great goodness of our blessed Redeemer, in disposing our minds, of themselves so *variously* and wrongly inclined, to ask unanimously of him such things as we ought, and encouraging our applications by such explicit assurances of hearing us.

Secker. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 445. *Sermon 27*.

The clouds in the west were *variegated* with colours, such as no pencil has yet been able to imitate.

Knox. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 263. *Evening 59*.

VASCOA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese circumnavigator. It belongs to the class *Monadelphica*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, with the lobes nearly equal, broad at the base and acute at the apex, but not spinose; corolla smooth, with an obtuse keel and round vexillum; stamens monadelphous, having the sheath cleft in front; legume compressed, sessile, many-seeded.

A genus separated from *Rafnia*, of which two species are known; they are smooth shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are simple, sessile, stem-clasping, and cordate at the base; the cauline ones are alternate, and the floral ones are opposite; the flowers are yellow, and disposed in fascicles in the axils of the upper leaves, and somewhat corymbose, on short pedicels, without bractæ.

VASCONCELLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aug. St. Hilaire, probably from the name of some Brazilian botanist. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Papayaceæ*. Generic character: flowers unisexual, monoecious; calyx free, small, five-toothed; corolla of the male flower funnel-shaped, with a five-parted limb; stamens ten, inserted in the throat of the corolla, alternate ones longer, and opposite the lobes of the corolla, with narrow, flattened filaments; female flowers with a five-petalled corolla, and destitute of any rudiments of stamens; ovary sessile, free, five-celled, with complete dissepiments and parietal placentas; seeds disposed in two rows along each placenta; style short, quinquefid, having the segments subulate and stigmatose in front; fruit unknown.

Only a single species of this curious genus is known. It is a tree, a native of the south of Brazil; the branches are short and the leaves are like those of the common oak; the fruit is edible.

VASCULAR, Lat. *vasculum*, from *vas*, a vessel.

Containing or consisting of vessels.

Anger acts as a stimulus of the most potent kind upon the muscular, *vascular*, and nervous systems. It is not surprising, therefore, that its pathological effects should be numerous and alarming.

Cogan on the *Passions*, vol. i. part ii. ch. iii. p. 301.

It [the spleen] must be *vascular*, and admit of a circulation through it, in order to be kept alive or be part of a living body.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

VASE, Fr. *vase*; It. *vaso*; Sp. *vaso*; Lat. *vas*. See VAT.

VASE, in a restricted sense, is commonly used to denote a particular class of ornamental vessels, similar in form to the sacred and decorative vessels employed by the ancients.

The Greeks manifested the same superiority in this style of art as in every other; in fact, nothing can exceed

the gracefulness of the forms and the beauty of the embellishments of their best models. The art is of unknown antiquity, vases being mentioned by Homer among the prizes awarded to the victors in athletic games. According to their forms or particular uses, they had a great variety of distinctive appellations, some of which have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Panofka's work, *Recherches sur les véritables Noms des Vases, et sur leurs différents Usages*, Paris, 1830, contains many learned and ingenious speculations on this subject; but many of his conclusions seem to require further confirmation. Most of the specimens we now possess are of a fine description of pottery embellished with figures. They are chiefly from Southern and Central Italy, and generally have been retrieved from ancient sepulchres, which accounts for the long preservation of such a fragile material. This class of vases was for a time designated as Etruscan; but the subjects and the inscriptions show clearly that the great majority belong to the Grecian style of art. The true Etruscan are distinguished by peculiar features, totally unlike the Grecian, by a different system of mythology, and occasionally by inscriptions in Etruscan characters. It is even doubted by several accomplished antiquaries, whether those with Etruscan subjects were not in reality executed by Grecian artists. Both classes exhibit representations of many mythological and heroic personages at present totally unknown, and consequently furnish interesting materials for the investigations of antiquaries.

There are still in existence several fine specimens of large vases in marble, with beautifully executed sculptures, among which may be specified the Medici vase representing the sacrifice of Iphigenia; the Albani vase exhibiting the labours of Hercules, and the celebrated Warwick vase in our own country. Vases of agate, onyx, and other precious materials ornamented with figures, are rare, and consequently prized in proportion. There are a few in various royal collections on the continent. The Barberini, or Portland vase, now deposited in the British Museum, is of dark coloured glass, with figures in relief of white enamel. No satisfactory explanation has hitherto been given of the exquisitely beautiful design. This and various other ancient vases have been successfully copied by Wedgwood. Our knowledge of this subject is capable of indefinite extension, as fresh discoveries are continually being made. Two of the most interesting are the large collection of Etruscan vases discovered a few years ago in Tuscany by the Prince of Canino, and a number of silver ones of beautiful workmanship discovered in 1830, at Bethonville, in France, now deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques attached to the Royal Library at Paris.

Egyptian vases are inferior, as works of art, to Grecian, and are easily distinguished by figures of peculiar deities, and other symbols. A few are to be found in the British Museum, and other collections.

Besides the public museums at London, Naples, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere, there are large and valuable private collections of antique vases, too numerous to be here particularized. Ample details on every branch of the subject will be found in the works of Winkelmann, D'Hancarville, Millingen, Millin, De la Borde, Bötticher, K. O. Müller, Gerhard, (*Auserlesene Griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1839,) Raoul-Rochette, Quatremère de Quincy, and other antiquaries. An able memoir on *Panathenaic* vases was written by the late Chevalier Brøndsted.

VASE.

VASE.
VASSAL.

VASE is, generally, a vessel, and applied usually, as noticed above, to one intended for ornamental purposes.

No chargers then were wrought in burnish'd gold,
Nor silver *vases* took the forming mould.

Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 206.

And when the dusky shades
Of ev'ning fell, three *vases* on the floor
They plac'd, that should illume the spacious hall;
These with dry fuel-wood all newly riv'n
And intermix'd with torches they supplied,
And damsels watch'd by turns and fed the fires.

Couper. Homer. Odyssey, book xviii. v. 367.

VA'SSAL, *n.* } Fr. *vassal*; It. *vasallo*; Sp. *vas-*
VA'SSAL, *v.* } *vallo*; Low Lat. *vassallus*. The
VA'SSALAGE, } Etymologists have written very
VASSALLA'TION. } largely upon this word and its
origin. See Menage, Wachter, Du Cange, Vossius, and Junius. In our old writers, (*sc.* Chaucer, Gower, G. Douglas,) as in the ancient romance, *vassalage*, or, it is sometimes improperly written, *vesselage*, is used as equivalent to *valour*, valiantness, prowess; and Junius supposes it to be so used from the powerful and faithful assistance which the fiduciary clients, then called *vassi*, or *vassalli*, supplied to their superior lord in times of danger. The word is indeed evidently as much a term of honour as knighthood was. The Low Lat. *vassus* is derived by Vossius (*de Vitiis*, p. 634) from *vas*, a pledge or surety; and the *vassals* undoubtedly were tenants in *vad-uo*, upon wage, or gage, or pledge, *sc.* to render certain services to the lord or proprietor, such as to follow and assist in war, and were so far bondsmen, that, by the very nature of their tenure, they were bound, or under obligation or allegiance to the performance of certain conditions. Vossius, with little reason, hesitates to derive *vas* (*vads*, *vadis*) from *vad-ere*, which we have in the A. S. *wad-an*, to go, generally, not as we now restrict the verb, to *wade*. The Law Lat. *vad-ium* was also written *wad-um*. A. S. *wædd*, *pignus*, *vadimonium*. See To WED.

A vassal then is—

A follower or attendant, one bound to follow or attend; one holding certain lands under bond, or obligation, or allegiance, to follow or attend; to aid or assist.

For the common application, see the Quotation from Blackstone.

And þat was lo! in þis lond þe firste *vassayl*,
As in langage of Saxonie þat me mygte euer y wyte,
And so wel he paiþ þat folk aboute, þat he nys not get forgete.

R. Gloucester, p. 118.

Alle Inglande he wan þorgh his *vassalage*,
& Harald kȳng ouer ran, þat did William outrage.

R. Brunne, p. 87.

And glader ought his frend ben of his deth,
Whan with honour is yolden up his breth,
That whan his name appalled is for age
For all foryetten is his *vassallage*.

Chaucer. The Knights Tale, v. 3054.

Whiche after, whan thei come in age,
Of knighthode, and of *vassellage*,
Italy all holle thei ouercome,
And founden the great Rome.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 89.

An emperour by olde daies
There was, and he at all assaies
A worthie knight was of his honde,
There was none suche in all the lond.
But yet for all his *vassellage*,
He stode vnwedded all his age.

Id. Ib. fol. 119.

They were constrained to geue the noblest men of their cuntry in hostage to the Sequanes, and to bynd theyr citey by othe, that they shoulde neyther requyre their hostages agayn, nor desyre ayde of the Romanes, not yet refuse to be their subiects and *vassales* for euer.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book i. fol. 24.

For rare it seemes in reason to be skand,
That man, who doth the whole worlds rule possesse,
Should to a beast his noble hart embase
And be the *vassall* of his *vassalesse*.

Spenser. Daphnaida.

Thou couldst not make my wind go less, nor pare
With all their swords one virtue from my soul:
How am I *vassal'd* then? make such thy slaves,
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Repres.

Carried unto a place that can impart
No secret embassie unto his heart,
Climbes some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassalls the fruitfull vale's circumference.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. st. 5.

When lust hath gotten the victory in the soul, it either makes the soul, which is God's vicegerent, his *vassal*, or his prisoner; either the soul becomes servant and *vassal* to sin, or at the best it is led away captive by it.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. p. 56. Of Self Denial.

And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things, upon our attempt to design of our own heads, the forms of good and evil.

Montagu. Devout Essaies, Tr. 15, sec. 2.

[We should meditate upon the blessed Spirit of God,] the author of all liberty, loosing us from captivity under the tyranny of Satan, from *vassalage* under our own carnal lusts and passions.

Barrow. Defence of the Trinity.

The grantor [of lands] was called the proprietor or lord; being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee; and the grantee, who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant, was stiled the feudatory or *vasal*, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands; though, on account of the prejudices which we have justly conceived against the doctrines that were afterwards grafted on this system, we now use the word *vasal* opprobriously, as synonymous to slave or bondsman.

Blackstone, book ii. ch. iv.

VASSAL. The origin of this word is uncertain. (See above.) Some lexicographers derive it from the Arabico-Spanish *guazil*, which signifies both a servant and a public officer, and which might therefore have been fairly applied to fiefholders who held their land by tenure of military service. The great difference between the feudal system and that which existed under the Saxons was, that the feudal vassal owed his service to a particular chief in his personal character, while the military obligations on the Saxon landholder referred almost wholly to the defence of the realm. Under the system introduced by the Conqueror, the king was held to be the possessor of the whole land of the country, who granted it out to his barons only on the ascertained conditions of the feudal system; nor was this principle by any means an impotent one, for the rights of the king were always to be kept in view by the vassal in dealing with his fief; as his own rights were always to be considered by his vavasors, and theirs by their sub-vassals through all the grades of sub-infeudation. The grades of vassalage were as follows: barons holding of the crown in chief; vavasors holding under them, and valvasini holding under the vavasor, generally knight's fees. These were all military tenants, and called by the common name of vassals, and took the field when summoned by their sovereign, with a body of armed men proportioned to the extent of their estates. Besides the military service, vassals owed to their feudal lords what was called "suit," that is to say, attendance upon his court, when required as an adviser or counsellor. See FEUDAL SYSTEM.

VAST.

VAST, *adj.*VAST, *n.*

VASTA'TION,

VA'STLY,

VA'STNESS,

VA'STLY,

VA'STITY,

VA'STIDITY.

or spacious.

Vast, n. A waste, a vacuity of space, a desert, a boundless or measureless vacuity.

The rest of March and all the moneth of April wee spent in trauesing that mightie and *vaste* sea, betweene the yle of Jaua and the maine of Africa.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 822. *M. Thomas Candish.*

And after the bataill their shal be an vtter perpetuall *vastitude*, and destruccion of them.

Joye. Exposition of Daniel, ch. ix. fol. 162.

Palmer taking this grievously, that he had so much misused him, took a pitchfork of his hostess, and lay three or four days in wait in the *vasterne*, beneath one John Ryder's garden, to have done him some displeasure.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Mary I. 1556, ch. xlv. p. 108.

Unskillfull cutters in stone and imagers are of opinion that the enormous and huge statues called Colosses, which they cut, will seeme more *vaste* and mighty, if they frame them stradling with their legs, with their arms spread abroad and stretched forth, as also with their mouths gaping wide open.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 241.

Pro. For this be sure, to night thou shalt have cramps,
Side-stitches, that shall pen thy breath vp, vrchins
Shall for that *vast* of night, that they may worke
All exercise on thee.

Shakspeare. The Tempest, act i. sc. 2. fol. 4.

Whereat Michael bid sound
The arch-angel trumpet; through the *vast* of heav'n
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hosanna to the highest.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. v. 202.

This sin under which you now lye groaning and forlorne, must needs be so much greater than these, as your *vastation* is more; and what can that be other than the Lord of life?

Hale. Cont. Christ before Pilate.

Such was the *vastation* he made of townes in this county, to make room for his game.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 399. *The Worthies of England. Hantshire.*

The complaints were many, the abuses great, the causes of the church *vastly* numerous.

Taylor. Sermon 7. vol. iii. fol. 136.

You have blown his swoln pride to that *vastness*,
As he believes the earth is in his fathom.
This makes him quite forget his humble being.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Prophetess, act ii. sc. 1.

COUNT. Will nothing ease your appetite but this?

LAZ. No, could the sea throw up his *vastness*, and offer free his best inhabitants, 'twere not so much as a bare temptation to me.

Id. The Woman Flatterer, act iii. sc. 3.

As I sate wond'ring how the rough seas stirr'd,
I might far off perceive a little bird,
Which as she fain from shore to shore would fly,
Had lost itself in the broad *vasty* sky,
Her feeble wing beginning to deceive her,
The seas of life still gaping to bereave her.

Drayton. The Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

The huge *vastity* of the world may afford, even in this region beneath, such a competent space as is meet and convenient for motion.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 951.

CLA. Perpetuall durance?

ISA. I, just perpetual durance, a restraint
Through all the worlds *vastiditie* you had
To a determin'd scope.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, act iii. sc. 1. fol. 71.

See *ante*, DEVASTATION. Fr. *vaste*, *vastation*; It. *vasto*; Lat. *vastus*: of which Vossius gives no satisfactory account. It has probably a northern origin. See TO WASTE. *Vast, adj.*—

Widely extended, reaching to great extent, of space or time; spacious to excess; exceedingly large, ample,

What a *vast* field for contemplation is here opened! Such regions of matter about us, in which there is not the least particle that does not carry with it an argument of God's existence, not the least stick or straw, or other trifle that falls to the ground, but shews it: not the slightest motion produced, the least whisper of the air, but tells it.

Wollaston. The Religion of Nature, sec. 5. fol. 79.

The Copernicans (that growing sect of astronomers), as their hypothesis requires, suppose the *vastness* of the firmament to be exceedingly greater than the ancients believed it.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. fol. 21. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.*

The Psalms are indeed miscellaneous. But so are many other parts of scripture. The book of Proverbs is *vastly* more so. Yet no one objects against reading those, as they lie.

Secker. Works, vol. iii. p. 418. *Serm.* 26.

Profusion of ornament, and complicated *vastness*, have never yet been able to cause that effect which is produced by simple magnificence.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 389. *Considerations on Architecture. Essay 79.*

VAT, n. D. *vat*; Ger. *fass*; Sw. *fat*; A. S. *fæt*, *fat*. Wachter derives from the Ger. *fassen*; D. *vatten*; Sw. *fatta*; *capere*, *continere*; to hold, to contain; and he refers the Lat. *vas* to the same origin. *Vat* is now usually applied to—

A vessel of large size.

In our *fattes* our cares be drown'd,

With thy grapes our haire be crown'd.

Shakspeare. Anthony and Cleopatra, act ii. sc. 7. fol. 351.

Would'st thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth?

Respect thy orchards; think not, that the trees

Spontaneous will produce an wholesome draught.

J. Philips. Cider, book i.

Lo! for thee my mill

Now grinds choice apples, and the British *vats*

O'erflow with generous cider.

Id. Ib. book ii.

A whole vintage is very often spoiled by the number of bad grapes which are mixed in the *vat*, and that which they [the people of Madeira] will not throw out, because they increase the quantity of the wine.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. i. p. 10.

VATAIREA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Aublet from the Guiana name of the tree. The flowers being unknown, the Linnæan class and order have not been ascertained. It belongs, however, to the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Cassiæ*. Generic character: flowers unknown; legume coriaceous, roundish, compressed, ferruginous, wrinkled on one side, with membranous margins, one-celled, indehiscent; seed large, roundish, flattened; embryo straight.

Vatairea consists of a single species, *V. Guianensis*, a tree with imparipinnate leaves; the leaflets are alternate and cinereous on the under surfaces. The genus is analogous to *Pterocarpus* in its fruit, but differs from it in the embryo being straight.

VATERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to Abraham Vater, once professor of medicine at Wirtemberg, author of a botanical dissertation on the balsam of Mecca. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Dipterocarpeæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, having the segments at length reflexed; petals five, oval, emarginate, twisted in æstivation; stamens numerous, short, inserted between the petals and the base of the germ; anthers long, linear; capsule three-valved, one-celled and one-seeded.

Two species of this genus are known; *V. Indica* and *V. Lanceæfolia*, both natives of the East Indies. They are large trees, with entire, coriaceous leaves and terminal panicles of white flowers with yellow anthers. *V. Indica* is called *Dammer tree* in the East Indies. When

VAST.

—

VATE-

RIA.

VATE-
RIA.
VAVAO.

wounded, it discharges a clear, fragrant resin, which at length becomes brittle and yellow, like glass. It is a kind of gum-copal, but not the true. The best specimens of the gum are employed under the name of amber, as ornaments, to which it bears exterior resemblance. In its fluid or recent state it is used as a varnish in India.

VATICA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from *Vaticanus*, god of the prophets, which is derived from *Vates*, *divine*, the resin of the original species being employed in some religious ceremonies. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Dipterocarpeæ*. Generic character: calyx of five imbricate sepals, which at length expand into as many foliaceous, nearly equal, erect wings; petals five, equal, convolute in æstivation, with sub-revolute margins; stamens numerous, disposed in one or two series, short, filiform, and abruptly dilated at the base; anthers oblong-linear, having each connective drawn out into setaceous points; ovarium three-celled, cells biovulate; ovula pendulous from the top of the central column; style filiform, simple; stigma acute; capsule coriaceous or woody, inclosed, ovate, mucronate, one-celled and one-seeded by abortion, and somewhat two-valved; seed inserted; embryo with large, thick, unequal cotyledons, which are bilobed at the base and wrinkled on the margins.

This genus consists of resinous trees, natives of the East Indies. The leaves are alternate, coriaceous, quite entire, veined, and the stipulas are caducous; the panicles of flowers rise from the axils of the fallen leaves, and the flowers are yellow.

VATICAN. This celebrated palace of the popes is erected on a spot where an ancient prophetess issued predictions (*vaticinata est*). It is one of the most extensive buildings in Europe, being said to contain eleven thousand distinct apartments; but the pile is more remarkable for its size than for its architectural beauty. It was in this palace that the papal courts were formerly held, and hence the Vatican was used to signify the Roman Government, just as the court of St. James is employed to designate the royal councils of Great Britain. The conclaves for the election of the popes are still held in the Vatican; but in modern times the edifice is chiefly celebrated for its rich museums, and for its extensive library, believed to be the largest and most precious in the world.

The foundation of the Vatican library is attributed to Constantine the Great, but others assert that it was commenced by Pope Hilary, who began to collect manuscripts in his palace of St. John de Lateran, A.D. 465. Ebert, however, insists that its foundation should not be dated earlier than 1417, when the papal library was removed from Avignon to Rome by Martin V. It was first organized and established in the Vatican by Nicholas V. in 1447, since which time it has been largely augmented by the liberality of successive pontiffs, particularly Leo X. and Sixtus V.

In the year 1833 Mr. Bailly calculated that the Vatican library contained about half a million of printed books and fifty thousand manuscripts; but it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the amount, as no catalogue has ever been made of the collection. In 1835 M. Balbi assigned strong reasons for reducing the estimate of printed books to eighty thousand, and of valuable manuscripts to thirty-five thousand. The Vatican library is particularly rich in palimpsests, that is, manuscripts of ancient authors from which the writing has been partially effaced to make room for the productions of more modern authors, principally monks. The celebrated Vatican manuscript of the Bible, supposed to have been written in the IVth Century, contains the Old and the greater part of the New Testament in Greek. There is another in the collection of inferior authority, which belongs to the Xth Century, that is sometimes, but improperly, confounded with the former. It is to be regretted that the want of a catalogue and the jealous restrictions to which visitors are subjected, render the literary treasures of the Vatican almost useless to the learned world.

VA'TICIDE, } Fr. *vaticinier*; It. *vaticinare*;
VA'TICINATE, } Sp. *vaticinar*; Lat. *vaticinari*, *fata*
VATICINA'TION, } *canere*; *vates vel phates*, from the
VA'TICINAL. } Gr. *φημι*, to tell. *Vaticinate*,—

To tell the fates, or anything fated, to soothsay, to foretell, to prophesy.

Vaticide, a slayer of a prophet.

Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin: "A burning globe shall rise out of the east, and shall compass about the land of Ireland, and all the foules of that Iland shall flee round about the fire."

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 219. *Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxxiv.

And is it not all one to say, that there was never any woman but Sappho in love, nor had the gift of prophesie save only Sibylla and Aristonice, or such as published their *vaticinations* and prophesies in verse?

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 977.

A man would think that the memorable prophecy of Jacob, that the scepter should not depart from Judah till Shiloh come, should have been so clear a determination of the time of the Messias, that a Jew should never have doubted it to have been verified in Jesus of Nazareth; and yet for this so clear *vaticination*, they have no less than twenty-six answers.

Taylor. On the Liberty of Prophesying. Polemical Discourses, fol. 974.

Then first (if Poets ought of truth declare)

The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer.

Pope. Dunciad, book ii.

The phænomena of nature are alike visible to all; but all have not alike learned the connexion of natural things, or understand what they signify, or know how to *vaticinate* by them.

Berkley. Siris, sec. 253. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 578.

He [Thomas Rhymer] has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England about the year 1219.

Warton. English Poetry, sec. 79.

My patience being quite exhausted, I desired a gentleman who interested himself in my concerns to go and expostulate with the *Vaticide* [sc. the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre.]

Smollett. Preface to the Regicide.

V A V A O.

VAVA'O, or VAVA'U, the second in magnitude of the group called by Captain Cook "the Friendly Islands," was long the residence of Mr. Mariner, and is therefore better known to Europeans than the larger islands in

its neighbourhood; an account of which has been reserved for insertion under this head in order to give an opportunity of communicating the latest information The archi- respecting this portion of Polynesia. The archipelago pelago.

VATI-
CAN.
VAVAO.

VAVAO. thus named in consequence of the apparent cordiality with which its inhabitants entertained Captain Cook for nearly three months, is very extensive, and comprehends several distinct clusters, as the natives furnished him with the names of 150 islands, 61 of which appear in that celebrated navigator's charts. The greater number, however, are of very small dimensions, mere coral islets, too diminutive to be marked, except in a chart of the Pacific on a very large scale, such as unhappily has not yet been published.

Tonga
Isles.

Hapaei, or
Harpaei
Vavaoo.

Of the Tonga or Friendly Isles, properly so called, there are only two of any size, viz., Tonga-Tabu and Eoa, the Amsterdam and Middleburg of Captain Abel Tasman, who discovered them in 1643. A little to the North-East of Tonga is a subordinate group, called the Hápái Isles, the largest of which is Namuka, visited by that navigator, and called by him Rotterdam (Valentyn, *O. I.* III. ii. 54). The Vaváo Isles, a third group to the North of the Hápáis and the two isles of Nyuha, about midway between these and the Samoas or "Navigator's Isles," were no doubt all comprehended among those named to Captain Cook, as were also perhaps the Viti or Fiji Isles, well known at Tonga, though peopled by a different and hostile race. The Tonga archipelago, however, in a stricter sense, comprehends only the three clusters already named, and amounts in number to at least 100, if mere islets are included. It lies between 13° and 22° S. and 177° and 192° E. The largest of these islands, Tonga, Eoa, and Vavao, are from 15 to 20 miles long; and the next in size, Late, Tofua, Kao, Namuka, Lefuga, Foa, and Haäno, are only from five to seven miles in their greatest breadth. Of these the three first, and the rocks called Hunga Hapái and Hunga Tonga, are high enough to be visible 15 or 20 leagues off. Eoa, Namuka, and Vavao are of a moderate height; all the rest being very low, some of them scarcely a mile across, and others mere coral and sand-banks, marked by a few tufts of trees. The lofty isles are, for the most part, rocky and volcanic; the low ones appear to have been formed by coral-beds, and are consequently inclosed by reefs, so much so as to be often nearly inaccessible.

Tonga
Taboo.

Tofooa.

Tonga-Tabu (the Sacred Tonga), in $21^{\circ} 7' 36''$ S. and $184^{\circ} 47'$ E.,* enjoys a very temperate climate, the thermometer seldom rising above 80° , or sinking below 50° of Fahrenheit's scale. The winds blow from South-East for the greater part of the year, but often from the West and North-West between February and April, the autumn in southern latitudes. The great swell occasioned by the South-East winds sweeping over the Southern Ocean throws a constant and tremendous surf on the reefs South and East of the islands. Tofúa is a volcano in constant action; the neighbouring islands are consequently very subject to earthquakes, particularly Tonga. The latter has somewhat the shape of a crescent, with a large elliptical bay on its North side. Its south side is highest, and enclosed by much the narrowest coral belt, but has no harbours, and does not appear to afford any passage even for boats; its greatest elevation, however, scarcely reaches 100 feet. The soil is extremely fertile; and though there are no

streams, drinkable water is obtained almost everywhere at a small depth beneath the surface. The population of this island in 1827 could hardly be less than 15,000, one-third of whom were capable of bearing arms; but the feuds and anarchy which have since prevailed must have greatly reduced their numbers. Its excellent culture, which called forth the admiration of Tasman (Valentyn, *O. I.* III. ii. 54. b.), and its abundant fishery furnish its people with a constant supply of food and clothing. They are well made, plumper than the New Zealanders, not inclined to fatness like those of Tahiti, and have a great variety of features, with generally a pleasant expression of countenance. Their aquiline noses, their thin lips, lank hair, and swarthy complexion give them much resemblance to the natives of the South of Europe. The beauty of their women has been remarked by all who have seen them. Though usually healthy, they are subject to a kind of obstinate leprosy, and to other cutaneous eruptions. In point of character, their gentle and polished address, and apparent kind-heartedness and hospitality, have deceived almost all the navigators who have had intercourse with them; but Mr. Mariner's interesting and instructive narrative shows, that under these attractive qualities they conceal unbounded cupidity, dissimulation, and treachery. They had even plotted the destruction of Cook at the very time that he thought them deserving of being called "the Friendly Islanders." Their courage and freedom from self-sufficiency are also very remarkable; and Mr. Mariner has recorded instances among them of those virtues such as are rarely paralleled in the history of civilized nations. They are very intelligent, and seldom betray anything like levity, but are not deficient in wit and humour; and are remarkable for their parental affection and regard for their women. The distinction of ranks was formerly more strictly observed than at present. Their highest chief, the Tuí Tonga, was rather a spiritual than a secular ruler. He was not subjected to the rite of circumcision or of tatauing; the first fruits were presented to him annually at the festival called Nachi, and he was never approached but with the most humble prostrations. This dignity was hereditary in the Fata Fai family, and its authority extended over the Samoa and the Fiji isles; but the Tuí Tonga himself was required to perform the same prostrations before his elder sisters, aunts, and their children, one of whom was appointed Tuí-Tonga-Fafine, *i. e.* the Tuí Tonga of the women. The next in rank were the Tuí-hata-kalawa and Tuí-kana-kabolo, the supreme civil magistrates, and the Hata, the commander-in-chief; but the family of Tubó, in which those posts were hereditary, having, through the pusillanimity of its chiefs, suffered the first of those dignities to be virtually suppressed, the administrative power has fallen into the hands of the most intriguing Egis or chief, who constitute the second, as the Tuís formed the first, while the Matabules (ministers), or Muas, the third, and the Tuas or (labourers), the lowest, of the four hereditary classes into which the whole population is divided; a peculiarity strongly resembling the fourfold division of the Hindús. The first of these classes, supposed to be derived from the gods, and receiving something like divine honours, claims the rank and privileges of the Bráhmans, while the Egis correspond with the military (Kshattriyas); the Matabules, and their descendants the Muas, answer to the commercial (Vaísyas), and the Tuas to the fourth Hindú class (Súdras). The em-

* "Amsterdam Island, low like Holland" (Tasman in Valentyn *Ost. Ind.*, III. 52), discovered on 21st of January, 1643, in $21^{\circ} 20'$ S. and $205^{\circ} 29'$ E. ($184^{\circ} 28'$ E. of Greenwich) too far S. about $12'$ and W. $19'$, a very small error, when the imperfection of the best instruments at that period is considered.

VAVAO. ployments, in each tribe, were generally hereditary, but cooks and labourers were not on any account allowed to abandon the trade of their forefathers (Mariner, ii. 95). Their religion, if derived from India, must go back to a very early period, as it can scarcely be said to bear the stamp of the Brahmanical system. Bolotu, a very large island far to the North-West of their own country, is supposed to be the abode of the gods, and deified spirits of men deceased. From the gods, their spiritual chiefs, Tuī Tonga and Veachī, were believed to have sprung; but the rest of mankind are the descendants of two brothers who, with their wives, were brought by the god Tongaloa from Bolotu to people the earth, which was unexpectedly fished up by him from the ocean. Their priests do not form a distinct class, but are either Egis or Matabules, whose bodies are possessed by some god, who, from a predisposition in favour of that person's soul, occupies it or rather displaces it, and gives its possessor divine power and authority. The gods are called Hatúa (Good Spirits) and Hatúa pau (Evil Spirits): they, their attendants, and the deified spirits of the Egis, are the occupants of Bolotu. The gods and deified spirits do good to men; the Hatúa pau, nothing but evil; and the former can possess men or beasts at their pleasure—snakes, lizards, and porpoises being their favourite abode. The gods are supposed to be at least 300 in number, but few are named and honoured; the greater part are merely tutelary deities. Tali-ai-Tubó, the God of War, is the first, and Tuī pua Bolotu (chief of all Bolotu) is the second of the gods in rank, and is often invoked in time of sickness (Mariner, ii. 113). Nine more are named by Mr. Mariner, among whom Tubó totai (the Sailor), Patron of Voyagers, Alo Alo, God of the Weather, and Tangaloa, the God of Artificers, are the most celebrated. The deified spirits are supposed to have nearly the same power and attributes as the Hatuas, but are only worshipped at their graves, not in temples appropriated to them. These deities are believed to be too wise to fight, they only dispute with each other, and thunderstorms are the audible evidence of their debates. Whether the Matabules are immortal is doubted; but the souls of the Tuas are believed to perish with the body (Mariner, ii. 105). Respect for the gods, the nobles, and the aged, patriotism, justice, honour, patience, filial piety, friendship, meekness, modesty and fidelity in the women, are considered as virtues, and are rewarded by the gods, as vice is punished, in this world; but of retribution in another world, these islanders have no notion (*Ibid.* ii. 117). Revenge, rape and theft are not considered as crimes, except when sacred or exalted persons and things are destroyed or injured. Omens, charms and spells are believed to bind even the gods. The notion of soul or spirit prevalent among these Polynesians appears to approach nearly to that of the Greeks and Romans; but while a spirit is supposed to be intangible and invisible, it is thought that any body can be pervaded by it. (Mar. ii. 109.) The Hatua pau are feared but not worshipped, and are not like the rakshasas of the Hindús. They always dwell on earth in order to annoy and injure mortals, as it seems they can do no mischief—their sole object—to the gods. The inspiration of the priests or oracles (Mar. i. 105-109) seems to be a mixture of knavery and fanaticism; in some instances, perhaps the effect of a strong imagination, worked up to a fit of frenzy. Mr. Mariner forgot to inform his readers that the inspired person swallows large doses of

kava, as well as what would satisfy "four hungry men," when he is about to deliver an oracle. (Mar. i. 228.) The amusements of the natives are principally athletic exercises, the chase of birds and rats, and potations of kava, the ava of Tahiti and Hawái, which are an indispensable in all their solemn assemblies. This liquor is the juice of the root of the *Piper methysticum* (intoxicating pepper) extracted by repeated mastication, in which all persons present take a part, and then mixed with water. It has a mawkish sweetness, with some poignancy, and, in M. D'Urville's opinion, a nauseous flavour. In large quantities it is highly intoxicating, and, when habitually used, brings on idiotism (D'Urville, iv. 253). Mariner has given a very detailed account of the ceremonies accompanying its preparation and use (ii. 184), and Captain Cook, a very correct representation of a meeting at which it is distributed. The people of Tonga tattú (more properly tatau) themselves as the other Polynesians, and colour the incisions by squeezing into them the juice of the Tuī-tuī (*Aleurites triloba*); the women mark only the palm of the hand; the men the lower part of the body and the thighs. Their food consists principally of yams, taro (esculent *Arum*), breadfruit, bananas, and cocoa-nuts; fish and rats are the only animal food of the lower classes. Among their singular customs is that of cutting off the little finger (Tutu nima) in order to obtain from the gods the recovery of a sick friend or relation—a peculiarity noticed by Tasman* (Valentyn, O. I. III. ii. 53. a.)—and that of nagia,† strangling a child of some chief for the same purpose (Mariner, ii. 220, 222). In time of war the bodies of the slain are occasionally dressed and eaten by the victors; a custom introduced from the Fiji islands, probably after the time of Captain Cook, and by no means common even at a much later period. Besides the vegetable productions already mentioned, the *Corypha umbraculifera*, or Fan Palm; *Mussenda frondosa*, the Bebiná of the Hindús; *Pandanus odoratissimus*, their Kétakí or Keúra; *Hernandia Ovigera*, or Egg-bearing Rattle-box; *Cerbera manghas*, the Mangha of Ceylon; *Casuarina equisetifolia*, Horsetail-leaved Casuary tree; *Inocarpus edulis*, Eatable String-fruit; *Abrus (Habrus) Precatorius*, West Indian Liquorice, or black and scarlet Bean-tree; *Gossipium religiosum*, Sacred Tree-cotton; *Melodinus scandens*, Climbing Poison-apple; *Tacca pinnatifida*, Fin-leaved Molucca Narcissus. Many convolvuluses, &c., and probably several undescribed plants are found, in abundance in this and the neighbouring islands.

The isle of Tonga has sprung entirely from a bed of coral; but the elevated isles, such as Vavao, Late, Kao, and especially the volcano, Tofua, furnish trachytes, basalts, obsidian, and other igneous minerals. Eóa, or Eúa, Eúwi, according to Captain Cook, the Middelburg of Tasman, is about 30 miles South-East of Tonga, and, as Tasman remarked, much higher. Its centre is in 18° 19' S. and 184° 23' E. (Raper)—surrounded, like its neighbours, by a coral reef extending about 100 fathoms from the shore. It has good anchorage on its North-West side, in 21° 20' 30" S. (Cook's *Voyages*). It is about 30 miles in circumference, and its soil appears to be very productive. The central mountains, though little cultivated, are accessible and traversable in every direction.

* But his people could not discover the cause of this custom.

† That is, "tie-throat," "strangle." M. D'Urville (iv. 313) has erroneously spelt this word *nauidgia* (*nojia*).

Religion.

Amusements.

Customs.

Singular superstitions.

Vegetables.

Minerals.

Eoowee. Middleburg.

Oracles.

VAVAO. Captain Cook saw no towns or villages on it, but a scattered population and less cultivated ground than in Tonga.

Hapae. The Hápái group to the North of the Tonga isles, properly so called, consists of two divisions, the Southern containing Namuka and its adjacent islets; the Northern, of which Haāno, Tufa, Lefuga, the largest, and Hulaīva, the southernmost, are nearly similar in height and appearance, and none more than seven miles in length. Tofua, as was before remarked, is a volcano in a state of actual combustion. Lefuga, the most fertile isle, is populous, and its chief, Tafa-ahau, a man of remarkable intelligence and decision of character, voluntarily embraced Christianity in or about the year 1830 (Williams, p. 317). Though it was the island best known to Mr. Mariner, little geographical information respecting it is to be gathered from Dr. Martin's account of his adventures. Namuka, Anamoeka of Cook, who visited it in 1774, and the Anamoeka or Rotterdam of Tasman, who discovered it on the 25th of January, 1643, and determined its position to be in 20° 15' S. and 185° 18' E., only 11' west of its true place according to Captain Cook's calculations. It is about 54 miles North by East of Tonga; nearly triangular, as level as Tonga, and about 12 miles in circumference, but a large lagoon occupies a considerable part of its area. It has a capacious harbour on the South-West side, but little or no fresh water. To the East of Namuka is Mango, a still smaller island, also noticed by Tasman. Two-thirds of the distance between Tofua and Vavao is the isle of Latei Vavao, or Vavau, visited by M. de la Pérouse in 1787; it is the chief isle in a group, first discovered, in 1781, by a Spanish pilot named Maurelle, who called it Galvez, and the lofty rocks Hunga Tonga and Hunga Hapái, which are visible 50 miles off, Las Culebras (the Serpents). Sandy Point, one of the extremities of Vavao, is in 18° 39' S., 186° E. Like many others of the coral islands, it is crescent-shaped, has an excellent harbour on its western side, and is never in want of water. Its base is coral rock, now converted into limestone interspersed with crystal, and rising in some places more than 100 feet above the sea; but the interior is hilly and very productive. The best soil was observed on the summit of the hills. Christianity has made rapid progress there in consequence of the conversion of its bitterest opponent, Finau, the king, a chief of a very different character from his relation so favourably noticed by Mr. Mariner (Williams, p. 472).

Hapae.

Hapae.

Tofua.

Lefuga.

Anna-

mooa.

Anamoeka.

Rotterdam.

Omango.

Laté.

Vavao.

Neow.

Kootahee.

Boscawen,

and

Keppel's

Isles.

Neow.

Hamo,

or

Navigator's

Isles.

Boscawen, or Nyu-tabu-tabu (Nyúha), in 15° 50' S. and 186° 25' E., is probably one of the isles named Bauman's Eylanden by Roggwein, who discovered it in 1722, and placed it in 15° S. and 190° E.

About 150 miles North-East of Nyúha is the Hamoa, or Samoa group, mentioned at Tonga to Captain Cook,

and visited by De la Pérouse in 1787, as well as by VAVAO. D'Entrecasteaux in 1792, and named by him the Navigator's Isles. The largest are eight in number: 1. Ma-

nua, in 14° 9' S., 190° 40' E., nearly triangular, about 10 miles long from East to West, and 4 miles in its greatest breadth, has a bold and lofty shore, and rises in the centre to 1700 or 1800 feet. Its inhabitants are despised and oppressed by their neighbours. 2. Orosenga, and 3. Ofu, two nearly contiguous islets, four miles North-West of Manua, are but thinly inhabited.

4. Tu-tu-ila, the Maouna of De la Pérouse, about 50 miles West by South of Orosenga, in 14° 16' S., 189° 30' E., is 19 miles from East to West and five miles broad; a beautiful island, but unhappily noted as the place where De la Pérouse's companion, M. de Langle, was murdered by the natives, near Massacre Cove, in 14° 20' S. and 189° 17' E. It has several fine harbours, particularly Rango-pango and Leone,* which are secure except with a South wind. 5. Upolu, the Ojalavo of the French, in 14° 1' S. and 180° 38' E., not far North-West of Tu-tu-ila, is about 45 miles from East to West and 10 miles across in its widest part. Its highest peaks are about 2,500 feet perpendicular, and visible 50 or 60 miles off. This island, which has at least three harbours, abounds in beautiful scenery. 6. Manono, joined by a reef to the South-West end of Upolu, though very small, has several good harbours for vessels of small burden, but is ill supplied with fresh water. 7. Half way between Manono and Savayi is the precipitous islet of Aborima, (i. e. Hollow of the hand), probably the crater of an extinct volcano, accessible only at one small spot. Its interior is a regularly sloping basin covered with the most luxuriant vegetation. But the largest island in this group is Savayi,† which can hardly be less than 120 miles in circumference, with mountains in the interior rising to 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea. It is the Pola of the French; its eastern extremity being in 13° 28' S., 187° 49' E., its Western point in 13° 33' S., 187° 15' E. Its greatest length from North-West to South-East is about 40 miles, and its breadth 25 miles; it is so high as to be visible at 60 miles distance. The ascent from the sea is gradual and richly wooded, many of the most valuable productions of the Indian Archipelago being indigenous. It is separated from Upolu by a channel not more than seven or eight miles wide. The Protestant missions in these islands seem to have been peculiarly successful, and a very detailed account of them is given by the late unfortunate Mr. Williams, in his *Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands*.

The nearest group to the West of the Tonga Isles is that of the Fijí, or Vití Islands, lying between 17° and 20° S., 177° and 182° E., in which that excellent missionary was murdered soon after his return to the scene of his former labours. This archipelago consists of two large and five small islands, with a great number of islets and rocks, more than 200 in number, according to the natives (D'Urville, iv. 715), most of which are surrounded by coral reefs, and separated by narrow channels, which, together with the tempestuous winds and tremendous swell from the Southern Pole, constantly

* Not the Léoné of De la Pérouse. The names in M. de la Pérouse's narrative are, as Mr. Williams observes (p. 479), strangely disfigured and misplaced, probably from that navigator's having trusted to his memory.

† Perhaps the same word as Hapai or Hapayi; S and H, V and P being interchangeable letters in the Polynesian languages.

VAVAO. breaking upon the surrounding reefs, renders the exploration of them peculiarly difficult and hazardous.

Vanúa Lebú, or Levú, (*i. e.* Great Land) and Viti,* or Fíji Lebú (Great Fíji), the Northern and North-westernmost isles in this group, are much the largest of all. The highest point in Vanúa Lebú is in $16^{\circ} 32' 50''$ S. and $179^{\circ} 35'$ E. Taka-nova, (more properly Takao-nove, the Tonga pronunciation of Dagong-robe,) the name given in many maps to this island, belongs only to one of its districts, as M. D'Urville learnt from the natives, whose answers were interpreted by a Spaniard from the Caroline Isles, who had resided some years among them. It is much less than Viti Levú, which lies to the South-West of it, between $18^{\circ} 0' 45''$ and $17^{\circ} 57'$ S., from $177^{\circ} 6'$ to $178^{\circ} 33'$ E., its southernmost cape being in $18^{\circ} 17'$ S. and $177^{\circ} 48'$ E. Banúa lebú, or Banúang Balabú, (Vanúa Balabú of the Tonga people,) also called Búa (*Ib.* p. 447) and not, according to the accounts received by M. D'Urville, more than one-fifth of the size of Viti, is the most frequented, as it has forests of sandal wood (*ya-si*). It appears to be mountainous, and has 10,000 inhabitants according to the native reports. Viti-Levú (Ambow in our maps), on the same authority, has 20,000 souls (D'Urville, *iv.* 712). It is of an elliptical form, with a long narrow projection northwards, near its Western extremity, and consists of two distinct chains of mountains; if M. D'Urville's chart is correct, its eastern end is low and covered with coconut trees. The opposite extremity presents a range of hills gradually descending to the sea from lofty mountains, while the shores form a grove of cocoa-nuts. The land appears to be well cultivated, and the population considerable. The natives, who call themselves Kai Biti; are a very different race from the genuine Polynesians, being the eastern branch of those whom M. D'Urville has denominated Melanesians. "They are," says M. Quoy (D'Urville, *iv.* 696), "a fine race of men, about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and well-proportioned, muscular but not inclined to obesity. Their complexion is black with a tinge of chocolate; their forehead broad, nose and lips thick; but some have strong prominent features; their hair is very thick and frizzled, much like that of the Papúas; it is dyed black, red, and white, artificially, and taken much care of. Their breasts and arms are tattooed by raising tumours in the skin and colouring the mark with the juice of the alauzi, or tuí-tuí nut (*Aleurites triloba*). Their women are peculiarly hideous (*Ib.* *iv.* 452). Though continually at war with their Polynesian neighbours, one at least of their islands is occupied by a Tonga colony, which has expelled its original Biti possessors; who, it can scarcely be doubted, are a mixture of the negro and sallow or Malayan races. They are idolators, their supreme god being called Zan Hawalu; Kalu, Reízo, Vazugi, &c. being inferior deities. Their priests are called Ambetti; and the high priest, Ambetti-levú, ranks next after the king or Abú-nivalú. They have also priestesses and female deities. All the gods inhabit the heavens, Luma-lang-i; but they are created beings, having been made by Ondengheí, the creator of all things, to whom all things after death return. The only things offered to the gods are cloth,

fruits, pigs, &c., but no human sacrifices. Their temples are called Ambura. A toe or a finger is cut off at the death of the king or queen, but not as an expiatory sacrifice for the recovery of the sick, as in Tong-a. On the death of a chief, many of his wives are killed in his honour, and some great men have as many as 70 wives or concubines. Boys are circumcised at 15 years of age, but do not marry till they are 25 years old; girls at an earlier, but not at the earliest possible age. Kava (*Piper methysticum*, called angona in Viti) is often used to excess, and habitually taken; but smoking is unknown. They have male and female domestic slaves (Kaisi). Their government is an absolute sovereignty, one or two kings being superior to the rest. The different islands are continually at war with each other, and they all speak with pleasure of feasting on the bodies of those slain in battle.

These islands were first discovered by Abel Tasman, on the 6th February, 1643, in $17^{\circ} 19'$ S. and $201^{\circ} 35'$ E. ($180^{\circ} 34'$ E. of Greenwich, who called them Prince William's Islands and Heemskerk's Shoals) (Valentyn, *iv.* ii. 55); but as he steered to the North of them, only a few were seen by him. They were again noticed by Captain Bligh in 1789 and 1792, and traversed by Captain Wilson, in the Duff, carrying the Missionaries to Tahiti, in 1794, when the hazard and intricacy of the passage through them was first fully made known. But the complete exploration of them was reserved for Captain Dumont D'Urville, who unhappily made his survey in the middle of winter (June), 1827, and experienced such a continuance of bad weather as prevented him from landing on any of the islands, or holding much intercourse with their inhabitants. The principal islands laid down by him are these: Vanúa-lebú (Vanúa-levú); Rambe (Labé, T.,* Ui Gillet, W.) and Yanúdzá (Prince William's Isles of Tasman; Wilson's Clusters); Tabe-Uni (Tafe-uni of the Tonga islanders, Lambert, W.), and the islets Ongumea and Laudzale (Lautara, T. Ross, W.), separated from it by a very narrow channel, called by M. D'Urville "Tasman's Passage." Dzidzia (Chichia, T. visited by Mariner, *i.* 343); Neau (Neow, Ar.), Lagenba (Lageba, T.; Atakembo, Ar.), nearly in a line South-East of each other; Namuka, Bulang-ha (Fulang-ha, T.), Ong-hea-lebu (Lahe, T.) and Batoa (Tortoise Isle), at a great distance South of the preceding ones; Kanbera (Kapala, T.), the easternmost of the Bulang-ha group, and Muwala (Mywoolla, Ar.), South-East of Ng-ao, nearly due East of Viti-Levú (Ambow?); Neireí (Neileí, T.) and Batigi (Bachigi, T.), two islets to the North of Ng-ao; Koro (Kolo, T.), a considerable isle with two high peaks, about half way between Venúa lebú and Ng-ao; and Kandabú,† or Kantabú, (Katafú, T., Apollo, Ar.). It may be remarked that the names of the islands are identical with those given by the Tonga people, having only a dialectic difference of spelling arising from the omission or insertion of nasals or the substitution of cognate letters, which seems to indicate a closer affinity between the Fíji and Tong-a races than has yet been suspected.

* T. stands for Tonga; W. for Wilson; Ar. for Arrowsmith. If M. D'Urville was rightly informed, Venúa Lebú, Arrowsmith's Tacanova, is scarcely one-fifth of the size of Viti (Vichi, or Fíji), Lebú, and his Ambow, about one-third of the size of Tacanova. The latter M. D'Urville nearly circumnavigated, the former he only saw at a great distance: but he had much information from natives on the spot, and is therefore probably right.

† Kandabon in M. D'Urville's chart and text, but *n* seems to have been put for *u*, as is found the Appendix.

VAVAO.

Banooa
Levoo.
Venooa
Leboo, or
Tacanova.

Feedjee,
or Veetee
Levoo.

Natives.

Yanoudzoy.
Tabay.
Oony.
Ross's Isle.
Tchetchea.
Laghayba.
Boolanga.
Tortoise
Isle.
Ghao.
Ambow.
Kandabon.
Kandaboo.

* It is probable that a soft aspirate or guttural intervenes between the two last letters of Viti, which more clearly pronounced by the people of Tong-a, becomes Vitkhi, and sounds nearly like Vichi and Fíji.

VAVAO. See Valentyn, *Beschryving van Oost Indien*, Dordrecht, 1726, 5 vols. fol.; Mariner, *Tonga Islands*, Lond. 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.; Dumont D'Urville, *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, Paris, 1832, 5 vols. 8vo.; Williams, *Mission-*

a y Enterprises, London, 1837, 8vo.; *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, Lond. v. y. 10 vols. 8vo.; Raper, *Practice of Navigation*, Lond. 1840, 8vo.; Cook, *Voyages*; Wilson, *Missionary Voyage*.

VAVAO.
—
VAU-
CLUSE.

VA'VASOUR, n. } Law Lat. *vavassor*, or *vasva-*
VA'VASORY. } *sor*; Fr. *vavas seur*, *vavassoire*.

A lord that held of some duke, marquis or earl, and (at least among us) was in degree inferior to a baron; a mesne or mesne lord; or as *arriere vassal*, i. e. an under vassal; also a *villain*, Cotgrave.

See VASSAL, *ante*. See also Spelman, *Menage*, and Wachter. *Vasvass*-or is perhaps formed from *vassus*, *vassi*.

Sýuard þe gode westreis, Edald þi *vavasoure*,
Wilaf kýng of Merce, he com to þat stoure.

R. Brunne, p. 17.

Sir kýng Isaken Iam þi *vauasoure*,
Mý nam is Statin, I wille be no traítoure.

Id. p. 166.

Such knights and souldiers as had serued him in the warres, he also adorned with the names of dukes, marquesses, earls, *valuasors*, or capteins, and *valuasines*.

Holinshed, vol. i. p. 266. *The Description of England*.

A shereve hadde he ben, and a countour.

Was no wher swiche a worthy *vavasour*.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 362.

The middle Thane was feudal, but not honorary; he was also call'd a *vavasor*, and his land a *vavasory*, which held of some mesn lord, and not immediately of the king.

Harrington. *Works*, fol. 65. *The Commonwealth of Oceana*.

The causes of *vavasors* or *vavasorys* appertained to the cognizance of this court (Shiremoot), where wills were prov'd, judgment and execution given, cases criminal and civil determined.

Id. *Ib.*

The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of *Vidames*, *Vice-domini*, or *Valvasors*, who are mentioned by our antient lawyers as *Viri magnæ dignitatis*. Our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even their original or antient office.

Blackstone, book i. ch. xii.

VAUCHERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to the Rev. T. P. Vaucher, author of *Histoire des Conferves d'Eau douce*. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Algæ*. Generic character: fronds aggregate, tubular, continuous, capillary, coloured by an internal green pulverulent mass; fructification dark green, homogeneous vesicles attached to the frond.

Nine British species are known of this genus; they are principally inhabitants of pools and ditches of fresh water, and damp ground. They are thready plants, with the habit of species of *conferva*, to which genus they were formerly attached. They are generally of a greenish colour.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, consisting of the old provinces of Avignon, Venaissin, and the former principality of Orange. It takes its name from the celebrated fountains of Vacluse, situate in that arrondissement, about 6 leagues from Avignon. On the North it is bordered by the department of the Drôme; East by that of the Basses Alpes; South by that of the Bouches du Rhone; and West by those of the Gard and Ardeche. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, 22 cantons, and 150 communes. The department nominates three deputies. The superficies are 116 square leagues, and the population 233,048. The climate is very warm in summer, the winters are short and mild, the autumns

delightful, the atmosphere clear through the year, but subject to hail-storms and tempests. The soil is various in quality, and the surface unequal, being broken into numerous lesser elevations in some places, in others rising into mountain chains. To the North-East of Carpentras, Mount Venteux is capped with snow from November to June, rising between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the sea. In the same arrondissement rise the ridges of Luba and Leberon, precipitous and bare of earth, being composed almost wholly of naked rock. The plains are divided into that of Orange, where the soil is flinty and gravelly; that between Carpentras and Avignon, where the soil is varied; and that of Cavaillon, the most fertile, but gravelly, and abounding in rounded flints. Cultivation is principally effected in the plains with mules, but with oxen in the mountains. The crops are not equal to the consumption of the inhabitants. About 45,000 hectares of the land are in vineyard, and 58,000 in forest. The produce consists of wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, millet, potatoes, dried herbs, almonds, figs, fruits of most kinds, and wine of middling quality, part of which is consumed in the department and the remainder distilled. The only vineyards noted out of the department are those of Sorgues, Caumont, and Chateauneuf-du-Pape for red, and Beaumes de Venise for muscatel wine. There are in Vacluse mines of iron and coal, excellent stone, argillaceous clay for porcelain, chalk, gypsum, jasper, and calcedony. There are sulphureous springs at Valgueyras and Acuel, and others of salt at Beaumes. There are few cattle, but a small species of mules and asses; the horses are poor; sheep abound; and there are bees giving excellent honey. The silkworm is bred in great abundance in this department, and river fish are plenty, among which, ascending the Rhone in spring, are the sturgeon and lamprey. The chief manufactures are those of silk, linen, soap, and woollen stuffs. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Aigues, Ouveze, Bregoux, Auzon, Nesques, Sorgues, and Cavaillon. The village and fountain from whence the department is named are about five leagues East of Avignon. The former consists of about 400 houses, and stands on the right bank of the Sorgues, about half a league from the celebrated fountain of Vacluse. On the opposite side of the river, upon a high rock, are the remains of an old chateau, which is called that of Petrarch. The fountain of Vacluse is situated at the bottom of a valley surrounded by rocks. This fountain rises from under an arch in a wall of rock, forming a large basin, from which it rushes with great impetuosity over the stones, raising waves of foam, and in such a quantity that at 500 paces distance it bears boats and assumes the name of the river Sorgues. The spring varies with the seasons, and is fullest at the vernal equinox, when it is exceedingly grand and beautiful. The water is clear as crystal, and yields no kind of deposit. It is heavy, and not agreeable to the digestion taken internally. In 1809 the academy of Vacluse erected a column on the edge of the basin, inscribed with the words, "To Pe-

VAU-
CLUSE.

VAULT

trarch," the base of which marks the height and fall of the water at different seasons.

VAULT, *n.*VAULT, *v.*

VAU'LTAGE,

VAU'LTING, *n.*

VAU'LTY.

Fr. *volte*, a round or turn; *voulte*, an arch; the same word differently written; It. *volta*; Sp. *vuella*; Low Lat. *voluta*, from *volutum*, past part. of *volvere*, to turn.

A vault, a turn, a bow, an arch, an arched building; a turn, the bounding turn, says Cotgrave, which riders teach their horses; a curvet; the turn or flexure in which men throw themselves on or off their horses (Junius). And hence to vault—

To form vaults or arches; to turn or tumble; to curvet; to leap with the body turned or bent; generally—to leap.

So within sixe dayes, they had broken the roffes of the towres and chambers, that they within durste nat abyde, but in lowe *vautes*.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 106. p. 127.

The houses within were well *vauted* with stone, so that the engynes nor spryngalles dyd the men but small damage.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. ch. lxxxix. p. 263.

And the very sparkles after the fire is out of them doe serue in stead of stones to make walles and *vautes*.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c, vol. iii. p. 123. M. Nic. and Ant. Zenn.

And if ye doe not thus with your good will, wee shall *vault* and vndermine your foundations in such maner that they shal be torne vpside downe.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 77. The Losse of Rhodes.

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, hauing bene a faire and great citee neere two miles in length, being all *vauted* onderneath for prouision of fresh water, which water commeth thither but once euery yeere.

Id. Ib. p. 281. M. John Euesham.

In deed it is a common opinion among the people there vnto this daie, that the Romans built those *vaults* or tauerns (which in that citie are vnder the ground) with some part of the castell.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 491. The History of England, book iv. ch. vii.

He affirmed, that at Carteia, there was one of these Polypi, which used commonly to go forth of the sea, and enter into some of their open cesterns and *vaults* among their ponds and stewes, wherein they keep great sea-fishes, and otherwhiles would rob them of their salt-fish, and so go his waies again.

Holland. Plinie, book ix. ch. xxx.

Deepe in the bottome of the sea, her bowre

Is built, of hollow billowes heaped hie,

Like to thick clowdes, that threat a stormy showre,

And *vaulted* all within, like to the sky,

In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 4. st. 43.

Hee'll call you to so hot an answer of it,

That caues and wombie *vaultages* of France

Shall chide your trespas, and return your mocks

On second accent of his ordinance.

Shakspeare. Henry V. act i. sc. 4. fol. 77.

There be young ladies

Both fair and honourable that would leap to reach em,

And leap aloft too.

EVAN. Such are light enough,

I am no *vaulter*, wench.

Beaumont and Fletcher. A Wife for a Moneth, act iv.

If after you are married, your wife do run away with a *vaulter*, or the Frenchman that walks upon ropes, or him that dances the jig, &c.

Jonson. The Silent Woman, act ii. sc. 1.

The man (for feare) began to retire and go back againe, but the wild beast kept a tumbling and *vaulting* all about him.

Holland. Plinie, book viii. ch. xvii.

And I will kisse thy detestable bones,

And put my eye-balls in thy *vaultie* browes,

And ring these fingers with thy household wormes.

Shakspeare. King John, act iii. sc. 4. fol. 12.

And he has bespoke a *vaulting-horse*, you shall see him come forth presently.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Cupid's Revenge, act ii.

VOL. XXVIII.

To her former husband she bare George Lord Dacres, who died young by the fall of a *vaulting-horse* upon him, as he had learned to *vault*.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, 1567, book i. fol. 104.

This *vault* of air, this congregated ball,

Self center'd sun, and stars that rise and fall.

Pope. To Mr. Murray.

The herald ends: The *vaulted* firmament

With loud acclaims, and vast applause, is rent:

Heav'n guard a prince so gracious and so good,

So just, and yet so provident of blood!

This was the gen'ral cry.

Dryden. The Knight's Tale, book iii.

Nestor had fail'd the fall of Troy to see,

But leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree;

Then gath'ring up his feet, look'd down with fear,

And thought his monstrous foe was still too near.

Id. Meleager and Atalanta.

In bad way, it is not easy to compute distances, but they imagined they had walked about six miles farther, following the course of the river, when they frequently passed under *vaults*, formed by fragments of the rock, in which they were told people who were benighted frequently passed the night.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. xvi. p. 162.

Then echo'd through the gloomy *vaults* of all

The lofty roof the suitors' boist'rous roar.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book i. v. 450.

The sun, emerging from the lucid waves,

Ascended now the brazen *vault* with light

For the inhabitants of Earth and Heav'n,

When in their bark at Pylus they arriv'd,

City of Neleus.

Id. Ib. book iii. v. 1.

In 1245 he [Henry III.] undertook this great work, in the mode of architecture which began to take place in his days, but did not carry it on farther than four arches west of the middle tower, and the *vaulting* of this was not finished 'till 1296.

Pennant. London. Westminster Abbey.

VAUNT, *n.*

VAUNT, *v.*

VA'UNTAGE,

VA'UNTER,

VA'UNTERY,

VA'UNTFUL,

VA'UNTING, *n.*

VA'UNTINGLY.

Fr. *se vanter*, *vanteur*; It. *vantare*, *vantarsi*, to put or place before (*avant*).

A *vaunter* is one who sets his deeds forward, protrudes or obtrudes them or himself; boasts, brags of them, is ostentatious of them.

Vaunt, in Shakspeare, *Troilus and Cressida*; *Vauntage*, in Froissart, are the *van* or front, the forepart.

Come forth a *vaunter*, now I ring thy bel,

I spied him sone, to God I make a vowe,

He loked blacke as fendes doth in Hell.

Chaucer. The Court of Love, p. 376.

Ariouistus answered littel to the demaunds of Cesar; but *vaunted* much of his owne prowess.

Goldinge. Cesar. Commentaries, book i. fol. 36.

He had before sayd and *vaunted*, howe and the kynge came to reyse the siege before Ipre, he wolde abyde and fight with hym and all his puissance.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 438. p. 769.

The englisshemen had the *vauntage* of the hyll, and helde themselfe so cloose together, that none coude entre into them.

Id. Ib. vol. i. ch. 199. p. 236.

Their glorying so presumptuously in their former victorie, and their *vauntinge* of escapinge so longe vnponnyshed for their wrongfull dealynges, hadde brought them to the point they were at.

Goldinge. Cesar. Commentaries, book i. fol. 11.

And [you] made a plantation of the people of your owne English nation in Virginia, the first English colonie that euer was there planted, to the no little derogation of the glorie of the Spaniards, and an impeach to their *vaunts*.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 107. The Epistle Dedicatorie.

[And hither am I come] to tell you (faire beholders) that our play Leapes ore the *vaunt* and firstlings of those broyles, Beginning in the middle.

Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, fol. 77, Prologue.

6 q

VAULT.

VAUNT

VAUNT.
—
VAU-
QUE-
LINIA.

All others may *vaunt* verely, that they have vanquished men, but Sergius may boast, that he hath conquered and overcome even Fortune her selfe. *Holland. Plinie, book vii. ch. xxviii.*

But chiefly skill to ride, seemes a science
Proper to gentle blood; some others faine
To manage steeds, as did this *vaunter*, but in vaine.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 4. st. 1.

Euripides doth use a most odious and importune *vantery*, especially in this, that he would seeme to interlace amongst the passionate accidents and affaires of tragicall matters, the speech of a mans selfe, which is not befitting nor pertinent unto the subject argument. *Holland. Plutarch, fol. 248.*

Moreover, this *vantery* and glorious boasting of a mans selfe, is not befitting those only who are accused or in trouble, and danger of the law, but to as many also as be in adversity rather than in prosperity. *Id. Ib. fol. 249.*

Young Clarion with *vauntfull* lustiehed
After his guise did cast aboard to fare;
And thereto gan his furnitures prepare.

Spenser. Miropotmos.

I my selfe have seen these *vaunting* mountebanks called themselves Psylli, as comming from the race of those people Psylli who feared no kind of poison. *Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. x.*

By that faire sunne, that shewes me where thou stand'st,
I heard thee say (and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it.)
That thou wer't cause of noble Gloucester's death.

Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 38.

Who in his march the earl doth oft molest,
(By their *vauntcurrers* hearing how they came,)
In many a streight, and often him distress'd
By stakes and trenches that his horse might lame.

Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

This prince, king James the third, followed vpon a wilful pretense, and obstinat mind, the counsell and aduise of *vantperiors*, and such as (being aduanced from base degree vnto high authoritie) studied more to keepe themselves in fauor, than to give true aduertisements, and faithfull aduise vnto their prince. *Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 459. The History of Scotland, Anno 1487.*

Our tender maids
And trembling children, shall with scorn behold
The haughty captive, who had made his *vaunts*
To lay their buildings level.

Dryden. Love Triumphant, act i. sc. 1.

Tongue-valiant hero, *vaunter* of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight;
When didst thou thrust amidst the mingled preace,
Content to bid the war aloof in peace?

Id. Homer. Ilias, book i.

Then loudly *vaunting* cried the king of Crete,
What thinks Deiphobus, vain boaster, now?
Seem not the Greeks, three warriors slain for one,
To yield thee just amends?

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xiii. v. 531.

Ah, let me never in my father's courts
Such *vauntings* hear of thine again, that thou
Wouldst dare confront the Ocean's king in arms.

Id. Ib. book xxi. v. 549.

VAUNTMURE. See VAMURE.

VAUQUELINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Correa de Serra to M. Vauquelin, the celebrated French chemist, whose discoveries have been extended to the vegetable kingdom. It belongs to the class *Icosandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Quilajæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, persistent; corolla of five persistent petals; stamens from fifteen to twenty, persistent, exerted along with the petals from the calyx; anthers oblong; styles five; stigmas capitate; carpels five, formed into a five-celled capsule; cells two-valved, dehiscent, two-seeded; seeds erect, ending each in a membranous wing, as in the rest of the genera of the same natural family.

Only one species of this genus is known, *V. corym-*

bosa, a native of Mexico, near Actopan. It is a tree with alternate toothed leaves and terminal corymbs of white flowers.

VAUTHIERA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by A. Richard to M. Vauthier, a French botanist. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: spikelets one-flowered, hermaphrodite; paleæ imbricated, empty, the extreme one alone fertile; perianth of three lanceolate hyaline leaves; stamens three; disk cup-shaped, six-lobed; ovarium with a trifid style; caryopsis obsoletely triquetrous, surrounded by the disk.

Only one species of this genus is known, a native of New Zealand. It is a stiff herb, with tufted culms, semiterete leaves, and cleft sheaths. The spikelets are disposed in two approximate, spathaceous involucre spikes.

VA'WARD, *i. e.* the *van* ward, or *van* guard, used generally for the front or fore-part.

And while the kinge laye at Mery, his counstable, with the *vawarde*, went to saynt Florentyne.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 209. p. 251.

Whom he furnished to encounter as it were in the *vawarde*, against the continual fraudes, perpetual batail and warres of the world, the fleshe and the deuil, to be forwardest, and as it wer the ensigne beatouts in the very formost ranks.

Bishop Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 44.

The report was, the earl of Huntley had the *vaward*, the duke the battle, and the earl of Cassels, and their nobility of their west, the rereward.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Mary I. 1557. ch. lvi. p. 225.

Now the main battle of the French came on,
The *vaward* vanquish'd, quite the field doth fly.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

VECK, *It. vecchia*, corrupted from the Lat. *vetula*. An old woman.

And yet moreouer worst of all,
There is set to keepe, foule befall,
A rimped *vecke* ferre ronne in rage,
Frowning and yellow in her visage,
Which in await lieth day and night,
That none of him may haue a sight.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 204.

VECTURE, } *It. vettura*; Lat. *vectura*, *vectio*,
VECTITATION. } from *vectum*, past participle of *veh-*
ere, to carry.

Vectitation rests upon the authority of Martinus Scriblerus. See VEHICLE.

The carriage or conveyance.

There be but three things, which one nation selleth unto another; the commoditie as nature yeeldeth it; the manufacture; and the *venture* or carriage. So that if these three wheelles goe, wealth will flow as in a spring tide.

Bacon. Essay 15. Of Seditions and Troubles.

Their enervated lords are lolling in their chariots, (a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the ancients, except by old men.)

Pope. Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

VEER, *v.* } Fr. *virer*, *girer*; Lat. *gyrare*. Skin-
VEE'RABLE, } ner. Tooke gives it the same origin
VEE'RING, *n.* } with to *swerve* and *thwart*; *i. e.* the
A. S. verb, *Thweor-ian*, to wrest, to twist. See LAVEER.

To turn, (out of a right line,) to change or alter, the course or direction, to bend, to incline; to evolve or turn out.

Being thus at the very pinch of death, the winde and seas raging beyond measure, our master *veered* some of the maine sheate; and whether it was by that occasion, or by some current, or by the wonderfull power of God, as wee verily thinke it was, the

VAU-
QUE-
LINIA.
—
VEER.

VEER.
—
VEGE-
TABLE.

ship quickened her way, and shot past that rocke, where wee thought shee would haue shored.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. iii. p. 848. *The Last Voyage of M. Thomas Candish.*

Trains shall seek out Engine,
And they two fill the town with't; every cable
Is to be veer'd.

Jonson. *The Devil is an Ass*, act v. sc. 3.

Thou weather-cock of government; that when the wind blows for the subject, point'st to privilege; and when it changes for the soveraign, veers to prerogative.

Dryden. *Amphitryon*, act v.

When we find the winds south, S. by W. and S. S. W. fresh gales; veerable to S. W. and back to South, we stand off to the westward with larboard tacks on board.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. part iii. p. 56. *Letter 1. Discourse of Winds.*

This obliged us to let go our sheet anchor, veering out a good scope of cable, which stopt us till 10 or 11 a clock the next day.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. ch. xx. p. 437. Anno 1687.

It is a double misfortune to a nation, given to change, when they have a soveraign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people.

Addison. *The Freeholder*.

We were now within little more than a cable's length of the rock, and had more than seventy-five fathom water; but upon dropping an anchor, and veering about one hundred and fifty fathom of cable, the ship was happily brought up.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book ii. ch. vi. p. 374.

VE'GETABLE, *adj.*

VE'GETABLE, *n.*

VEGETABI'LITY,

VE'GETAL, *adj.*

VE'GETAL, *n.*

VE'GETATE, *v.*

VEGETA'TION,

VE'GETATIVE, *adj.*

VE'GETATIVE, *n.*

VEGE'TE,

VE'GETOUS,

VE'GETIVE, *adj. and n.*

To grow as plants grow, to spring or shoot, to increase.

Vegete or *vegetous*,—vigorous, active, lively, animated.

The one, wherein is the power or efficacie of growynge, whiche is also in herbes and trees, as well as in man, and that parte is called *vegetatife*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. xxiii. p. 224.

Out of the fertil ground he caus'd to grow
All trees of noblest kinds for sight, smell, taste,
And all amid them stood the tree of life
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. v. 216.

[First] things *vegetable*, that have simply life, with those operations incident to life. The second sensible, that have not only a life of *vegetation*, but a life of sense and faculties, and operations corresponding to it. The third rational or intellectual, that hath not only a life of *vegetation* and sense, but an intellectual life, and faculties and operations subservient and suitable to that life.

Hale. *Origin of Mankind*, fol. 266.

Boetius in his accurate tract De Gemmis, is of the same opinion; not ascribing its [coral] concretion unto the air, but the coagulating spirits of salt, and ladipifical juyce of the sea, which entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book ii. ch. v. p. 101.

FACE. When all your alchemy, and your algebra,
Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals.

Ben Jonson. *The Alchemist*, act i. sc. 1.

So pleasant! she'll mount you up, like quick-silver,
Over the helm; and circulate like oil.

A very *vegetal*.

Id. *I.* act ii. sc. 1.

Now this marrow, this *vegetative* and vitall substance, I say (call it whether you will) runneth forward still on end all the length of the hollow kex or pipe, so long as it findeth no resistance by the way.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xvii. ch. xxi.

Lucius Cornelius, the lieutenant in Portugal under Fabius the Consul, boasted in the inscription of his monument, that he had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness.

Taylor. *Holy Dying*, ch. iv. sec. 1. p. 139.

If she be fair, young and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies; all the yellow doublets and great roses in the town will be there.

Ben Jonson. *The Silent Woman*, act ii. sc. 1.

The light of heaven, whereof wee haue spoken, is not more comfortable and vsefull, then is the warmth thereof; with a masculine vertue it quickens all kinde of seeds, it makes them *vegetive*, and blossome, and fructife, and brings their fruite to perfection for the vse of man and beast, and the perpetuating of their owne kindes.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book ii. ch. iv. sec. 1. fol. 96.

O yet in noble man reform [reform] it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*,
Whose souls die with them.

Massinger. *The Old Law*, act i. sc. 1.

We must therefore consider wherein an oak differs from a mass of matter, and that seems to me to be in this; that the one is only the cohesion of particles of matter any how united, the other such a disposition of them as constitutes the parts of an oak; and such an organization of those parts as is fit to receive and distribute nourishment, so as to continue and frame the wood, bark, and leaves, &c. of an oak, in which consists the *vegetable* life.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 144. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxvii. sec. 4.

Next to the earth itself, we may consider those that are maintained on its surface; which though they are fastened to it, yet are very distinct from it, and those are the whole tribes of *vegetables* or plants. These may be divided into herbes, shrubs, and trees.

Id. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. ix.

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the *vegetable* care.
To her the shady grove, the flow'ry field,
The streams and fountains, no delights could yield,
'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,
And see the boughs with happy burthens bend.

Pope. *Vertumnus and Pomona*, v. 3.

Besides all this, it's not unlikely that the rain water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or oleose particles it contains.

Ray. *On the Cr ation*, part i.

Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose,
Blast Fancy's bloom, and wither ev'n the soul.

Thomson. *Summer*.

Who is there of that school, that is not persuaded, that substantial forms, *vegetative* souls, abhorrence of a vacuum, intentional species, &c. are something real?

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 229. *Of Human Understanding*, book iii. ch. x. sec. 14.

A well radicated habit, in a lively, *vegete* faculty, is like an apple of gold in a picture of silver; 'tis perfection upon perfection, 'tis a coat of mail upon our armour.

South. *Sermon 1.* vol. iv.

But now, for the way of sinning, which we have been speaking of, it is neither confined by place, nor weaken'd by age, but the bed-ridden, the gouty, and the lethargick, may upon this account equal the activity of the strongest, and the most *vegete* sinner.

Id. *Sermon 5.* vol. ii.

He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began.
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne;
First *vegetive*, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste.

Dryden. *The Knight's Tale*, book iii.

Yet Ph bus loves her still, and casting round
Her bole his arms, some little warmth he found,
The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part;
Not wholly *vegetive*, and heav'd her heart.

Id. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book i.

VEGE-
TABLE.

VEGETABLE. The soil of this island, in some places, is light and black, evidently composed of decayed *vegetables*, the dung of birds and sand. *Cook. Voyages*, vol. vi. book iii. ch. x. p. 170.

VEHICLE The seed, being sown, was left to *vegetate*; the leaven, being inserted, was left to ferment; and both according to the laws of nature. *Paley. Evidences of Christianity*, vol. ii. part iii. ch. viii. p. 389.

VEGLIA, one of the Dalmatian islands belonging to Venice. It possesses a town of considerable size, and a bishoprick, suffragan of Zara. The port is good and defended by a strong castle.

VEHEMENT, { Fr. *vehement*; It. *veemente*;
 VEHEMENTLY, { Sp. *vehemente*; Lat. *vehemens*;
 VEHEMENCE, { i. e. *ve-mens*; *ve*, i. e. *valde* and
 VEHEMENCY. { *mens*; when the mind feels strongly, forcibly. Hence *vehement*,—

Strong, forcible, violent, impetuous; eager, ardent.

By exercise, which is a *vehement* motion (as Galene prince of phisitions defineth), the helthe of manne is preserued, and his strength increased.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xvi. fol. 59.

For commoly those thinges that are not sene, do more *vehemently* trouble mens minds than those thyngs that are sene.

Goldinge. Cesar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 234.

Therefore the wordes that ye alledge can be none otherwyse taken than as ye say by waye of excesse and yperbole, to declare the *vehemence* of his mynde in the matter of sayth.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 565. *A Dialogue concerning Heresyes, &c.*

The said riuer arose so high, and ran with such *vehemencie*, that on the morow the armies could not ioine to trie and fight it out.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 167. *The Description of Britaine*, ch. xv.

— The uncontrolled worth
Of this pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathise.

Milton. Comus, v. 793.

Thy present wants, or fears, or desires, carry thy spirit in thy own prayers eagerly and *vehemently* in pursuit of those thy wants, fears, or desires, because they are things presently incumbent upon thee, and in thy view.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. p. 162. *Meditation upon the Lord's Prayer*.

[He hath made us] to partake of his most excellent perfections; an extensive knowledge of truth, a *vehement* complacency in good, a forward capacity of being compleatly happy, according to our degree, and within our sphere.

Barrow. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 390.

Even at the sight of their own shadows in the water, they would again retire to the place from whence they came, and bark *vehemently* a long time.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 76. Anno 1676.

Instead of ever following such guides [inclination or fancy] implicitly, we should always have the greater suspicion that we are going wrong, the more *vehemently* they press us to go forward.

Secker. Works, vol. i. p. 3. *Sermon 1*.

How zealously soever therefore contending parties may hold fast what they profess; yet, violating the most indisputable duties by their *vehemence* for disputable doctrines, they provoke great numbers to sit loose to all profession; and do incredible harm to the religion, which they would serve.

Id. Works, vol. i. p. 42. *Sermon 3*.

Dispatch, embark, command thy crew on board,
Ere my arrival notice give of thine
To the old king; for *vehement* I know
His temper.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xv. v. 251.

VEHICLE, { Fr. *vehicule*; It. *veicolo*; Lat. *vehicu-*
 VEHICLED, { *lum*, from *vehere*, to carry; from Gr.
 VEHICULAR. { *οχη-ειν*, with the digamma or *V* pre-
 fixed, and *χ* changed into *h*. *Vossius*

A carriage, (a conveyance;) the means, instrument **VEHICLE** of carriage or conveyance, or communication. **VEIL.**

But the divine life is communicable in some sort to both soul and body, whether it be æthereal, or of grosser consistence; and those wonderful grateful pleasures that we feel are nothing but the kindly motions of the soul's *vehicle*.

More. Phil. Cabbala, ch. ii. sec. 20.

His blood the *vehicle* of life, spilt upon the ground.

Hale. Cont. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

In short, words seem to be as it were bodies or *vehicles* to the sense or meaning, which is the spiritual part, and which without the other can hardly be fixt in the mind.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature. Sect. 5. fol. 123.

Such scatter'd ears as are not worth your care,
Your charity for alms may safely spare,
And alms are but the *vehicles* of pray'r.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, part iii.

The only great privilege they seem to think they shall acquire by death, is immortality; for they speak of spirits being, in some measure, not totally divested of those passions which actuated them when combined with material *vehicles*.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vi. book iii. ch. ix. p. 150.

From this observation we may gather that the rational soul is compleatly formed in all its essential parts before entrance into the human body, and that the fashion and lineaments it afterwards takes by long habitation therein are not necessary for its subsistence in the *vehicular* state, by preparations fitting for some particular functions usefull or convenient there.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part ii. ch. xxi. p. 47.

If any one will follow me while I travel under thy guidance [Philology], let him look for other guised entertainment than when bestriding Pegasus we bounded along the rapid rays of solar or stellar light, to visit the Athenian and Samian sages, to behold the wonders of the *vehicular* state, and boundless glories of the mundane soul.

Id. Ib., part iii. ch. xxvi. p. 140.

O kindly view our letter'd strife
And guard us through polemic life;
From poison *vehicled* in praise,
For satire's shots but slightly graze.

Green. The Grotto.

VEIL, *n.* { Fr. *voiler*; It. *velare*; Sp. *velo*; Lat.
 VEIL, *v.* { *velare*, to cover, *velo tegere*; and *velum*,
 Scaliger (upon the authority of Cicero) and Vossius
 form thus: *veho*, *vexi*, *vexum*, *vexulum*, *vexillum*, and
 —by syncope—*velum*.

Any thing carried or borne; *sc.* as a standard, ensign, banner, flag; and further—a sail, any thing hung or spread as a sail, to shade, screen, or cover. And hence *velare*, to veil, or—

To cover, to screen, to shade, to conceal, to hide, to overspread.

Now shamefastnes and sobernes bee the inseparable companions of chastitie, in so much that she cannot be chaste that is not ashamed; for that is as a couer and a *vaile* of her face.

Vives. The Obedience of a Christian Woman, book i. ch. xi.

This Thomas was a man in great admiration of the people, shewing sundrie things, as they afterward chanced: howbeit they were euer hid and involved vnder the *veile* of darke and obscure speeches.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 321. *The History of Scotland. Anno 1279*.

I much admire she was not made a saint (a dignity in those dayes conferred on some of less desert); and conceive she had surely been sainted if *vailed*, and found the less favour for being no votarie, but a virgin at large.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 357. *Worthies of Essex*.

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright pavilions in a *veil* of clouds.

Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 169.

VEIL.
—
VEIN.

The god obeys, and to his feet applies
Those golden wings that cut the yielding skies;
His ample hat his beamy locks o'erspread,
And *veil'd* the starry glories of his head.
Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 429.

So sang the bard illustrious; then his robe
Of purple dye with both hands o'er his head
Ulysses drew, behind its ample folds
Veiling his face, through fear to be observ'd
By the Phæacians weeping at the song.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey viii. v. 99

VEIN, } Fr. *veine*; It. *vena*; Sp. *vena*. From
VE'INED, } Gr. *ἴς*, (quod proprie notat *fibram*.
* VE'INY, } Vossius,) is formed *vis*, and from the
VE'NOUS. } accusative *ἴνα*, is formed *vena*. Ap-
plied to—

The lineal tubes which convey the blood in animals.
(See the Quotations from Ray and Paley.) Lineal streaks
in mineral or vegetable bodies. Met. to a movement,
progress, course or current, or train of thoughts or feel-
ing; humour, temper, disposition.

He bi gan þe toun of Baþe, and þo hote baþes þer
In þe *veynes* of þe water, as yt doþ vp walle.
R. Gloucester, p. 28.

Whanne that April with his showres sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every *veine* in swiche licour,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 1.

They crowned him with thornes sharp and kene,
The *veines*, the blood ran down apace.
Id. The Lament of Mary Magdalene, p. 533.

The whiche stroke cut asonder the *vaynes* of his necke, and so
he fell to the erthe, and ther dyed.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 319, p. 494.

SER. Is he not duke indeed; see how he looks
As if his spirit were a last or two
Above his *veins*, and stretcht his noble hide.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentleman, act iii.

Faith, gentlemen, our poet ever writ
Language so good, mixt with such sprightly wit,
He made the theatre so sovereign
With his rare scenes, he scorn'd this crouching *vein*.
Id. The Nice Valour. Prologue.

From whose height thou may'st behold both the old and later
times, as in thy prospect, lying far under thee; then conveying
thee down by a soul-pleasing descent through delicate embroi-
dered meadows, often *veined* with gentle-gliding brooks.
Drayton. Poly-olbion. Preface.

So Gresholm far doth stand;
Scalm, Stockholm, with saint Bride, and Gatholm, nearer land,
Which with their *veiny* breasts intice the gods of sea.
Id. Ib., st. 5.

Porous, solide; equal, and smooth, vnequal; *venous*, and
fibrous.
Bacon. Nat. Hist. Cent. 9, sec. 839.

As the arteries (saith he) are known to export the blood, so the
veins to carry it back again to the heart; but having already
described their extremities, we come now to the large trunks of
the *veins*, and here, as in the arteries, we find the common prac-
tice of nature in disposing the branches of *veins* to discharge the
refluent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so on to the heart.
Ray. On the Creation, part ii. p. 319.

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines.
Thomson. Summer.

As soon as the blood is received by the heart from the *veins* of
the body, and before that it is sent out again into its arteries, it
is carried, by the force of the contraction of the heart, and by
means of a separate and supplementary artery, to the lungs, and
made to enter the vessels of the lungs; from which, after it has
undergone the action, whatever it be, of that viscus, it is brought
back by a large *vein* once more to the heart, in order, when thus
concocted and prepared, to be thence distributed anew into the
system.
Paley. Nat. Theol., ch. x. p. 137.

Though the arterial [system] with its trunk and branches and
small twigs, may be imagined to issue or proceed; in other words,
to grow from the heart, like a plant from its root, or the fibres of
a leaf from its foot-stalk, (which, however, were it so, would be
only to resolve one mechanism into another.) yet the *venal*, the
returning system, can never be formed in this manner.
Paley. Nat. Theol. ch. x. p. 133.

VEIN.
—
VELÆA.

VEINED. These seem to be a misprint (in Speght)
for *veined*, i. e. *weived*. See WAVE.

My greate ioye it is to haue in meditations, the bountee, the
vertues, the nobley in you printed; sorowe and Hel comen at
ones, to suppose that I be *veined*.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i.

Sothly (quod she) that were greate harme, but if a good man
might haue his desyres in seruice of thilke knot, and a shrewe to
be *veined*.
Id. Ib. book ii.

Trewly she hath wounded the conscience of manye, with flo-
rishinge of mokell ianglinge wordes: and good worthe thanked
I it for no glose, I am gladde of my prudence thou haste so
manly her *veined*.
Id. Ib.

VEIZE, v. See to PHEEZE.

Some have confidently affirmed, in my hearing, that the word
to *veize* (that is, in the west, to drive away with a witness) had
its originall from his [Vesty] profligating of the lands of his
bishopruck; but I yet demurre to the truth hereof.
Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 410. Worthies of Warwickshire.

But Bishop Turbervil recovered some lost lands, which Bishop
Voysey had *vezed*; and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the
restitution of the fair manor of Crediton.
Id. Ib., vol. i. p. 312. Worthies of Dorsetshire.

VELACA, in Botany, a genus so called by De Can-
dolle, probably from the name of some botanist. It be-
longs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Dygynia*, and the
natural family of *Umbelliferae*. Generic character:
margin of calyx obsolete; petals unknown; fruit ovate,
beakless, having the stylopodium conically depressed,
and the styles erect and filiform; mericarps somewhat
compressed from the sides, the transverse section nearly
round, five-ribbed, the three dorsal ribs winged, and
the two lateral ones marginating and nearly filiform;
the furrows furnished with two or three vittæ each, and
the commissure with four; carpophore bipartite to the
base; seed with an involute margin.

Only one species of this genus is known. It is a
branched, glabrous herb, a native of Mexico, with fur-
rowed stems. The leaves are ternately supra-decom-
pound, with trifid or pinnatifid, serrated segments,
which are cuneated at the base. The umbels are of
many rays, without either involucra or involucels.

VELÆA, in Botany, a genus dedicated by De
Candolle to Seb. Eug. Vela, a Spanish botanical
artist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digy-
nia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae*. Generic
character: margin of calyx obsolete: stylopodium of a
depressed conical form; fruit ovate, without a beak;
mericarps somewhat compressed from the sides, each
furnished with five ribs, the two lateral ribs marginal,
and nearly filiform, the three dorsal ones winged; vittæ
usually three in each furrow, but sometimes only two,
and four in the commissure; albumen involute; carpo-
phore bipartite from the base.

Only one species of *Velæa* is known, *V. Tollucensis*, a
perennial, branched, glabrous herb, a native on moun-
tains near Toluca, in Mexico. The leaves are ternately
compound: with nearly sessile, trifid or pinnatifid,
serrated leaflets. The umbels are terminal, of about
twenty rays; without either involucra or involucels.
The genus is nearly allied to *Myrrhi*, but differs in

VELÆA. the vittæ of the fruit being more numerous, and in the carpophore being bipartite to the base.

VELLELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Siphonophorous Acalephs*.

Generic character. Cartilaginous disc oval, nearly flat, consisting of two plates, marked with concentric striæ, of which those on one side are very close, and on the other far apart, produced by corresponding septa between the plates; the whole covered with soft, very delicate membrane, and the edge of the disc furnished with thick membrane, deeper at some parts than at others, producing a quadilateral form, and fringed with a single row of simple tentacles; in the middle of the under surface is the central stomach, its mouth surrounded with short suckers; upon the upper surface rises up a thin immovable cartilage of an almost semi-circular shape.

These beautiful little animals seem to inhabit most seas, and have been taken off the Isle of Skye, off the Yorkshire and Devonshire coast, floating along upon the surface, and their motions probably influenced by the wind driving against their little vertical cartilaginous sail. Ten species have been enumerated, of which *V. Limbosa*, Lam., may be taken as a type.

VELEZIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to Fran. Velez, author of a small book on Cubebes. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Ceryophylleæ*. *Generic character*: calyx tubular, five-toothed; petals five, short, emarginate, with filiform claws, bearded in the throat; stamens ten; styles two; capsules one-celled, long, cylindrical; seeds imbricate.

Composed of slender, prostrate, annual plants with narrow leaves, long calyxes, and small red flowers; two species are known, *V. rigida* and *V. quadridentata*, the first a native of the south of Europe, and the other of Asia Minor.

VELIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Aquatic Cimicidan Hemipterous Insects*.

Generic character. Head oblong oval, its fore part bent down vertically; sheath of the sucking organs two-jointed; antennæ filiform, and four-jointed; thorax deltoid, but truncated in front; legs ambulatory, the first pair raptorial.

These insects run and walk upon the water like the *Hydrometræ*, but are distinguished by the truncated form of their thorax, and by their double-joint suctorial sheath. Two species are described, both natives of France. The type is *V. Rivulorum*, Latr.; *Cimex Rivulorum*, Lin.

VELIFEROUS, sail-bearing (*vela ferens*).

The Æthiopians, Persians, Indians, and Chinezes, may be reckon'd among the nations of traffic, especially the last nam'd, as who are by some thought to have had knowledge of the magnet before the Europeans; nay, so addicted were they to sailing, that they invented *veliferous* chariots, and to sail upon the land.

Evelyn. Navigation and Commerce.

VELITA'TION, *n.* Lat. *velitatio*, from *velites*, a light armed soldier; and *velites non a volando, quasi volites, ut vulgo creditur, sed quia sub velis, seu vexillis, militabant, non sub aquilis legionum, a velis nomen traxisse, unde et vexillarii postea dicti.* Facciolati, *Lex.*

An attack, an onset, a contest, a skirmish.

In good time, brethren; and why should not I take leave to return the same answer to you in this your tedious *velitation* of episcopacy?

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 414. *An Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnus.*

They abide even after the conquest, after their main body is broken, and therefore cannot at all be cured by those slight *velitations* and pickqueerings of single actions of hostility.

Taylor. Polemical Disc. fol. 796. *Of Repentance*, ch. viii. sec. 8.

But all these were but small *velitations* and conflicts preparatory to the main battle.

Hale. Cont., vol. i. p. 164. *Of the Know. of Christ Crucified.*

VELLA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from the Celtic name of the cress, *velar*. It belongs to the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, and the natural family of *Cruciferae*. *Generic character*: larger stamens connate; style ovate, tongue-shaped, flat at the end of the silicle; silicle with concave valves opening longitudinally, and with an elliptic dissepiment; seeds globose, two in each cell; cotyledons folded together.

A single species of *Vella* is known, *V. pseudocytisus*, a native of Spain. It is an erect, branched, hispid shrub. The leaves are alternate, obovate, entire, and rough from hairs. The racemes are erect and elongated; the pedicels are short, the lower ones are bracteate, and the upper ones are naked; the flowers are yellow, and are, as well as the pods, erect.

VELLEIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Sir J. E. Smith to Major Velley, who had paid much attention to marine *Algæ*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Goodenovieæ*. *Generic character*: calyx inferior, of three or five unequal sepals; corolla having its tube combined with the ovary at its base, but cleft on the upper side at the apex, and the limb is bilabiate; anthers distinct; style undivided; there is an epygynous gland between the two anterior filaments; capsule two-celled at the base, with bipartite valves; seeds imbricate, compressed.

This genus consists of several species, all natives of Australasia; they are stemless herbs. The leaves are radical, somewhat spatulate, usually toothed, but also sometimes lyrate. The scapes are dichotomous, having most of the axils floriferous. The bracteas are opposite, foliaceous, sometimes large, and sometimes connate. The upper segment of the calyx is broad, and often toothed at its base. The corollas are yellow, and adhering at the base, beneath the gibbositities of the spur; style rather tetragonal; indusium of stigma large.

VELLEITY, *n.* Fr. *velleité*; It. *velleita*; Lat. *velleitas*, from *velle*, to will. See the Quotation from Hammond in *v. WOULD*. A term (Locke) used to signify—

The lowest degree of desire.

One while sleighting the measure of contrition as insufficient; another while working the heart to take up with the least *velleity* of penitent sorrow, without straining it to any further afflictive degrees of true repentance.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 992. *The Invisible World*, book iii. sec. 5.

Thy word alone, thy beck alone, thy wish alone, yea, the least act of *velleity* from thee, might have wrought this cure.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 299. *The Deaf and Dumb Man Cured.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; though too often mistaken by men for such; but it is that, which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative complacency in, and desire of the end without any consideration of, nay, for the most part, with a direct abhorrence of the means.

South. Sermon 10, vol. i. p. 419.

For whatever good is propos'd, if its absence carries no displeasure nor pain with it, if a man be easy and content without it, there is no desire of it, nor endeavour after it; there is no more but a bare *velleity*, the term us'd to signify the lowest degree of

VELITA-TION.

VEL-LEITY.

VEL-LEITY. desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing, that it carries a man no farther than some faint wishes for it, without any more effectual or vigorous use of the means to attain it.
VELLUM. Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 96. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xx. sec. 6.

VELLETRI, anciently **VELITRÆ**, an ancient town of the Campagna di Roma, situated upon a hill about 23 miles from Rome. The Romans conquered it when subject to the Volscians, in the reign of Ancus Martius. The modern town is filled with ancient ruins. The buildings are good; in one of the squares is a statue of Urban VIII., by Bernini. The Ginetti palace is considered a noble piece of architecture, particularly the staircase; the gardens are two leagues in circuit. Velletri is five leagues from the sea, South-East of Rome, and is celebrated as the birth-place of Augustus Cæsar.

VELLICATE, } Fr. *vellication*; Lat. *vellicatio*,
VELLICATION. } from *vellicare*, *vellere*, to pluck or pull.

To pluck or pull, to twitch or twinge.

For those kind of smells, that we have mentioned, are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense.

Bacon. *Nat. Hist.* Cent. 9, sec. 835.

And therefore we see that almost all purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping which cometh of wind.

Id. *Ib.* Cent. 1. sec. 37.

[I would demand] why the infusion of crocus metallorum or of glass of antimony, though it require no pungent, or so much as manifest taste, whereby to *vellicate* the palate or the tongue, are yet violently both vomitive and cathartick.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 191. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*. Essay 5.

There can be no doubt that bodies which are rough and angular, rouse and *vellicate* the organs of feeling, causing a sense of pain, which consist in the violent tension or contraction of the muscular fibres.

Burke. *Works*, vol. i. p. 287. *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, sec. 20.

VELLOZIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Vandelto to D. Vellozi, a Portuguese naturalist. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hæmodoraceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, with a rough tube, which is adnate to the ovary, and a glabrous, six-parted, campanulate, equal limb; stamens short, inserted in the base of the segments of the limb, sometimes six in number and free, and sometimes indefinite, and disposed in numerous naked bundles, or joined by a scale at their bases; anthers linear, inserted by their emarginate bases; ovary inferior; style triquetrous; stigma capitately trigonal; capsule subglobose, clavate, or trigonal, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves, which are septiferous in the middle; seeds numerous, horizontal, cuneated.

A considerable number of species are known; they are natives of Madagascar and Brazil, but principally of the mountainous parts of the latter country. The caudex is covered with the remains of the dead leaves, it is erect, and dichotomously branched; the branches bear the leaves in tufts at their tops. The leaves are disposed in three spiral ranks or distich; they are linear, rarely acrose, stiff, serrulated or entire, keeled and resinous at the base. The flowers are solitary on scapes, large, blue, violet and white, usually erect, rarely nutant. The tube of the perianth is either hispid or echinated, rarely scabrous or glabrous.

VELLUM, Fr. *velin*, calf's skin; *veller*, to calve.

Calf's skin, (dressed for use in writing, book-binding, &c.)

He ought rather to make sute for some good *vellam* parchment for the ingrossing thereof [his pardon] than for munition and artillerie to withstand his prince.

Holinshead. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 298. *The Chronicles of Ireland*. Anno 1534.

The house is builded like a maze within,
 With turning staires, false doors, and winding waies,
 The shape whereof plotted in *velam* thin,
 I will you give.

Faifax. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, book xiv. sec. 76.

The tree, so pruned, dressed, and cultivated, was, within a few days, transplanted into a large sheet of *vellum*, and placed in the great hall, where it attracts the veneration of his tenants every Sunday morning.

Spectator, No. 612.

VELO'CITY, Fr. *velocité*; It. *veloce*, *velocita*; Sp. *veloz*, *velocidad*; Lat. *velox*, *velocitas proprie de navibus*, from *velum*, a sail. Vossius.

Swiftness, speed, rapidity.

Nor on the other side can it be avoided, but that all motions would be equal in *velocity*.

Glanvill. *Essay* 1, p. 13.

It appears from experiments of falling bodies, and from experiments of pendulums, which (being of equal lengths and unequal gravities) vibrate in equal times, that all bodies whatsoever, in spaces void of sensible resistance, fall from the same height with equal *velocities*.

Clarke. *On the Attributes*, p. 26. Prop. 3.

The aorta of a whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of the water-works at London-bridge; and the water roaring in its passage through that pipe is inferior, in impetus and *velocity*, to the blood gushing from the whale's heart.

Paley. *Nat. Theol.*, ch. x. p. 135.

VELTHEIMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Gleditsch to Frederick Augustus de Veltheim, a botanical amateur. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, of a tubular, cylindrical form; with a very short, six toothed limb; stamens six, inserted in the middle of the tube; filaments filiform, inclosed; ovary three-celled; ovula few, horizontal; style subulate, declinate; stigma cuspidate; capsule membranous, diaphanous, triquetrous, with three loculicidal valves; seeds generally solitary in the cells, with a crustaceous black testa.

A genus nearly allied to *Hyacinthus*, and consists of about four known species; they are bulbous-rooted plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; the leaves are radical, lanceolate and undulated; the racemes are simple, and terminate the scapes; the flowers are drooping, of a pale flesh colour.

VELVET, *n.* } Chaucer writes *velouette*; Spenser, *vellet*; Ben Jonson, *vellute*;
VELVET, *adj.* }
VELLU'RE, } Low Lat. *velluetum*.
VELLU'TE. } Fr. *velours*, *velous*; It. *velluto*;

Sp. *vellut*, *velludo*; q. d. *villosum*, *supple sericum*, from *villos*, i. e. *lanugine*, woolliness. Applied met. to—

Any thing very fine, and soft.

Velveteen is an imitation of *velvet*.

To *velvet*, to paint on *velvet*. See the Quotation from Peacham in v. VERDANT.

And by hire beddes hed she made a mew,
 And covered it with *velouettes* blew,
 In signe of trouth, that is in woman sene.

Chaucer. *The Squire's Tale*, v. 10958.

On the queenes maiesties behalfe for a gift and present, and his better furniture in apparel, one rich piece of cloth of tissue, a piece of cloth of golde, another piece of cloth of golde raised with cimosin *velvet* in grain, a piece of purple *velvet*, a piece of damaske purpled, a piece of cimosin damaske, which he most thankfully accepted.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 287. *Ambass. from Russia*.

VELLUM.

VELVET.

VELVET.
—
VENARY.

His *velet* head began to shoote out.
And his wreathed hornes gan newly sprout.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Cal. May.

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's *velvet* head,
That bends not as I tread.

Milton. Comus, v. 896.

Will any man thinke that a *veluet* cote is of more price then a linnen coife, knowing the one to be an ordinarie garment, the other an ornament, which onely Sergeants at law doe weare?

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 6. fol. 356.

But now by meanes of strangers succoured here from domesticall persecution, the same hath beene employed vnto sundrie other vses, as mockados, baies, *vellures*, grograines, &c. whereby the makers haue reaped no small commoditie.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book iii. ch. i. p. 371. The Description of England.

— An old hat,
Lin'd with *vellure*, and on it for a band,
A skein of crimson cruil.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentleman, act v.

But their attire like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare is fresh within my mind,
In *velvet* white as snow the troop was gown'd.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

— Th' apparel on his back,
Tho' coarse, was rev'rend, and tho' bare, was black;
The suit, if by the fashion one might guess,
Was *velvet* in the youth of good queen Bess,
But mere tuff-taffety what now remain'd.

Pope. On Dr. Donne. Satire 4, v. 38.

Whatever his grace may think of himself, they look upon him, and every thing that belongs to him, with no more regard than they do upon the whiskers of that little long-tailed animal, that has long been the game of the demure, insidious, spring-nailed, *velvet-pawed*, green-eyed philosophers, whether going upon two legs, or upon four.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 57. A Letter to a Noble Lord.

VENAISIN, *Comptat of*, and *Comptat of Avignon*, in France. These were small states in Provence, once belonging to the Holy See, but since the revolution, become obsolete, being united with, and forming part of France, in pursuance of a decree of the National Assembly in 1791. Except a very small portion, both these *Comptats* are now included in the department of Vaucluse.

VENAL, } Fr. *venal*; It. *venale*; Sp. *venal*;
VENALITY. } Lat. *venalis*, that may be sold. See
VEND.

That may be sold or bought; that may be had for a price, for money; mercenary.

— O, through her strain
Breathe thy pathetic eloquence! that moulds
Th' attentive senate, charms, persuades, exalts,
Of honest zeal the indignant lightning throws,
And shakes Corruption on her *venal* throne.

Thomson. Autumn.

For they had a countryman and fast friend residing on the spot, who spoke the language well, and was not unacquainted with the *venality* of the government, nor with the persons of several of the magistrates.

Anson. Voyages, book iii. ch. vii. p. 484.

The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate, confirm him [a minister] in habits of begging the question with impunity, and asserting without thinking himself obliged to prove.

Burke. Works, v. ii. p. 95. Observations on State of the Nation.

VENARY, } Fr. *venerie*; Lat. *venatio*, from *ve-*
VENATICAL, } *nari*, to hunt, or search out, sc. with
VENATION. } hounds, with dogs, (a *cane*, *vel* *κυν*,
the κ changed into v. Vossius.) See VENISON.

A monk ther was, a fayre for the maistrie,
Au out-rider, that loved *venerie*.

Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 166.

The beasts of the chace were commonlie the bucke, the roe, the fox, and the marterne. But those of *venerie* in old time were the hart, the hare, the bore, and the wolfe.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book ii. ch. xix. p. 346. The Description of England.

There be three for *venary* or *venatical* pleasure, in England, viz. a forest, a chace, and a park; they all three agree in one thing, which is that they are habitations for wild beasts.

Howell. Letter 15, book iv.

Aldrovandus, Mathiolus, Gesnerus, Bellonius; by Olaus Magnus, Peter Martyr, and others, have described the manner of their [the bever] *venations* in America.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. iv. p. 144.

However, upon the Norman conquest, a new doctrine took place; and the right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chace or *venary*, and such other animals as were accounted game, was then held to belong to the king, or to such only as were authorized under him.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xxvii. p. 414.

VEND, v.

VENDEE',

VENDER,

VEN'DIBLE, adj.

VEN'DIBLE, n.

VENDIBI'LITY.

Fr. *vendre*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*; Lat. *vend-ere*, to bring to sale, to sell.

To sell, or make sale of; to give, deliver or transfer to another, for a prize, for money.

For loue is ouer all *vendable*,

We se that no man loueth now

But for winning and for prow.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, fol. 143.

And to certifie vs whether our set clothes be *vendible* there or not; and whether they be rowed and shorne; because oft-times they goe *vndrest*.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. i. p. 298. Letter of the Mosc. Company.

All such wares as I had receiued in barter for cloth, and as I toke perforce of the king, and other his nobles, in payment of money due vnto me, were not *vendible* in Persia.

Id. Ib., p. 333. M. Anthony Jenkinson.

I am credibly informed that, within few miles of Pontfract, no less than twenty thousand pounds worth of this coarse commodity is yearly made, and *vended* in the vic nage.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 491. The Worthies of Yorkshire.

But since time that there was a vent into India of this commodity [corall] so *vendible*, great scarcitie there is of it.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiii. ch. i.

There is so in all humane affairs; in merchandize, in laying wagers, in all consultations and wars, in journeys and agriculture, in teaching and learning, in putting children to school, or keeping them at home, in the price of market, and the *vendibility* of commodities.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iv. ch. i. fol. 778.

But the main product of these allies, and indeed the only commodity it *vends*, are the Cacao nuts, of which the chocolate is made.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. iii. p. 59. Anno 1682.

Pepper is the chief *vendible* commodity, in this country; it thrives very well on all the coasts.

Id. Ib., vol. ii. ch. ix. p. 182. Anno 1690.

It appears that the said revolutions were occasioned by the excessive gabels laid upon common *vendibles*.

Wood. Athenæ, vol. ii. J. Howell.

Some are hoping for a bloody battle, because a bloody battle makes a *vendible* narrative.

The Idler. No. 5.

The apothecary in Romeo and Juliet is poor; but is he therefore justified in *vending* poison?

Pope. The Dunciad. Letter to Publisher.

Take care in particular, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches, to whom I cannot but apply that old proverb of "Much cry, but little wool."

Spectator. No. 251.

They perform a work, or *vend* a commodity, equivalent to the compensation they receive; and owe no obligation beyond that which civility or benevolence, towards those with whom they negotiate, imposes.

Knox. Works, vol. v. p. 216. The Spirit of Despotism.

VENARY.
—
VENL.

VEND.
—
VENDI-
TATE

Whatever is found to gratify the publick, will be multiplied by the emulation of *venders* beyond necessity or use. This plenty, indeed, produces cheapness, but cheapness always ends in negligence and deprivation.
The Idler. No. 7.

And therefore, if the *vendor* says, the price of a beast is four pounds, and the *vendee* says he will give four pounds, the bargain is struck; and they neither of them are at liberty to be off, provided immediate possession be tendered by the other side.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xxx. p. 447.

VENDEE, department of the, in France, once part of Lower Poitou. It takes its name from the river Vendee, which waters it on the East. It is bordered North by the Loire Inférieure, and Maine et Loire, East by the Deux Sèvres, South by the Charente Inférieure, and the sea. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, 30 cantons, and 316 communes, and sends five deputies to the Chamber. The population is 322,826, and the superficies 373 square leagues. The temperature is mild in the plains, variable on the sea-shore, and somewhat cold on the hills. The summers are generally dry, but the winters humid. What is called the Marais is unwholesome during the entire year. Vendee is divided into the Bocage, the Marais, and the Plain, to which may be added the islands on the coast. The Bocage occupies the Southern part, and comprises four-ninths of the whole department. The trees with which it abounds make it look like one vast forest, and thence its name of Bocage or grove. The Plain is a tongue of land to the South-East, situated between the Bocage and the department of the Charente Inférieure. The Marais or Marsh, once covered by the sea, comprehends all the Southern and Western shore of the ocean, and extends for 30 leagues. The land is low, marshy, and intersected with numerous channels cut for draining, which serve also for means of communication, the only ones practicable over a country where roads do not exist. The islands are those of Bouin, Noirmoutier, Isle Dieu, and Pilier. This department is well watered and one of the most fertile in France. Its produce far exceeds the home consumption. The vegetables attain an extraordinary size. Hemp is abundantly grown; the pasturages are covered with horses and cattle of a superior kind, and the sheep are some of the best in France. The forests cover 19,600 hectares, and there are 16,000 hectares of vines. There are mines of iron, lead, antimony, and coal, with stone of every variety. The manufactures are few, principally woollen cloth, pottery, salt-boiling, and paper-making. The principal ports are Sables d'Olonne, St. Gilles de Vie, Lagon, and Noirmoutier. The rivers, besides the Vendee, are the Autise, Lay, Vie, Sevre-Nantaise, Boulogne, Great and Little Maine, Mère, Semagne, and Yon.

VENDICATE, Fr. *vendiquer*, to claim. See TO VINDICATE.

His body so perteyneth vnto hym, that none other, without his consent, maye *vendicate* therein any propertie.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 165.

VENDITATE, v. } Lat. *venditare*, to desire to
VENDITA'TION. } sell; and consequently, to let, to show, to exhibit for sale.

To set out ostentatiously, to make a display of, to vaunt.

This they doe in the subtiltie of their wit, to make them seeme more wonderfully by these strange words of art, as if they would *venditat* them for the very wonders of Nature's worke.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxvii. ch. xii.

The *venditation* of our owne worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indigence in them all.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 130. Occasional Meditations, xxx.

The former conceit is as gross as it hath been ancient, of Ter-
VOL. XXVIII.

tullian and some others; that even spirits, to whom they ascribe a kind of materiality, may be taken with the immodest *venditation* of a fleshly beauty.

Hall. Works, vol. v. p. 492. The Women's Vail.

VENDITIONI EXPONAS, in Law, is a judicial writ, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to expose to sale goods which he has already taken into his hands, in obedience to the commands issued to him, for the satisfying a judgment given in the King's Court. Upon this writ, the sheriff is bound to sell the goods in his hands, and have the money in court on the day on which the writ, is made returnable. If he neglects to sell, a writ of *distringas* may be issued against him, directed to the coroner; and if he still refuses or neglects, he forfeits to the amount of the debt.

VENDOME, a town of France, in the department of the Loir et Cher, on the road from Paris to Tours, by Chartres, having a population of 6,805. It is divided by the Loir into two parts, and traversed by many small rivulets. The buildings are good; there is here a public library of 3,000 volumes, a theatre, a college, and the ruins of an ancient castle. The town has also a manufactory of gloves. It stands eight leagues N. W. of Blois.

VENDOR and PURCHASER or VENDEE, in Law. Vendor is a person who sells any thing, and the vendee or purchaser is the person to whom it is sold. The word purchaser, however, has a signification in some respects totally different from that of vendee. The buying or other acquisition of lands or tenements, *acquisitum, perquisitum, or perquisitio*, with money or by gift, deed or agreement, is in law a purchase, as distinct from the obtaining them by descent or hereditary right. Purchase, in its vulgar and confined acceptation, is applied only to such acquisitions of land as are obtained by way of bargain and sale for money, or some other valuable consideration; but, taken in its largest and most extensive sense, is defined by Littleton to be the possession of lands and tenements, which a man hath by his own act or agreement, and not by descent from any of his ancestors or kindred. In this sense it is contradistinguished from acquisition by right of blood, and includes every other method of coming to an estate but merely that by inheritance, wherein the title is invested in a person not by his own act or agreement, but by the single operation of law. So that by the word vendee is understood one who actually buys the land or the thing sold; but by the word purchaser is meant not only such a person as is called a vendee, but any one who comes to the possession of lands or tenements by his own act and agreement.

VENEFICIAL, }

See VENOM.

VENEFICIOUS, }

Fr. *venefique*; It. *venefico*; Sp. *veneficio*; Lat. *veneno facere*, to act or do with poison or venom.

VENEFICIOUSLY, }

That can or may act with poison, poisonous; having the power of poisoning, bewitching, or enchanting.

VENEFINE, }

VE'NENATE, v. }

VE'NENATE, adj. }

VENENA'TION, }

VE'NENOSE. }

These witches came forth:—all with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other *veneficial* instruments, making a confused noise with strange gestures.

Ben Jonson. The Masque of Queen's Introduction.

As for the magicall vertues in this plant, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient Druids, the great admirers of the oak, especially the mistletoe that grew thereon.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. vi. p. 111.

The same conceit religiously possessed the antients, as is ob-

VENDI-
TATE.

—
VENEFI-
CIAL.

VENEFICIAL.
—
VENERABLE.

servable from Pliny, and also from Athenæus, that it was an old *veneficious* practice, and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of *Alcmæna*.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book v. ch. xxi. p. 322.

[To break the egg-shell] the intent hereof was to prevent witchcraft; for lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as Dalecampius hath observed. *Id. Ib.* p. 321.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

These miasms entering the body, are not so energetick, as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Id.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward. On Fossils.*

For surely they are subtiler *venenations*, such as will invisibly destroy, and like the basilisks of heaven.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vii. ch. xix. p. 468.

Malpighi, in his Treatise on Galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray. On the Creation.*

The pestilence is properly signified by the spider, whereof some kinds are of a very *venenose* nature.

Id. Ib., book ii. ch. vii. p. 114.

VENEGASIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to P. M. Venegas, a Spaniard, who has written on the civil and natural history of California. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Anthemideæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous, the flowers of the ray ligulate, female, in one series, those of the disk hermaphrodite, tubular, five-toothed; involucre campanulate, of few series of scales, the outer scales about five in number, cordate, acutish, and foliaceous; the middle ones, about ten, ovate, orbicular, very blunt, and rather coloured; the inner ones about fifteen, small and lanceolate; receptacle flattish, naked; corollas of the disk having the tube beset with glandular hairs, and as if it was ciliated at the base, and stellately expanded, and almost lid-formed above the ovarium; anthers tailless; branches of style terminated by a small cone each; achenia angular, subcylindrical, muricated, glabrous, beakless.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *V. carpesioides*, a native of California; it is a branched, erect, glabrous, perennial herb. The branches are terete. The leaves are alternate and petiolate, broad-ovate, acute, toothed, rather truncate at the base. The heads are pedunculate and drooping, and the flowers are yellow.

VENERABLE,	} Fr. <i>venerable</i> ; It. <i>venerabile</i> ; Sp. <i>venerable</i> ; Lat. <i>venerabilis</i> , that may be revered; from <i>ve-</i> <i>nerari</i> , so written for <i>verinari</i> , from <i>vereri</i> (<i>i. e.</i> <i>valde reri</i>), to think much and again of, highly of.
VENERABILITY,	
VENERABLY,	
VENERABLENESS,	
VENERATE,	
VENERATION,	
VENERATOR.	

That may be, that is revered, that is highly regarded, honoured or respected.

Daniel was now a right *venerable* sage olde father, more than lxxx yeares olde. *Joye. Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v. fol. 86.

The meanes how men shal be driuen to haue you in *veneracion* (yea euen they also which enuiously and hatefully barked agaynste you) is, yf they once perceyue that your doctryne doeth savour of the liuelynes of the gospell, and when they shall see al your life to bee agreeable to your doctrine.

Udall. Erasmus. Matthew, ch. v. fol. 20.

He swears by himself, because he hath none greater, and is his own witness, because he needs no other; and it is enough that a king says it, because his word ought to be great and *venerable*.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. iii. fol. 534.

According to the excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes. *More. Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

Those times were high *venerators* of vowed chastity.

Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 123. fol. 534.

Virtue and true goodness, righteousness and equity, are things truly noble and excellent, lovely and *venerable* in themselves, and do necessarily approve themselves to the reason and consciences of men.

Clarke. On the Evidences, prop. i. p. 195.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great;
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In supplicating crowds to learn their doom.

Addison. Italy. Rome. From Claudian.

Neither the innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age, the sacred obligations of gratitude, the love of a wife, nor, lastly, the endearing relation of a son, could prevail any thing against the inhuman resolves of his base and cruel disposition.

South. Sermon, v. xi. p. 108.

Ye generous Britons, *venerate* the plough;
And o'er your hills, and long withdrawing vales,
Let Autumn spread his treasures to the sun,
Luxuriant and unbounded.

Thomson. Spring.

God hath impressed upon all virtue a majesty and a beauty, which do command respect, and with a kindly violence extort *veneration* from men.

Barrow. Sermon 31. vol. i. p. 593.

A goddess then whom justly I respect
And *venerate*, is here, who when I fell
Sav'd me, what time my shameless mother sought
To hide me, for my lameness, from her view.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xviii. v. 482.

Veneration is a higher degree of respect, in which the mind seems to be more forcibly struck with wisdom, connected with the sterner virtues. Hence we speak of characters which are more *venerable* than amiable.

Cogan. On the Passions. Veneration, part i. ch. ii. sec. 3, p. 159.

Josephus (the genius of whose times could not but give him a right notion of this matter) saw well the consistency between the *veneration* paid to Abraham's God and the idolatry of the *venerators*.

Warburton. Works, vol. v. p. 248. *The Divine Legation*, book v.

VENERICARDIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Tenuipede Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell æquivalve, inæquilateral, roundish, and generally ribbed longitudinally; hinge-teeth two, oblique.

Eleven species of this genus are described, all of which, except *V. Australis*, Lam., an inhabitant of the Australian seas, are fossil, and found in the London clay, or in crag.

VENERY,	} Fr. <i>venerien</i> ; It. <i>venereo</i> ; Sp. <i>venereo</i> ; Lat. <i>venereus</i> , of or pertaining to Venus; to the intercourse of the sexes.
VENEREAL,	
VENERIAN,	
VENEREOUS,	
VENEROUS.	

For certes I am all *venerian*
In feling, and my herte is *marcian*.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6192.

And Canis maior in his like
The fifthe sterre is of magike,
The whose kynde is *venerien*,
As saith this astronomien.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. fol. 149.

[Suche daunses] dydde with vncleane motions or countynances irritate the myndes of the dauncers to *venereall* lustes.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xix. fol. 70.

Of the potato and such *venereous* roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies to furnish vp our banquets, I speake not.

Holinshead. Chronicles, vol. i. book i. ch. vi. p. 281. *The Description of England*.

VENE-
RABLE.

VENERY

VENERY. Do but ask of Nature, why all living things are less delighted with meat and drink that sustains them than with *venery* that wastes them?
Ben Jonson. Discoveries. Princeps.

I walk'd about, admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, not daring my affront.
Then swoll'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 531.

This petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end), having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery, a *venereous* parjetory for stews.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 108. An Apology for Smectymnus.

Nothing is feign'd in this *venereal* strife;
'Tis downright lust, and acted to the life.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6. v. 440.

VENESE'CTION, the section or incision of a vein (*venæ sectio*).

The fever which attends pain is removed by *venesection*, or by the resolution or suppuration of the tumour.

Wiseman. Chirurgical Treatises, book i. ch. iii. p. 26.

VENEW. See **VENUE**.

VENGE, v. See **AVENGE, REVENGE.** Fr. *venger*; It. *vingiare*; Sp. *vengar*; Lat. *vindicare*, from *vim dicare*, to declare or denounce violence.
VE'NGEABLE,
VE'NGEABLY,
VE'NGEANCE,
VE'NGEFUL,
VE'NGEMENT,
VE'NGER. To inflict severe punishment, (in retribution, in retaliation,) to wreak punishment, to punish maliciously, or with a feeling of pleasure in the pain suffered.

ȝyf enȝ of hys men mȝs dude þe pouere in enȝ toun,
Oþer enȝ rycheman þe pouere, *vengeance* he nomo strong.
R. Gloucester, p. 429.

þis was his message, his Danes wild he *venge*
Ageȝn him in bataile, to renne & to renge.
R. Brunne, p. 40.

He wild haf *venge* his fadere, if he had haued mȝght.
Id. p. 15.

Athelstan did him bȝnd both fote & hond,
& kast him in tille Temse, whan it was most brȝm,
To chastise alle oþer he tok *vengeance* on him.
Id. p. 28.

þo þat fleih þei ferd vnto þ kȝng of France,
þe kyng it herd, tak he wille *vengeance*.
Id. p. 317.

I will of þat feloun tak *vengement*,
þat fo fordos my coroun, if grace be to me lent.
Id. p. 197.

God shall take *veniaunce*. in alle swiche preestes
Wel harder and grettere.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 6.

And do we as David techep. for doute of God's *veniaunce*,
Id. lb. p. 233.

Netheles for this widewe is heuy to me, I schal *venge* hir, lest
at the laste sche comynge condemne me.
Wiclif. Luk, ch. xviii.

And thei cried with a greet vois and seiden, how long, thou
lord that art hooli and trewe demist not, and *vengeist* not oure
blood of these that dwellen in the erth?
Id. Apocalips, ch. vi.

And whanne the hethene men of the ile saighen the beeste
hangynge in his hond, thei seiden togidre, for this man is a man-
queller, and whanne he scapide fro the see goddis *veniaunce* suf-
frith him not to lyue in erthe.
Id. The Dedis of the Apostlis, ch. xxviii.

When the men of the countre saw the worme hage on his hande,
they said amonge them selues: this man must nedes be a mour-
therer: whome (thoughe he haue escaped the sea) *vegeaunce* suf-
freth not to lyue.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And to ghou that ben troubled reste with us in the schewing of
the lord iesu fro heuene with aungelis of his vertu in the flaume

of fier that schal gyue *veniaunce* to hem that knowen not god, and
that obeien not to the euangelie of our lord iesu crist.

Wiclif. 2 Tessal. ch. i.

And to wyche are troubled, reste with vs, when the Lorde Iesus
shall shew him selfe from heauen wyth hys mightye aungels, in
flamyng fyre, rendryng *vengeaunce* vnto them that knowe not
God, and to them that obey not vnto the gospel of oure Lorde
Jesus Chryste.
Bible, Anno 1551.

For the lord is *venge* of all thinges.

Wiclif. 1 Tess. ch. v.

Certes, quod Melibeus I understond it in this wise; that right
as they han don me a contrarie, right so shulde I don hem another;
for right as they han *venge* hem upon me and don me wrong,
right so shal I *venge* me upon hem, and don hem wrong.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 97.

A man *vengeable* in wrath, no gouernance in punishment ought
to haue.
Id. The Testament of Loue, p. 494.

His father, whan he herde it telle,
He swore, if euer his time felle,
He wolde him *venge* if that he might.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 53.

And eke the goddes ben *vengeable*.

Id. lb. book iv. fol. 83.

For it is a vnwise *vengeance*,
Which to none other man is lefe,
And is vnto him selfe grefe.

Id. lb. book ii. fol. 28.

For as muche as this woman wyll not sease to call on me, I
shall *venge* her quarell, I shall see she shal haue ryght.

Fisher. Seuen Psalmes. Psalm 143, part i.

Wherefore rightly looke, as ye duelye haue deserued, other
for great *vengeance*, for your abominable transgression, or else
earnestly repent, with vnfaigned mindes, your wicked doinges.

Sir John Cheeke. The Hurte of Sedition, Essay 1.

What shall I say to safeguard thine owne life,
The best way is to *venge* my Gloucester's death.
Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 25.

But this lyes all within the wil of God,
To whom I do appeale, and in whose name
Tel you the Dolphin, I am comming on,
To *venge* me as I may.
Id. Henry V. fol. 72.

And Nature having thus shaped the form of an old monster, it
gave him a *vengeable* wit; which at Cambridge by labour and
diligence he had made a great deal worse.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs, ch. xxxv. p. 468. Mary 1, 1555.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with ire and *vengeable* despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 4. st. 46.

Impose they doe upon them [their gods] hard and *vengeible*
charges to execute, not suffering them to sleepe in quiet.
Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. xii.

And *vengeable* haue brent a great towne of mine inheritance
in Meth, called Ramore.
Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 267. The Chronicles of Ireland, Anno 1421.

What if the breath that kindl'd those grim fires
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage,
And plunge us in the flames? Or from above
Should intermitted *vengeance* arm again
His red right hand to plague us?

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 170.

Such shall be the condition of the wicked in their resurrection,
as becomes the face of a malefactor drawn before his judge, as of
a traitor drawn before his prince armed with power and *vengeance*.
Hall. Cont. vol. ii. p. 355. The Knowledge of Christ.

Yet I could poyson him in a pot of perry:—
He loves that *vengeancely*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Prophetess, act i. sc. 3.

Hath in some snare or gin set close behind,
Entrapped him and caught into her traine,
Then thinks what punishment were best assign'd,
A thousand deathes deuise in her *vengefull* mind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book xvii. can. 6. st. 48.

VENGE.

VENI-
ABLE.

[But what if he our conquerour] have left us this our
spirit and strength intire,
Strongly to suffer and support our pains,
That we may so suffice his *vengeful* ire,
Or do him mightier service as his thralls
By right of warr. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 176.
Witnesse thereof he shewed his head there left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding heart is in the *venge*'s hand,
Who straight him rent in thousand peeces small,
And quite dismembred hath.
Id. Ib. book i. can. 3. st. 20.

Suffer the fools to laugh and loll secure,
This is their day;—but there is one behind
For *vengeance* and Ulysses. *Rowe. Ulysses*, act i
So Hermes spake, but his advice mov'd not
Ægisthus, on whose head the whole arrears
Of *vengeance* heap'd at last hath therefore fall'n
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book i. v. 53.

Allow no respite to thy *vengeful* arm
Till ev'ry Trojan (all who shall escape
Thy fury) within Ilium's lofty walls
Be fast enclos'd. *Id. Ib. Iliad*, book xxi. v. 343.
Those pois'nous fields with rank luxuriance crown'd,
Where the dark scorpion gathers death around;
Where at each step the stranger fears to wake
The rattling terrors of the *vengeful* snake.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

VENIABLE, } Fr. *veniale*; It. *venial*; Sp. *ve-*
VENIAL, } *neal*; Lat. *venialis*, *venia*, from
VENIALLY, } *ven-ire, quia ad aliquem venit, vel*
VENIALITY. } *quia facit veniendi potestatem. Vos-*
sius. Consequentially—

That may be forgiven or pardoned; that may be per-
mitted, allowed, or excused;—pardonable, allowable,
excusable.

Forsooth sinne is in two maners, either it is *venial*, or dedly
sinne. Sothly, when a man loveth any creature more than Jesu
Crist our creatour, then it is dedly sinne: and *venial* sinne it is, if
a man love Jesu Crist lesse than him ought.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 308.

Right so fareth it sometime of dedly sinne, and of anoious
venial sinnes, whan they multiplie in man so gretly, that thilke
worldly thinges that he loveth, thurgh which he sinneth *venially*,
is as gret in his herte as the love of God or more.
Id. Ib. p. 309.

Tyll by hys repentaunce and humble confession, God as he for-
gaue y^e deadlynnesse of the sinne, and translated it from mortal
into *veniall*: so chaunged the punishment from endeles into
ending. *Sir Thomas More. Workes*, fol. 598. *Agaynst Tyndal.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon the philosopher's stone,
potable gold, or any of those arcanas, whereby Paracelsus, that
died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men
immortal.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xii.

And [it] gently blanches over the breaches of God's law, with
the name of *venialls* and favourable titles of diminution; daring
to affirme that *veniall* sinnes are no hinderance to a man's clean-
nesse and perfection.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 595. *A Serious Dissua. from Popery.*

Wee extenuate not our guilt; whatever wee sinne, we condemne
it as mortall; they palliate wickednesse with the faire pretence
of *venialitie*.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. fol. 315. Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

There is no certainty of distinction between the mortal and
venial sins: there being no catalogues of one and the other, save
only that they usually reckon but seven deadly sins; and the rest
are, or may be easily by the ignorant supposed to be *venial*; and
even those sins which are under those seven heads, are not all
mortal; for there are amongst them many ways of chaunging their
mortality into *veniality*.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 489. *Dissua. from Popery*,
part ii. book i. sec. 11.

He who would have been ashamed to participate in fraud, or to
yield to corruption may begin to think the fault *venial*, when he

sees men, who were far below him, rise above him by fraud and
by corruption; when he sees them maintain themselves by these
means in an elevation which they could not have acquired by the
contrary virtues, if they had had them.
Lord Bolingbroke. Works, vol. iii. p. 301. *A Discourse upon*
Parties. Letter 19.

We need not wonder that the killing of a man should be con-
sidered as so *venial* an offence amongst a people who do not con-
sider it as any crime at all to murder their own children.
Cook. Voyages, vol. vi. book iii. ch. xi. p. 159.

VENICE, a country of Italy, subjected to Austria,
of which it now forms a province. It once compre-
hended the Dogado, Paduano, the Vincentine, Veronese,
Brescian, Bergamo, Cremasco, Trevisano, Feltrino,
the Bellunese, Cadrino, part of Friuli and Istria, and
Polesino di Rovigo. Venice was one of the most power-
ful nations of Europe as late as the XVth Century,
and the fame of its commerce and the renown of its
conquests spread far and wide, and caused great jea-
lousy among the greater European potentates. Venice
seems first to have been peopled by the Paduans, in the
island called the Rialto. The Paduans, becoming mas-
ters of the isles and lagunes, commanded the mouths
of the Po, and, reuniting, laid the foundations of the
republic, and in due time chose a noble for governor,
who was named the Doge or Duke. When first elected,
and for some time subsequently, this officer exerted ab-
solute authority. At length, in 1172, the Venetians
conceived the design of subjecting the Doge to a su-
preme council, and they created a senate or grand coun-
cil, composed of ten individuals selected from the noblest
families of Venice. Until then the Doges had enjoyed
their power from 697, conferred originally by the alli-
ance of the seventy-two islands which now compose the
seventy-two parishes of the modern city of Venice. After
the establishment of the senate, the Doge was no
more than the nominal instrument of the government,
every inferior functionary reporting to the senate, which
really ruled the republic. Venice became independent
of surrounding nations about the time of Charlemagne,
A. D. 800. Situated in the midst of the sea, the Vene-
tians naturally devoted themselves to commerce and
navigation, which became the sources of their power and
riches. They acquired the islands of Cyprus and of
Candia, and subjected the Morea; they possessed a
portion of the Greek islands and exhibited their power
in Constantinople, Naples, Sicily, and over a large part
of Italy. Their fleets carried terror throughout the coasts
of the Mediterranean; and it was not until the discovery
of the Indies by the Spaniards that commerce, attracted
to other quarters, produced the decline of the power of
the republic. Notwithstanding considerable losses of
territory, in the beginning of the XVIth Century Ve-
nice possessed fourteen provinces, numerous islands, and
a revenue of 20,000,000 francs, deriving 3,000,000 from
the salt-works of Chiozzi and Corfu. In 1797 Venice
was occupied by the French, in consequence of a tu-
mult in the capital in which some French soldiers were
killed. It was ceded to Austria soon afterwards by the
treaty of Campo Formio, with all the territory lying
West of the river Adige. The remainder was annexed
to the Cisalpine Republic. In 1805, by the peace of
Presburg, Venice was made a part of the kingdom of
Italy; but, in 1814, was restored to the yoke of Austria
by the Vienna Congress.

The climate of the state of Venice is temperate and
soft. Water is scarce, so that what is used in the city
is collected in 160 public cisterns. The Gulf of Venice

VENI-
ABLE.

VENICE.

VENICE. is considered to appertain in sovereignty to the state, embracing in fact the entire Adriatic sea, an authority now merely nominal. Over the whole extent the atmosphere is serene, and storms unfrequent.

The Venetians are taciturn, temperate, taking little wine, but fond of chocolate and ices. The ladies possess fine, expressive countenances, with ruddy complexions, and are courteous to strangers. The men are tall, well made, and brown of skin, with dark eyes. Both sexes dress after the French mode, are ingenious, and very fond of humour. They are more sensible of the smallest insults than grateful for benefits—brave, and sometimes discriminating. The common people are a mild, gentle, sober race, kind in their intercourse with strangers, and among them the darker crimes are seldom recorded. They are superstitious in religion, free in manners, more occupied with the pleasures than the business of life, and attached to the theatre and music. The last, even in the church, partakes of a lighter character there than in any other country.

The city of Venice is one of the finest in Europe, as well as one of the most singular in the world. It existed for 1300 years without having seen an enemy within its limits, or enduring the horrors of a siege. It is built in what are called the lagunes, or lakes, which are separated from the sea by sand-banks, upon 150 islands, connected by more than 400 bridges, some of which are celebrated for their architecture. The edifices are all erected upon piles driven into the sand, and the spaces filled by streets in other places are here occupied by canals filled from the sea. Most of the bridges consist of only one arch, without a parapet-wall, which renders them dangerous to strangers. The immense number of turnings and narrow streets render the city a perfect labyrinth. The buildings being only six feet above the level of the sea, the bridges rise very high in the centre to admit of an arch of sufficient elevation: and are built of white stone. The shops and lower floors of the houses in the streets are dark and gloomy, owing to the height of the buildings. The quays are few, the finest is that leading to the island of Murano, where the promenade is very magnificent. The next in note are those of Zacca, of the Dogana, and of Porto, which last opens on the Place of St. Mark. The finest canals, which here imply also streets, are those of Reggio, in the Jews' quarter, and the Grand Canal. This last divides the city in two parts, of nearly equal size, both being connected in the centre by the famous Pont di Rialto; it commences in the Place St. Mark. The height of the bridges and the nature of the buildings exclude carriages of all kinds. Every thing is transported on the canals by boats and gondolas. These last are boats of a peculiar class, more or less ornamented, about 25 feet long by 5 broad, rising high at the stem and stern, and having in the middle a species of square sedan, surrounded by curtains which may be closely drawn, and having seats covered with cushions. The Grand Canal is lined on either side with the palaces of nobles, constructed by Palladio and other celebrated architects. Among these the most celebrated of all are those of Pezaro, Morosini, Loredano, Pizani, Rosini, Foscarini, Vendromino, Guinani, and Cornato, and for its treasures of art the Barbarigo Palace, called the Scuola del Titiano from its multitude of Titian's pictures. These are not only of vast size, but of the most exact regularity. Each story is sustained by columns of a different order, after the finest models of the ancient

proportions, rising out of the water, with a most majestic effect. Some of the palaces have been erected 800 years, without having had, or requiring, the smallest repair. The centre of most of these structures is traversed by a gallery, which communicates with the apartments, the best of which are paved with a species of stucco or mastic, forming different designs in imitation of marble. These edifices are built either of a hard white stone, from Istria, or of marble itself. The city is divided into 6 quarters and 72 parishes. It contains 54 religious houses for men, 2 abbeys, 26 convents for nuns, 17 hospitals, and 18 chapels of the brotherhood. The great sand-bank which protects the city from the waves is called the Lido, and is at a considerable distance. The sand-banks, lagunes, with various channels, and want of depth of water in the canals, always secured the city from fear of a naval attack.

The first and finest quarter of Venice is the Place of St. Mark, styled *Piazza di San Marco*. The church of St. Mark there is neither a large nor a fine structure, but it is esteemed the principal, having been used by the government upon state occasions. It was built in the Xth Century by the Doge Peter Orscolo, and is everywhere decorated with the lion, the symbol of St. Mark. The architecture is Gothic, having five lanterns, or domes. It is extravagantly ornamented with marbles and mosaics. Galleries surround the interior, passing from one arch to another, sustained by antique marble columns brought from Constantinople and Greece. The exterior is marked by two small ranges of columns. Below the vestibule are five grand arches, supported by niches, in which are statues of marble. A large window in the centre is surmounted over the middle of the arch by a lion of gilt brass, and before it are the four antique bronze horses attributed to Lysippus, which had decorated the arches of Nero, of Trajan, and of Constantine. The palace of St. Mark, once the residence of the Doges, is a Gothic building of vast dimensions, entered by eight gates. It is surrounded by a portico supported by marble columns. The works of art here are very fine and wonderfully numerous. The larger part of the palace is covered with lead, and underneath it, suffering a degree of heat in summer almost insupportable from the sun's action, are some of the prisons of the republic. Others are below the foundations, equally horrible from darkness, bad air, and humidity. The Place of St. Mark itself is about 1100 feet long, and is continually filled with loungers and strangers of all sorts. It is ornamented with two granite columns brought from Greece in 1175, one surmounted by a winged lion, the other by a statue of St. Theodore. Between these two columns is the place of public execution. The churches of Venice are all highly decorated, and contain numerous valuable paintings by Tintoret, Palma, Veronese, Titian, and other artists; also some of the best pieces of modern sculpture. The library of the republic deposited in the Sansovino palace, was first founded upon those of Petrarch and Cardinal Bassarion. In the vestibule are gems of the best days of antique sculpture. The arsenal, long celebrated as one of the largest and most complete in Europe, is surrounded by high walls and entered by a single gate, before which couch four marble lions. Here, in the days of the republic, were kept the artillery and naval stores of Venice. The founderies, forges, rope-walks, arms of all kinds, the magazines for saltpetre, biscuit, and salt provisions, which belonged to the first navy of its time, are found

VENICE.

VENICE. here in a state of utter inactivity under the Austrian rule. This arsenal covers a space of three miles in circumference, and the docks and basins are spacious. In one building still remain models of all the principal cities of the republic, remnants of her departed greatness. The population of Venice, which less than forty years ago was 150,000, is diminished, under Austrian sway, to 80,000, including a vast number of paupers. The trade is annihilated by the restrictions of the Austrian government, and the nobility have fled to other parts of Italy, though forbidden to dispose of their palaces and the treasures of art they contain, lest the city should be reduced to ruins.

The bridge of the Rialto, celebrated as a specimen of architectural talent, consists of only one arch, and is formed of Istrian marble, 93 feet long by 23 high, and 46 wide. It is covered with shops, which, built of marble also, conceal the beauty of the erection. They form three alleys or small streets, one in the middle, and one next to each of the parapets. Elegant stairs lead up to these streets. In the centre of the bridge is a grand arch, ornamented with statues by Campana, of the Virgin, the Angel Gabriel, St. Mark, and St. Theodore. The Rialto was begun in 1588, under the Doge Pascal Ciconia, and finished in 1591. In the quarter called the Ghetto, the Jews have resided since they quitted the island called the Giudecca. They were always treated in Venice with a degree of respect not shown to them elsewhere; and, before the Austrian yoke destroyed the commerce of the city, were in number between 2,000 and 3,000, and considered very wealthy. They wore scarlet hats, and were permitted a species of jurisdiction for settling lesser differences among their own nation. They had seven synagogues for worship, those of the Spanish and Portuguese nations had the finest and best-built. The Jews' quarter is always closed during the night. The Exchange is a fine building, and the Custom-house, called the *Dogana da Mare*, has a tower elevated upon an arch, sustained by projecting columns of marble, and surmounted by a bronze statue of Fortune, standing upon a globe of the same material. This statue turns with the wind. Beneath is a covered marble portico.

The islands in the environs of the city, separated by the canals and lagunes, are numerous. Such are the Giudecca, once inhabited by the Jews; the Spina Longa, so called from its form terminating in two points. The last holds the convents called the House of Refuge, St. Giacomo of the Servites, the Redemptore of the Capuchins, and the asylum, where unfriended girls, exposed to seduction by their beauty, are received. In one of the isles is the Benedictine monastery of St. George, the church of which possesses some fine paintings by Tintoret, Bassano, and Sebastian Ricci, together with the tombs of the Doges and a fine altar-piece. On the Lido is the Chartreuse, and the churches of St. Helen and St. Nicolas. The most noted of the other isles are the Lazaretto Vecchio and Lazaretto Nuovo, occupied by those two edifices; the Torcello, Murano, Mazarbo, Barano, and Chiozzi, having small towns on them, founded originally by the inhabitants of Altino and Concordia, who fled to them in the early ages to escape the northern barbarians. The Inquisition at Venice is a building of moderate dimensions; for the Holy Office was never very powerful here, as the Venetians always opposed a strong resistance to the temporal authority of the Pope, and the Officials were not allowed to act

in any case without the consent and actual presence of three senators. It fell finally before the French, when, under Bonaparte, they closed the XIth Century of Venetian glory and independence.

The principal theatres were those of St. Beneditto, St. Samulla, St. Cassano, and Mores, once devoted to the opera alone; but since the decline of the city, several are shut up. The theatres of St. Luke, St. Angelo and St. Chrysostom were solely devoted to Venetian comedy. The comedies of Goldoni closed the better days of the Venetian theatre, and are still performed. The Venetians are great lovers of burlesque and buffoonery. This city was the nursery of all the pantaloons of Europe, as Bergamo furnished the harlequins, Bologna the doctors, and Naples the scapins. Venice has produced a great many learned men, and an immense number of valuable works issued from the Venetian press before the subjection of the city to Austria, for which Europe is deeply in its debt. The Venetian school of painting, remarkable before any other in Italy for rich colouring and strength of imagination, numbers Titian, Tintoret, Veronese and Giorgione among the more prominent names contributing to the glory of art. The commerce of Venice is part of the history of human industry and enterprise in past times, and of the power and riches which it confers. The merchants of Venice were nobles, and the aggrandizement of this petty republic for eleven hundred years was owing to commercial enterprise, which, when it ceased, left a re-action of sloth and a love of pleasure, which could not but be fatal to national independence. Yet in the history of nations Venice almost stands alone for the long duration of her greatness, and the respect she enjoyed among nations; her protracted and ultimate fall is but the inevitable result of human vicissitude. The Austrians have concentrated at Trieste all the traffic of which Venice was the natural deposit, and in a few years the vast palaces and constructions of the city must be all untenanted, and rise amid the Adriatic waves silent and desolate, sad pictures of the vanity of the mightiest empires.

VENIDIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lessing, who does not give any derivation for the name. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cynaræ-Arctotideæ*. Generic character: heads radiate, flowers of the ray ligulate, female, those of the disk tubular, five-toothed, hermaphrodite; receptacle alveolate, usually naked; involucre campanulate, of many series of scales, outer ones narrow, foliaceous, inner ones scarious, obtuse; stamens smooth; achenia glabrous, three-winged on the back, the lateral wings with inflexed margins, broader than the middle one, which is straight.

A genus separated from *Osteospermum*, and consists of a great number of species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope; they are all herbs with the habit of *Arctotis*.

VENIRE FACIAS, in *Law*, is a judicial writ directed to the sheriff of the county in which a cause is about to be tried, commanding him *venire facias*, that he *cause to come* a jury of twelve free and lawful men, *liberos et legales homines*, of the body of his county to try the issue between the parties. A *venire de novo* is a fresh or new *venire*, which the court grants when there has been some impropriety or irregularity in returning the jury under the original writ of *venire facias*, or where the verdict is so imperfect or ambiguous that no judgment can be given upon it. A writ of *venire facias*

VENICE.
VENIRE
FACIAS.

VENIRE *lot matronas* issues for the purpose of requiring the sheriff to cause a widow who feigns herself with child (see VENTRE INSPICIENDO) to be examined by a jury of matrons.

VENIRUPIS, in Zoology, a genus of *Tenuipede Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell transverse, its edges unequal, the posterior very short, the anterior slightly gaping; hinge-teeth two on the right and three on the left valve, but sometimes three on both, small, erect, approximated and parallel, slightly or not at all diverging; syphonous impression large; ligament external.

The greater number of the species closely resemble *Petricola*; their mantle is only a little more open and the foot rather larger. Some are found in the British Channel; some in the Mediterranean, others in the Australian seas, and two are found fossil in France. The type of the genus is *V. Perforans*, Lam.; *V. Perforans*, Montagu.

VENISON, Fr. *venaison*; Sp. *venado*, from the Lat. *venatio*, hunting.

"The flesh of [edible] beasts of chase, as the deer, wild boar, &c."

Hym longede after *veneson* per after longe sore.

R. Gloucester, p. 244.

Wrightes he did make, haules & chambres riche,
Whan Harald or þe kyng wild com þider eftsons
In þe time of gese, to tak þam *venyson*.

R. Brunne, p. 64.

Forsters did somoun, enquired vp & doun,
Whilk men of toun had taken his *venyson*.

Id. p. 113.

Venison stolon is aye the sweeter.

Chaucer. *The Remedy of Loue*, p. 541.

But tho, that wolden hym withstonde,
There shuld he with his darte on honde
Upon the tygre and the lion
Purchase and make his *venison*,
As to a knight is accordent.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. fol. 74.

But yet therin is *venisson* and other wylde beestes, fowle, and fysshe great plente.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 168

Duc. A bear?

Duke. Yes, wife, and one side *venison*.

Duc. You're more than one side fool, I am sure of that.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentleman*, act v.

We were so desirous of their [the goats'] flesh, which we all agreed much resembled *venison*, that we got knowledge, I believe, of all their herds.

Anson. *Voyages*, book ii. ch. i. p. 166.

The forest courts, instituted for the government of the king's forests in different parts of the kingdom, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer or *venison*, to the vert or greensward, and to the covert in which such deer are lodged.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iii. ch. vi. p. 71.

VENOM, } See ENVENOM. Fr. *venum*; It.
VENOMED, } *veneno, veleno*; Sp. *veneno*; Lat.
VENOMOUS, } *venenum*; poison.
VENOMOUSLY, } Poisoned, infected, infused, or
impregnated with poison; imbued or invested with the
noxious, malignant, hateful qualities of poison.

Eche gras þat þer inne wexeþ a geyn *venym* yt ys.
For men, þat ben *venymed*, þorȝ gras of Yrlond
Y dronke he beþ y clansed sone, þoru Gode's sonde.

R. Gloucester, p. 43.

Of alle freȝng *venymes*. þe vilest is þe scorpion
May no medecyne amende. þe place þer he stȝngeþ
Til he be ded ydo þ'to. and þen hit distrieþ
The first *venemoste* thorgh vertu of hym selve.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*.

For *venym* for doþ *venym*. þer veische ich evidence.

Id. *Ib.* p. 347.

Thei schulen do away serpentis, and if thei drynken any *venym* it shall not noy hem.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xvi.

Certes than is love the medicine that casteth out the *venime* of envie fro mannes herte.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tale*, p. 326.

With thornis *venemous*, heauen queen,
For which the erth accursed was ful sore,
I am so wounded, as ye may well seene,
That I am lost almost, it smert so sore.

Id. *Chaucer's A B C*, p. 401.

He slowthe fyr serpent *venemous*.

Id. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 1412.

Shortlye after he and also his wyfe dyed, and not without suspencion of *venym*.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 124. p. 102.

Her husband in warre against the Syrians, had caught a great wounde in his arm with a *venomed* sworde.

Vives. *The Instr. of a Christian Woman*, book ii. ch. iv.

He knoweth this for very suretye, and is of malyce so *venemous* and enuious, that he had leuer double his own payn, than suffer vs to scape from pain.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 78. *De Quatuor Nouissimis*.

The god of truth defend you, and all other that maintain his truth, from the *venomous* poyson of lyars.

Strype. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*, ch. xlv. p. 116. *Mary I.* 1556.

Into this wicked world he forth was sent,
To be the plague and scourge of wicked men:
Whom with vile tongue, and *venemous* intent
He sore doth wound, and bite, and cruelly torment.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 1. st. 8.

Beyond it is the port Acone, cursed for the *venemous* hearb and poisonous Aconitum, which taketh name thereof.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vi. ch. i.

Here are several sorts of serpents, many of them vastly great, and most of them very *venomous*; as the rattle-snake for one: and for *venome*, a small green snake is bad enough, no bigger than the stem of a tobacco-pipe, and about eighteen inches long, very common here.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. iii. ch. ii. p. 77. *Anno* 1699.

Thy teeth, devouring Time, thine, envious age,
On things below still exercise your rage:
With *venom'd* grinders you corrupt your meat,
And then at ling'ring meals the morsels eat.

Dryden. *Of the Pythagorean Philosophy*.

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice,
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice:
A Greek, and bountiful forewarns us twice.

Id. *The Hind and the Panther*, part iii.

But he, suff'ring anguish keen
Inflicted by a serpent's *venom'd* tooth,
Lay sick in Lemnos.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book ii. v. 842.

VENT, n. } Fr. *vent*; It. *sventare*. Both Eng-
VENT, v. } lish and French lexicographers con-
VENTAGE, } sider that there are two words so writ-
VENTAILE, } ten; *vent*, Fr. *fente*, from *fendre*,
VENTER, n. } Lat. *findere*, to cleave or split open;
and *vent*, Fr. *vendre*; Lat. *vendere*, to sell. Hakluyt,
speaking of the *vent* of commodities, a *vent* to make
sales, seems to use it as equivalent to *utterance*, an
opening for the utterance, a mart or market overt. And
vent may be explained—

An opening or aperture—for the utterance or emission; an emission, an utterance, an opening—for the sale or disposal; a means of sale; a mart or market overt. And to *vent*—

To open, or make an opening; to give opening for the utterance or passage; to utter, to let out, to send forth, to emit; to bring forth, to put or set out for open sale, to sell, to dispose of.

Ventail of a helmet; the opening; the part that is, or lifts, open; *sc.* to give air, or light. Chaucer writes it *aventaile*. *Cant. Tales*, v. 9080.

VENOM.

—
VENT.

VENT.

The Gloss. to Spenser seems to think, *vent* in *Shep. Cal.* is from *ventus*, the wind. To *vent* into the wind, is—to open or expand his nostrils to the wind.

After a sort, the collar and the *vent*,
Like an armine, is made in purfeling,
With great pearles full fine and orient,
They were couched all after one worcking,
With diamonds insteede of powdering,
The sleeves and purfell of assise,
They were made like in every wise.

Imputed to Chaucer. The Assembly of Ladies.

Besides nere all kinde of spices and drugges, and some other commodities, which are brought thither from out of East India, but in the lesse quantity, for that they be not assured to haue *vent* or vtterance of the same.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 347. M. Anthony Jenkinson.

I would to God the companie could find the meanes to haue a *vent* to make sales for the one halfe that we may buy here.

Id. Ib. p. 356. Arthur Edwards.

By this grant it was thought, that the king might dispend a thousand marks sterling a day, such *vent* of wools had the English merchants in that season.

Holinshead. Chronicles, vol. ii. p. 657. Edw. III. Anno 1355.

But the braue mayd would not disarmed be,
But onely *vented* vp her vmbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 1. st. 42.

CUD. Seest how bray yond bullock beares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
See how *venteth* into the winde.

Id. Shepherd's Calendar. Februarie.

The scene presented itself in a square and flat upright, like to the side of a city: the top thereof, above the *vent* and crest, adorn'd with houses, towers, and steeples, set off in perspective.

Ben Jonson. King James's Entertainment.

It is no marvel therefore, if a truly zealous Christian could even weep his eyes out, to see and hear those hellish heresies and atheous paradoxes which have poisoned the very air of our church wherein they were *vented*.

Hall. Works, vol. v. p. 566. Sermon 41. Eccles. ch. iii. v. 4.

They used in old time to gather the incense but once a yeare; as having little *vent*, and small returne, and lesse occasion to sell than now adaies.

Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. xiv.

GUILD. I know no touch of it, my Lord.

HAM. 'Tis as easie as lying: gouerne these *ventiges* with your finger and thumbe, giue it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent musicke.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, act iii. sc. 2. fol. 269.

The wicked stroke vpon her helmet chaunc't,
And with the force, which in itselfe it bore,
Her *ventaile* shar'd away, and then forth glaunc't
Adowne in vaine, ne harm'd her any more.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 6. st. 19.

Where when they saw their foes dead out of doubt,
Eftsoones they ga their wrathfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare each othir to behold.

Id. Ib. book v. can. 8. st. 12.

If pits be subject to the rising of such vapours, cunning and expert workmen make on either side of such pits, both on the right hand and on the left, certaine out-casts, tunnels, or *venting*-holes.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxi. ch. iii.

Another remarkable instance of his justice and goodness was, that when he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be *vented* again.

Burnet. Life of Hale.

Their mind runs only after paradoxes; these they seek, these they embrace, these alone they *vent*; and so, as they think, distinguish themselves from the vulgar.

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 24.

Many are the opinions of learned men concerning the rise of that fatal distemper, which has always taken a particular pleasure in *venting* its spite upon the nose.

Tatler, No. 260.

What do these superfluities signifie, but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech, or the rule of conversation, but meaneth to sputter and prate any thing without judgment or wit; that his invention is very barren, his fancy beggarly, craving the aid of any stuff to relieve it.

Barrow. Sermon 15, vol. i.

For the town and temple, as we observed, were seated on a bare and hollow rock; which would here and there afford *vent-holes* for such fumes as generated within to transpire.

Warburton. Works, vol. viii. p. 219. Julian, book ii. ch. vi.

VENTENATIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Palisot de Beauvois in honour of E. P. Ventenat, a French botanist, author of *Choix de Plantes Cultivées par Cels*, and *Le Jardin de la Malmaison*. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Ternstræmiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of three concave deciduous sepals, which are imbricate in æstivation; petals eleven or twelve, oblong, obtuse, spreading; stamens numerous, free; anthers oblong, two-celled, adnate, bursting lengthwise; ovarium ovate; style longer than the stamens; berry ovate-globose, furrowed longitudinally, five-celled; cells many-seeded.

A single species of this genus is only known, *V. glauca*, a native of the western coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. It is a small tree with exstipulate, stalked, ovate, acuminate, glaucous leaves, and beautiful scarlet flowers, which are about the size of those of *Gordonia*.

VENTER, the belly (see VENTRICLE); a word used in *Law* to distinguish the issue where a man has children by two or more wives. The children are then said to be by the first, or the second, or the third *venter*.

I do not so much as find it pretended by any one to be there forbidden, except St. Ambrose, who disputed fiercely against Peternus for marrying his son to his grandchild by another *venter*.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. ii. fol. 229.

VENTILAGO, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Gærtner, from *ventilo*, to be exposed to wind, and *ago*, to drive away, in consequence of the seeds being winged, which causes them to be blown about by winds. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamneæ*. Generic character: calyx spreading, five-cleft; petals five, obovate, convolute; stamens exerted; anthers ovate, two-celled; disk flat, fleshy; ovarium immersed in the disk, two-celled; style compressed, short, bidentate; fruit indehiscent, woody, one-celled, one-seeded, having the upper part extended into a wing.

Three species are known of this genus, all natives of the East Indies. They are large, climbing shrubs, with stiff, smooth branches; the leaves are alternate, coriaceous, smooth, serrulated, and oblique at their bases; the flowers are disposed in long axillary racemes, which are either solitary, twin, or by threes.

VENTILATE, *v.* } Fr. *venteler*; It. *ventilare*;
VENTILA'TION, } Sp. *ventilar*; Lat. *ventilare*;
VENTO'SE, } to give wind or air (*ventus*).
VENTO'SITY, } To give wind or air, to give
VENTIDUCT. } an opening or passage; to expose to the wind or air; and met. to winnow, to sift, to discuss.

Ventose, windy. A *ventose*, or cupping-glass (Fr. *ventose*), a glass that sucks or *exhales* the blood.

Neither veine-blood, ne *ventousing*,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helping.

Chaucer. The Knight's Tale, v. 2750.

Yet is he not so moche honoured for his lernynge as he is for his diligence, wherwith he exploited or brought to conclusion those counsayles, whiche as wel by his excellent lernynge and wise-

VENT
—
VENTI-
LATE.

VENTI-
LATE.

dome, as by the advise of other expert counsaylours were before trayted, and (as I mought say) *ventilate*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xxv. fol. 87.

Not dowing but his maiesty. undirstonding hereof, wold use *domestico remedio apud suos*, without *ventilating* his cause, where he perceiveth it is handeled, loked on, and herde, as thow there were already in menes harts enrooted *prejudicata opinio*, that al things were colored.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. The King's Embassy to Cardinal Wolsey.

It [*aqua vitæ*] puffeth awaie all *ventositie*, it helpeth and preserueeth the head from whirling.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 8. The Description of Ireland, ch. ii.

Much had bin *ventilated* in privat discourse, and the people (for the nation was yet divided into partys that had not lost their animositys) being troubled. *Harrington. Oceana, p. 213.*

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 3. The Old Religion, ch. ii.

For true it is, that the *ventoses* or cupping-glasses that physicians use, drawing out of man's body the worst and most corrupt bloud, do disburden and preserve all the rest.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 223.

Moreover, they haue certaine hollow concavities dispearsed within their clawes or armes like to *ventoses* or cupping glasses, whereby they will sticke too, and cleave fast, as it were by sucking to any thing.

Id. Plinie, book ix. ch. xxix.

Democritus banished turneps altogether from the bourd, by reason of the *ventosities* or windinesse that it engendreth.

Id. Ib. book xx. ch. iii.

Before their breath corruption's insect blights,
The darkening clouds of evil counsel, fly;
Or, should they sounding swell, a putrid court
A pestilential ministry, they purge,
And *ventilated* states renew their bloom.

Thomson. Liberty, p. iv. v. 786.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs.

Boyle.

VENTI-
LATE.

V E N T I L A T E.

VE'NTILATE,
VENTILA'TION,
VENTILA'TOR.

From the Latin *ventilo*, to fan,
or blow, as in winnowing corn.

The great importance of *ventilation* in the economy of health must necessarily have been very imperfectly understood by the ancients. They were ignorant of the chemical composition of the air, and of the changes produced upon it by animal and vegetable respiration; and, therefore, whatever general notions they entertained of the necessity for occasionally renovating the air of confined places, it was not from any knowledge of the chemical and physiological effects which resulted from the neglect of this precaution, but merely from the inconvenience which they experienced by it.

Until the time of Priestley's discoveries, at the latter end of the XVIIIth Century, little was known of the composition of the atmosphere. We accordingly find that, since that time, opinions respecting the necessity for ventilation have been continually gaining ground; and we may add, that were the pernicious effects of impure air on the animal functions more generally understood, we should soon have not only our public buildings, but also our private dwellings, better ventilated than they are at present.

In order to treat this subject as perspicuously as possible, we shall consider, *first*, the changes produced on atmospheric air by respiration, and the effects which result to the animal economy by breathing an impure or factitious air: and, *secondly*, the various methods of ventilation, together with some practical instructions for the application of those methods to the ventilating of buildings.

Sec. 1.—On the Changes produced by Respiration on Atmospheric Air, and the Effects of Impure Air on the Animal Economy.

The contamination of the air by respiration, and by animal exhalations, is both various and extensive. That arising from respiration is chiefly produced by the formation of carbonic acid gas; which, together with a quantity of vapour, is expired continually from the lungs. The proportion both of the vapour and the carbonic acid gas has been variously estimated by different experi-

VOL. XXVIII.

mentalists. Dr. Prout has collected* together the results of all the different experiments on the quantity of carbonic acid given off in respiration. His own experiments give a mean of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the quantity expired by himself, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when his experiments were made on another person. Sir Humphry Davy's estimate is about 4 per cent.; Menzies 5 per cent.; Dr. Murray 6 per cent.; Allan and Pepys 8 per cent.; Dr. Fife $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Goodwin, and also Mr. Jurin, 10 per cent. But Dr. Prout has shown that the quantity varies greatly at different periods of the day, and that the maximum quantity is given off about noon, up to which period it gradually increases from the beginning of twilight; and after that it as gradually decreases till evening, and is at its minimum during the night.† Recent experiments also have confirmed the accuracy of these views.‡

The quantity of vapour given off from the lungs has also been very variously estimated. Dr. Menzies calculated it at six ounces; Mr. Abernethy nine ounces; Sanctorius eight ounces; and Dr. Hales twenty ounces, in twenty-four hours. Much difference of opinion has likewise existed as to the specific nature of the action of the various gases in respiration. But notwithstanding this, there are certain fundamental facts which are agreed upon by all physiologists, and these we shall find are amply sufficient for the illustration of the subject now before us.

The quantity of air admitted into the lungs varies in different individuals, and even in the same individual at different times, being influenced by the state of exertion or repose. It has been estimated by some experimentalists at 800 cubic inches per minute; but it is more generally supposed to be about 330 cubic inches per minute under ordinary circumstances; and this air, when expired, is not only contaminated with a quantity of carbonic acid gas, but also contains the whole of the vapour given off from the lungs.

Whenever the same portion of air is breathed a second time, a great sensation of uneasiness is experienced.

* *Annals of Philosophy*, vol. ii. p. 336.

† *Ibid.* p. 330.

‡ *Lond. and Edin. Phil. Mag.* vol. xiv. p. 401.

VENTI-
LATE.

This arises from several causes. The quantity of oxygen contained in the air when in its natural state varies from 20.58 to 21.12 per cent.* but it is found impossible to separate the whole of this oxygen by respiration on account of the affinity which exists between the gases: and however often the air is breathed, only one-half of this quantity of oxygen can be separated from it. If, therefore, the process of respiration consumes a quantity of oxygen varying from 4 to 8 per cent., by merely passing the air once into the lungs, it is evident that but very little can be afterwards abstracted by any further process of respiration. As the volume of carbonic acid gas which is given off from the lungs is nearly equal to that of the oxygen consumed, it follows that when the relative proportion of oxygen is much reduced, the proper quantity of carbonic cannot be given off—a process which appears to be indispensable for the preservation of life.

Few persons consider, nor indeed are they aware of, the deleterious effects produced by breathing an atmosphere altered even in a slight degree in its constituent proportions. The various endemic diseases of different places afford abundant proof of these effects, of which an immense mass of evidence might easily be collected. By the official returns of the deaths in the British army stationed in different parts of the world, it appears that the mortality among the soldiers in Great Britain is 1.44 per cent. per annum; in the Mauritius 2.7 per cent.; in the Madras presidency 4.8 per cent.; in the Windward and Leeward Islands 7.8 per cent.; and in Jamaica 12.1 per cent. per annum.† Nor are these results dependent on the hardships of a military life. The average deaths of the population of the whole of England are 1.66 per cent. per annum; in London the deaths are 2.5 per cent.; in Paris 3.12 per cent.; in the whole of France 2.5 per cent.; in Nice 3.22 per cent.; in Naples 3.53 per cent.; and in Rome 4 per cent. per annum.‡ And so greatly does the effect of malaria diminish the duration of life, that Dr. MacCulloch states, that while the average duration of life in England is 50 years, in Holland it is only 25 years; in some parts of France—as Bresse, Forez, and Sologne, it is only 22 years; and in Condorcet the average is even so low as 18 years.§

It may be supposed that this greater proportion of deaths in some localities arises from a species of miasmata to which we are not subject in this country. But it must be remembered that the cause of this malaria is unknown. It appears indeed to be promoted by heat and moisture; but it has hitherto eluded the most refined chemical analyses to determine in what it consists; and experience proves that the mephitic exhalations which arise from the animal body when confined in a close room, and aided by heat and moisture, are very similar in their effects to those more extensive and destructive miasms which have occasionally almost depopulated certain districts.|| The baneful effects of the mephitic

exhalations from the animal body are not confined to the human frame. The *glanders* of horses; the *pip* of fowls; and a peculiar disease to which sheep are subject, all arise from the bad air generated by crowding them too closely together;* and in no case can animals be confined in a vitiated atmosphere for any considerable length of time without serious injury resulting, although the effects are shown in various ways.

The effects produced on the human frame by different factitious airs are extremely important. This subject has already been partly discussed (so far as these effects are produced by different modes of diffusing artificial heat) in the article on *STOVES* in this *Encyclopædia*, to which the reader is referred. No doubt whatever can exist, that when the quantity of deleterious gases existing in the atmosphere is too small to produce any of those violent results which have been described, the slow and insidious effects of a less deteriorated atmosphere are matters well worthy of attention. In fact, even a pure atmosphere, unless the air be also kept in motion, cannot be perfectly wholesome, for the human body is continually emitting various exhalations which form around it a species of atmosphere of its own; and these exhalations require a certain degree of force to drive them off, which can alone be supplied by the motion of the air. It is in a great degree from this cause that we feel the invigorating effects of the fresh air blowing upon us; and in very hot weather, when the animal exhalations are increased, the relief afforded by producing a current of air with a fan is well known, although the temperature of the air itself is not at all altered by the operation. But a sufficient degree of motion can scarcely exist in the air of a room; and thence it is that persons confined much to the house gradually lose that fresh and healthy appearance which so generally attends out-of-doors employment. When to this we add the effects of various deleterious gases, we need not wonder at the wan and pallid countenances of those who pass their time in sedentary occupations within doors.

The physiological effects of breathing impure air open a wide and interesting field of inquiry. The experiments of Bichât and Sir Benjamin Brodie prove the identity of these effects, with those resulting from the action of narcotic poisons; but the subject leads to such an extensive consideration of both the nervous and sanguiferous systems, that we cannot here pursue it.

The amount of the vapour given off by the skin was found by Thenard to vary from 9 to 26 grains per minute. Keil found it to amount to 31 ounces in 24 hours, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains per minute; and it is generally allowed that, on an average, it amounts to about 10 grains per minute, which agrees with the experiments of Lavoisier and Seguin. To this quantity we must add the vapour from the lungs, amounting to about 3 grains per minute; and it is a point of importance to ascertain the quantity of air that this vapour will saturate.

The average dew point of the air in the neighbourhood of London is about 45° . At this temperature the air when saturated contains 3.5 grains of vapour per cubic foot; but if the air be heated to 60° , each cubic foot will then contain, when saturated, 5.8 grains. Under these circumstances, then, the perspiration from the body would saturate $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of air per minute; and this quantity of air would be required to be changed every minute for each person in order to maintain the purity

* *Lond. and Edin. Phil. Mag.* vol. xii. p. 402.

† *Transactions of the Statistical Society*, 1840.

‡ *Hawkins's Statistics*, 1829.

§ Dr. MacCulloch *On Malaria*, *Quart. Journ. of Science*, vol. xxiv. p. 58.

|| *Quart. Journ. of Science*, vol. xx. p. 401; vol. xxiv. p. 39; and vol. xxvi. p. 38. Professor Daniell has recently discovered some important facts on this subject, which render it probable that one of the principal causes of many of the most destructive miasms is sulphuretted hydrogen existing in the air, produced by peculiar vegetable decompositions. Vide *Lond. and Edin. Phil. Mag.* vol. xix. p. 13.

* *Paris's Medical Chemistry*, p. 309.

VENTI-
LATE.

VENTI-
LATE.

of the air in a room. In winter, however, the dew point is much lower, and in summer it is much higher than 45° ; we may therefore estimate the quantity of air which it is necessary to change per minute in order to maintain the purity of the atmosphere of inhabited rooms, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute in winter, and 5 cubic feet in summer.

As all gases absorb similar quantities of moisture, it is evident that this quantity of ventilation will be sufficient to carry off all the extraneous gases which are given off by respiration, as well as the vapour from the body and lungs; for air which has been deteriorated by admixture with other gases, so as to be less fit for respiration, is still just as capable of carrying off the vapour from the body as pure air; and therefore the carbonic acid gas formed by the process of respiration will carry off the vapour from the lungs in the same manner as pure air would do.

In some experiments made by Dr. Reid on the ventilation of the House of Commons, the quantity of air changed per minute amounted to 30 cubic feet for each person; and in other experiments, even 60 cubic feet was the quantity allowed for each person per minute.* These proportions, however, appear to be wholly unnecessary. It is certain that the larger the quantity of air which is changed, the less will be the probability of the inmates of the room feeling inconvenience from its contamination; but the object to be attained is to change a sufficient quantity of air, in order to maintain its purity without incurring the needless expenditure of heat which must arise from carrying off a larger quantity of air than is necessary. Dr. Reid has stated, as the result of his experiments, that in general from 8 to 10 cubic feet of air per minute ought to be changed for each individual.† The data on which this calculation is founded are not given, and the quantity appears to be unnecessarily large; though, as already observed, the greater the amount of ventilation the better, *when expense is not an object of consideration.*

The diminished pressure of the air in inhabited rooms, caused by rarefaction, by chimney draughts, or by exhaustion of the air by mechanical means for the purpose of ventilation, has been supposed by some physiologists to produce considerable effects on the health of persons exposed to its influence. It cannot indeed be doubted that a diminished pressure of any considerable extent would be productive of great inconvenience, and cause considerable derangement of the animal economy; but the diminution of pressure from these causes seldom exceeds a quantity equal to about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch of the common mercurial barometer; and generally it does not even reach the $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch. The ordinary fluctuations of the barometer produced by meteorological causes amounts to upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the altitude of the mercurial column; and this difference is not found generally to produce any remarkable effects on the animal functions—a difference of pressure so very far exceeding any thing which can occur in consequence of the rarefaction of the air in an ordinary room, that it cannot be conceived possible that this is the cause of the pathological effects which are experienced by persons much confined within doors.

But whether the physiological effects which are known to result from a diminished atmospheric pressure would be produced by so small a diminution of pressure as we

find to exist in inhabited rooms, or would require for their development a more extensive depression, it is certain that we possess in the vitiated atmosphere of the generality of inhabited rooms and buildings, abundant cause for the languor and deficiency of vital energy which are so frequently experienced by persons exposed to their influence. The large quantity of vapour continually passing off from the surface both of the skin and the lungs soon, in large assemblies, saturates the air with moisture; and under these circumstances we frequently see the vapour condense on the windows and other cold surfaces of crowded rooms and buildings. This, however, is not an unerring guide by which to judge of the degree of saturation of the air, because in cold weather a portion of the vapour will condense in this way even when the quantity contained in the air is not unusually large. For the quantity of vapour which the air contains ought to increase with the increase of temperature, otherwise the air possesses a harsh and arid feel, not only very uncomfortable, but extremely prejudicial. This arises from the operation of a natural law common to all gaseous bodies;—that the capacity of gases for moisture increases with the increase of temperature; and therefore, if air be heated in a considerable degree without any accession of moisture, it will become a dry air in its heated state, though perhaps at its former and colder temperature it might have been nearly or quite in a state of saturation.

The debilitating effects of breathing too dry an atmosphere are not less important than those which arise from the opposite cause. It is, therefore, essentially necessary in many situations and under various circumstances, to supply additional moisture to the air when its temperature is much increased by artificial means. Some of the effects of a very dry air have already been described, (Art. STOVES, sec. 4.) and attention to this circumstance is a matter of too much consequence to be neglected by those who regard the preservation of health. From a careful comparison of the experiments that have been made upon the relation which exists between the moisture and the temperature of the air, during those periods of the year which are esteemed the most salubrious and agreeable, it may be deduced as a general rule, that in rooms artificially warmed the most healthy state of the atmosphere will be obtained when the dew point of the air is not less than 10° nor more than 20° Fahrenheit lower than the temperature of the room. When these limits are exceeded, the air will be either too damp or too dry for healthy and agreeable respiration; and attention to this particular quality of the air would perhaps tend more to the amelioration of that numerous class of pulmonary complaints which so peculiarly distinguish the inhabitants of this country, than any other remedial measure. The decreased consumption of oxygen, when a highly heated atmosphere is breathed, is also another circumstance which exerts a considerable influence on health. The experiments of Lavoisier, Seguin, Crawford, and De la Roche, on this subject, show that under these circumstances the blood is not so thoroughly decarbonized as when a colder atmosphere is breathed; and this, it has been ascertained, operates on the nervous system, affecting the animal functions as well as the mental faculties. Under whatever circumstances, therefore, we consider the effects of the pressure, heat, moisture, and purity of the air, on the human frame, we find abundant reason to conclude that they are matters of great importance.

VENTI-
LATE.

* *Rep. Brit. Sci. Assoc.* vol. vii. p. 131

† *Ibid.*

VENTI-
LATE.

Sect. 2.—On the Various Methods of Producing Ventilation.

The different modes of producing ventilation may all be classed under two general heads—the natural and the mechanical. All the methods of spontaneous effusion produced by the unequal density of two columns of air, whether caused by chimney draughts or otherwise, belong to the former class; while the various methods of ventilating by fans, bellows, and pumps, belong to the latter class. Of these different modes, the mechanical is the most effective; the natural generally, but not always, the most economical.

The principles of spontaneous ventilation and the efflux of air by chimney draughts have been investigated by various mathematicians. Dr. Papin, in 1686, first applied the law of spouting liquids to æriform fluids; and deduced the general law, that the velocity of all fluids in motion is inversely proportional to the square root of their densities.* Dr. Thomas Young,† Professor Robison,‡ Dr. Gregory,§ Mr. Davies Gilbert,|| Mr. Sylvester,¶ and Mr. Tredgold,** have severally investigated the mathematical laws of gaseous effusion; and the three latter have directly applied their investigations to the ventilation of buildings. Considerable discrepancies, however, exist in the results obtained by the several methods employed, though we shall presently see that very accurate results may be obtained by calculations of extreme simplicity.

The basis of all the several modes of calculation is the velocity acquired by a heavy body falling freely by the power of gravitation. Dr. Gregory's calculations are founded on the velocity with which air flows into a vacuum, which he measures by the velocity that a body would acquire by falling through a height equal to that of a homogeneous atmosphere, possessing the same weight as that of the natural atmosphere at the earth's surface. Mr. Davies Gilbert also adopts this form of calculation, but differs in the height of this supposed homogeneous atmosphere, and also in the mode of applying the fundamental data. Mr. Sylvester's mode of calculation proceeds upon the supposition, that the respective columns of light and heavy air represent two unequal weights suspended by a cord hanging over a pulley; and Mr. Tredgold's method is somewhat of an empirical formula, but, in its results, it approaches very near to that of Mr. Davies Gilbert.

A very simple mode of calculation, however, gives a result which recent experiments have determined to be extremely accurate. The primary force which produces motion is, the difference of specific gravity of the two columns of air. If a column of air contained in a tube, or chimney, be heated, it expands according to an ascertained law applicable to all gaseous bodies; namely, that the expansion is equal to $\frac{1}{480}$ of its volume for each degree of Fahrenheit that the temperature is raised from 32° to 212°. If this column of air be 10 feet high, and have its temperature raised 20°, then it will expand $\frac{20}{480}$, or $\frac{1}{24}$ of its bulk; so that its specific gravity would be diminished, and it would require a column of air 10 feet 5 inches high to balance a column of the external air 10 feet high, when the temperature

of the latter is 20° lower than that of the former. But as the height of the heated column is limited by the height of the tube, or chimney, which, in this case, is only 10 feet high, the colder column presses it upwards with a force proportional to the difference of weight, and with a velocity equal to that acquired by a body falling through a space equal to the difference in height that two columns of *equal weight* would occupy, which, in this instance, is 5 inches. Now the law of gravitation is this;—that the velocity of descent is relatively as the square root of the distance through which the body falls; and as a body falls $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in a second—or 16 feet, neglecting fractions—the velocity will be (agreeable to the well known law of gravitation) equal to eight times the square root of the height of descent, in decimals of a foot, or $2\sqrt{g \cdot h} = V$; where g is the distance through which a falling body descends in one second, namely, 16.09 feet, and h the height of the descent.*

In the case we have supposed, 5 inches is the height of the effective descent of the heavy column of air. This fall of 5 inches, in decimals of a foot, is .416; therefore, by the rule, $2\sqrt{16.09 \times .416} = 5.174$ feet per second, or 310 feet per minute, will be the velocity with which the heated column of air would be forced through the tube, or chimney, under the circumstances we have supposed. If, therefore, the tube were 1 foot square, there would pass out 310 cubic feet of air per minute. This rate of efflux, however, is subject to certain corrections, on account of the contaminations which increase the specific gravity of the escaping air, and also in consequence of friction, arising from various causes; but more particularly in consequence of angular deviations in the tubes. In straight tubes the friction is found to be, in all cases, directly as the length of the tube, and inversely as the diameter. In general practice, a deduction of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the initial velocity is necessary to compensate for these several effects, and to represent the true rate of efflux. The velocity of discharge *per second*, through ventilating tubes, or chimneys, will therefore be found (after the difference in height of the two columns of air has been calculated in the manner already stated) to be equal to eight times the square root of the difference in height of the two columns of air, in decimals of a foot; this number, reduced one-fourth, to allow for loss by friction, and the remainder multiplied by 60, will give (for ordinary cases) the velocity of efflux *per minute*; and the area of the tube in feet, or decimals of a foot, multiplied by this latter number, will give the number of cubic feet of air discharged per minute.

The accuracy of this mode of calculation has been tested by some recent experiments which have been

* The mode of calculating the expansion of air given in the first part of this rule is only applicable to small differences of temperature. To calculate the expansion of any permanently elastic fluid at high temperatures, the formula used by several mathematicians is, to raise, by involution, the decimal 1.00208 to the power whose index is the number of degrees of Fahrenheit the air is heated, and then to subtract unity from the number thus obtained. Dr. Gregory, in his *Mechanics* (vol. i. p. 486), employs a different mode. The expansion of air by 180° of Fahrenheit is .376; and, for any other temperature, it will be $(1.376)^{\frac{180}{x}} \times (1.376)^x = (1.0018) \times (1.376)^x = V$; x being the temperature required, and V the volume of air at this increased temperature. This mode of calculation gives a considerably less expansion than the other, but it is probably nearer the truth.

* *Phil. Trans.* 1686.

† *Phil. Trans.* 1800.

‡ Robison's *Mechanics*.

§ Gregory's *Mechanics*, vol. i. p. 513.

|| *Quart. Journ. of Science*, vol. xiii. p. 113.

¶ *Annals of Phil.* vol. xix. p. 409.

** Tredgold, *On Warming Buildings*, p. 76.

VENTI-
LATE.

VENTI-
LATE.

made at the Dowlais iron-works in Glamorganshire, by the proprietor, Sir John Guest. These experiments were made to ascertain the quantity of air forced into the blast-furnaces by the blowing machines; and, notwithstanding the velocity with which the air passed through the pipes into the furnaces, was, in some cases, as much as 354 miles per hour, the loss between the measured quantity of air as ascertained by Sir John Guest, and that obtained by calculation on the data here furnished, only amounted to 18 per cent.; and in other experiments, where the velocity was somewhat less, the loss amounted to only 9 per cent. This result, which has been confirmed by different experimentalists, is sufficient to show that this mode of calculation is as accurate as can be expected in cases where so many causes combine to produce slight deviations from strict accuracy; and, for all practical purposes, it may be assumed that its correctness is fully established.

In calculating the rate of efflux of the air from any room or building, it is not merely the height of the room which must be considered, but the total height of the column of heated air. Thus, if a ventilating tube passes through another room, or loft, over the room to be ventilated, before it discharges the vitiated air into the atmosphere, the total vertical height from the floor of the room to the top of the tube is the effective height of the column of heated air. If the tube in its course passes horizontally, the additional length may be neglected in the calculation in all ordinary cases, as it makes no other difference in the result than that of increasing the friction by its additional length: the vertical height is that which alone governs the rate of the discharge, and the horizontal length of the tube is merely one of the fortuitous circumstances which slightly modify the result.

As the vertical height of the column of heated air governs the velocity of discharge in the ratio of the square root of the height of the column, it is necessary, if more than one ventilating tube, or opening for the escape of the heated and vitiated air, be made, that they must all be similar in height, otherwise the highest vent will prevent the efficient acting of the lower one, and the discharge may even be less through the two tubes than it would be with the upper one alone. The cause of this apparently paradoxical effect is not difficult of explanation. If we suppose a tube, open at both ends, to be filled with heated air, it is evident the velocity of the air's ascent will be proportional to the height of the tube, and the excess of temperature of the air which it contains; the weight of the external air pressing the lighter column upwards, as already explained. But if another opening be made at the side of the tube, at one-half the total height, then this opening at the side will not emit any portion of the heated air, but will, on the contrary, admit a quantity of cold air; and the velocity of its admission will be, like that of the cold air at the bottom of the tube, in proportion to the height of the heated column of air in the tube above the opening. Now, as the column of air above this opening is only half the height of that above the former opening at the bottom of the tube, the velocity with which the air enters it will be, compared with the velocity with which it enters the opening at the bottom, as the square roots of the heights of the heated column of air above the respective openings. Both these openings will, therefore, admit cold air at the same time; but by the admission of the cold air at the middle of the

tube, the temperature of the superincumbent atmosphere above the lower opening will be reduced, and the velocity with which the air enters the lower opening will therefore be diminished, the excess of temperature of the air in the tube being the *primum mobile* of the efflux.

Precisely the same effects, as here described, take place in the ventilating of rooms by openings at any height above the level of the floor. The highest opening alone will act as the abduction tube; and all openings below this will act as induction tubes, reducing the discharge by lowering the temperature of the air in the upper part of the room, and also by causing counter currents. Some modifications of this result will, however, occasionally occur; as, for instance, when the abduction tube is too small, in which case the next lowest opening will also act in carrying off the heated air. On the other hand, when the openings for the admission of cold air are too small in proportion to those for the egress of the hot air, then the current of cold air will descend through part of the hot-air tube, and the hot air will ascend through the other part of the same tube.

These effects are frequently very sensibly felt in churches and other buildings, where part of the ventilation is effected by means of the windows. The cold air entering at the open windows, generally descends upon the heads of those who happen to be placed near them. The effect of this entering current is to lower the temperature of the vitiated air, which parts with a portion of its heat to the fresh air entering the building; and the vitiated air being heavier than fresh air of the same temperature, it falls by its greater specific gravity, and is again breathed by the persons assembled, instead of the pure air which they would have received had the openings for the admission of the fresh air been at, or near, the floor of the building.

No plan of ventilation can be worse than that just described, which is the method adopted in a very great majority of churches and other large buildings. Notwithstanding this plan has obtained such extensive adoption, it is certain that it is opposed to every sound principle of science, and has had its rise in the most perfect ignorance of the laws of nature; and no better proof than this need be adduced to show how very little the true principles of ventilation have been studied, and how erroneous any conclusions on this subject are likely to prove that are not based on the known laws which govern the motions of fluids.

In all methods of ventilation it is advisable to make the aggregate area of the openings that admit the fresh air larger than that of the openings for the efflux of the vitiated air. This becomes necessary notwithstanding the increase of volume which takes place in the heated and vitiated air. If the opposite course be adopted, and the abduction tubes be larger than the induction tubes, then a counter current takes place in the hot air, or ventilating tubes, and the cold air descends through them: but by having the induction tubes large and numerous, the velocity of the entering current is reduced, and unpleasant draughts are thereby avoided. It is also expedient to divide the entering current as much as possible; for, by so doing, it prevents the dangerous effects of cold draughts when the entering current is colder than the air of the room; and, when it is hotter than the air of the room, it prevents the air rising too rapidly towards the ceiling, and therefore

VENTI-
LATE.

VENTI-
LATE.

distributes it more equably throughout the apartment. Provided the openings for the admission of cold air are not less than those for the emission of the heated air, the quantity of air which enters a room depends less upon the size or number of the openings which admit the fresh air than upon the size of those by which the vitiated air is carried off. This will be evident when it is considered that the room being always absolutely full of air, no more air can enter until a portion of that already in the room be removed. But as soon as a portion of the air which previously occupied the room is removed, a similar quantity of fresh air rushes in to supply its place, the quantity entering being exactly equal to that which escapes. The only exception which occurs to the rigid accuracy of this rule is, the slow interchange among the particles of air which takes place according to the laws of gaseous diffusion, both through the lower as well as through the upper openings of the room; and which continues as long as any inequality exists, either in the specific gravity or in the composition of the gaseous matter.

The method of spontaneous ventilation which has been described requires, in every case, that the air of the room to be ventilated shall be of a higher temperature than the external air. In very hot weather, and with crowded assemblies, this method is generally insufficient to secure a wholesome and comfortable state of the atmosphere; but artificial means have long been used for increasing this effect. This is accomplished in two ways: either by heating the air in the upper part of the ventilating tube, which causes it to ascend with greater rapidity, and thereby to draw it out of the room or building; or by causing the air from the building to pass through a furnace from which all other supply of air is excluded. Both these plans have been extensively used, and both answer the intended purpose. The principal theatres in London are ventilated by the former method, advantage being taken of the heat of a large chandelier placed near the ceiling in the centre of the house. The heat of this chandelier causes a great rarefaction of the air, and increases its draught; and it thence passes out, through tubes, into the open atmosphere, the building being supplied with fresh air from below. The method of ventilating by causing the vitiated air to pass through a furnace has also been long and extensively employed. In many manufactories this method is economically applied, where fire-heat is used either for steam-engines or other purposes. All that is necessary is to conduct the air from the rooms requiring ventilation, through tubes, into the ash-pit of the furnace; and all other supply of air to the furnace being prevented, the draught of the fire causes a rapid abstraction of air from the building, which is immediately supplied by fresh air, and produces a thorough ventilation.

The most extensive application yet made of this principle has been by Dr. Reid, for the ventilation of the present temporary houses of Parliament. For this purpose a large chimney has been erected, with a furnace of proportionate size, and the air is drawn off from the ceilings of the buildings with great rapidity, passing through a tunnel into the bottom of the furnace, and thence through the fire. The quantity of air thus withdrawn is governed by the force of the fire. In this case it is very great; for, by means of this furnace, the whole of the air in the House of Commons can be changed in a very few minutes. Expense, in this

instance, is probably a very unimportant matter; but, in general, it is a question of considerable moment. The consumption of coke in this apparatus is usually about two chaldrons per day; and Dr. Ure has calculated that the expenditure of fuel, by this method, is about 38 times the quantity that is required where mechanical means are used to produce the same effect.*

The mechanical method of ventilation appears to possess many advantages. It is, of course, only suitable for large buildings, on account of the cost of erection and maintenance of the apparatus being too great in any case, except where a large quantity of air is required to be withdrawn. The usual plan is, either to employ a rotary fan to suck out and discharge the air, or a pump, or bellows, which answers the same purpose. A rotary fan was used as long ago as the year 1735 by Dr. Desaguliers,† for ventilating hospitals, prisons, and other buildings; though the plan he recommended appears to have been but little used for that purpose. In fact, although the principle was good, it failed in consequence of the trouble attending its use. About the year 1741, Dr. Hales introduced a method of ventilating by bellows; and it was applied in many cases with great success. Several of the prisons, hospitals, and other buildings of the metropolis, as well as ships of large tonnage, were successfully ventilated by this apparatus, which was extremely simple in its construction and operation.‡ One defect, however, was common both to this apparatus and that of Dr. Desaguliers: they were both made dependent for their operation on manual labour; and, therefore, their use was limited both in duration and extent. For, however efficacious the operation might be, the trouble attending it, when the whole effect was produced by manual exertion, rendered it inconvenient, expensive, and uncertain. The extensive introduction of machinery throughout every department of manufactures has again, after a lapse of many years, brought into use both these methods of ventilating buildings. The ventilating fan of Dr. Desaguliers, with some improvements suggested by modern discoveries and experiments, is now extensively used in the manufacturing districts of England; the fan being turned by the steam power employed in the manufactories. The bellows of Dr. Hales, slightly altered in their form, have also again been recently brought into use. The late Mr. Oldham, the engineer to the Bank of England, applied this principle of ventilation to a part of that establishment with complete success. This apparatus differs, however, in some degree from Dr. Hales', partaking rather more of the character of a pump than a bellows, though the difference is not very considerable. In this case, also, the motive power is steam, the powerful machinery constantly in use at the Bank being employed to work the pump which ventilates the building. Both these methods of ventilating, when thus applied, are unerring in their operation, and appear to accomplish all that is necessary or desirable on this important subject; for the quantity of air discharged can, by both methods, be either increased or diminished at pleasure, by the mere shifting of the band which drives the pulley.

By these methods of ventilation the diminished pres-

* Dr. Ure, on Ventilation, *Philosophical Transactions*, 1836.

† *Philosophical Transactions*, 1735, vol. xxxix. p. 41.

‡ Dr. Hales, on Ventilators. London, 1743.

VENTI-
LATE.

VENTI-
LATE.

sure of the air can be effectually prevented. In the method adopted at the Bank of England, instead of the vitiated air being drawn from the building by the apparatus, the operation consists in forcing in fresh air, which in cold weather is warmed by passing through a steam chamber; and the vitiated air escapes from the room, the quantity which escapes being equal to that which is forced in by the pump. By this means no diminution of pressure can arise; but, from what has already been stated on this subject, it may be questioned whether the small diminution of pressure which occurs under ordinary circumstances is a matter of any importance.

The fans that were employed by Dr. Desaguliers were seven feet in diameter and one foot wide. They revolved in a concentric case, close in every part except an opening at the centre, which communicated by a pipe with the room requiring ventilation, and another pipe at the circumference, by which the foul air that was drawn in at the centre was thrown out with considerable force by the rotating leaves of the fan. This construction, however, has been found objectionable. Considerable loss of power accrues from employing a fan moving *concentric* with the case, on account of a large quantity of air being carried round by the leaves of the fan, instead of passing out through the discharge pipe at the circumference. The most advantageous form is when the case is *eccentric* to the revolving leaves of the fan, the discharge-pipe being placed at that part of the circumference of the case where the eccentricity is the greatest, the air being admitted at the centre in the same manner as before stated. In this form, comparatively but little loss of power occurs; but, owing to the inertia of the air, some loss must always occur between the calculated and the actual discharge; the difference being always greater in proportion to the greater speed with which the fan revolves.

The mode of calculating the quantity of air discharged by any mechanical method, as also the power expended in discharging it, is necessary to be known in order to apportion an apparatus of a proper size to any particular building. Both these subjects have been investigated by Dr. Ure, who has made various experiments connected with this branch of inquiry.* The mean velocity of that portion of the vanes of the fan by which the air is discharged is about seven-eighths of the velocity of the extremities of the leaves; but, owing to the inertia of the air, there will be a further loss in the velocity of the issuing current, increasing with the greater velocity of the vanes; so that, under ordinary circumstances, the current will be discharged with a velocity equal to about three-fourths of the velocity of the extremities of the leaves. This velocity, in feet per second, multiplied by the area of the discharge-pipe in square feet, will give the number of cubic feet of air discharged per second. To estimate the force necessary to cause the rotation of the fan, the following method of calculation, founded on the ordinary mode of estimating steam power, will be found sufficiently accurate. Suppose the effective velocity of the vanes of the fan to be 70 feet per second, and the sectional area of the eduction tube to be 3 square feet; $70 \times 3 = 210$ cubic feet will then be the quantity of air discharged per second; and this number, multiplied by 60, will give the quantity per minute. As a cubic

foot of air (at 60°) weighs 527 grains, there will be about 13 cubic feet of air to a pound; therefore $\frac{210 \times 60}{13} = 969$ lbs. is the weight of air put in motion

per minute, with a velocity of 70 feet per second. The height from which a gravitating body must fall, in order to acquire a velocity of 70 feet per second, is $\frac{70^2}{8^2} = 76.5$ feet, which, multiplied by the number of pounds weight moved per minute, will give the power which is necessary to be expended in order to discharge this quantity of air at the stated velocity; and this product, divided by 33,000, (the number of pounds weight that one horse will raise 1 foot high per minute,) will give the amount of steam power required. Therefore $\frac{76.5 \times 969}{33,000} = 2.24$, or very nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ horses' power,

will be necessary to discharge the given quantity of air at the velocity stated.

The quantity of air discharged by bellows is easily calculated. The bellows employed by Dr. Hales was in the form of an oblong box, with a partition which divided it longitudinally into two equal portions. This partition was fastened by leather hinges at one end of the box, and the other end was moved up and down by a handle which passed through the top of the box. Each half of the box was provided, at the end to which the hinges were fastened, with two valves, one opening inwards, the other outwards; and the effect produced by moving the handle up and down was, that each half of the box was alternately filled with air, which was again discharged by the reverse action of the handle. To calculate the effect produced by the bellows, we must multiply the cubic contents of that section of the box through which the moveable diaphragm passes, by the number of double strokes made by the handle per minute, which will, of course, give the quantity of air discharged, making such deduction from this amount as may be necessary, in consequence of the imperfect fitting of the moveable diaphragm.

The ventilating pump differs from the bellows simply in making the whole of the diaphragm move up and down, instead of one end being fixed; and a slight alteration is therefore required in the position of the valves. The force requisite for discharging the air by either of these methods will be the same for the like quantity of air. For, suppose a ventilating pump 3 feet square and 5 feet high, and that the piston makes 25 double strokes per minute, each 4 feet 6 inches long, in this case 2025 cubic feet of air per minute will be discharged; and, if the valves for its discharge be 10 inches square, the velocity of its discharge will be equal to 48.6 feet per second. This quantity of air reduced into weight will be $\frac{2025}{13} = 155$ lbs., put into motion every minute at the rate of 48.6 feet per second; and, therefore, we shall have $\frac{48.6^2}{8^2} = 36.9$

feet as the height from which a gravitating body must fall to obtain a velocity of 48.6 feet per second; and $155 \times 36.9 = 5719$ the number of pounds lifted 1 foot high; which, divided by 33,000, gives nearly one-sixth of a horse's power as the necessary force to discharge this quantity of air at the stated velocity.

The Archimedean screw has very recently been proposed for the ventilation of buildings, and its applica-

VENTI-
LATE.

* *Philosophical Transactions*, 1836.

VENTI-
LATE.
—
VENTRE
INSPICI-
ENDO.

tion to this purpose has been secured by a patent. In comparison with a fan, it appears to be every way inferior, for neither in quantity nor in velocity can it at all approach the performance of the fan in discharging air from buildings. By the fan almost any velocity of the discharged current may be obtained; but, by the Archimedean screw, the velocity of the discharged air must be very small. The friction between the air and the threads or spirals of the revolving screw must be the only power which produces the discharge; and, therefore, the greater the density of the air, the greater will be the power of the screw. But so soon as the very small amount of friction existing between the air and the surface of the spirals has attained its limit, any further increase in the amount of the discharge ceases; and the screw may revolve with any increased velocity, without increasing the quantity of air discharged; for the greater external pressure would return a portion of the air back again into the room, and thereby create a great loss of power. The plan appears, therefore, to be only suitable for discharging comparatively small quantities of air.

Considering the great importance of ventilation, we have much cause to regret the small degree of attention which has generally been devoted to the subject by scientific men. The treatises which have been written

upon it are extremely few, and those generally but too indefinite and inconclusive. In the year 1835 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to report upon the best plan for ventilating the Houses of Parliament; but the various scientific men who were then examined were unable to point out any public building of which the ventilation was at all deserving of the consideration of the Committee as a model for adoption. In fact, it is not merely the method, but the amount of ventilation that is desirable, which appears to have been hitherto unascertained. When Sir Humphry Davy ventilated the House of Lords in 1811, he used a pipe only 1 foot diameter to convey away the foul air. In 1813 this was increased to 3 feet diameter, an alteration which allowed *nine* times the quantity of air to escape; but even this was found quite insufficient for the purpose; and the various experiments of Watt, Rumford, Davy, Chabannes, and others, in ventilating various public buildings, proves that their methods were insufficient for the purposes required, notwithstanding their plans might be considered improvements upon preceding arrangements. The subject of ventilation has, however, of late attracted more of public attention; and we may therefore hope that a knowledge of the defects of the present systems may ultimately lead to beneficial results.

VENTI-
LATE.
—
VEN-
TRICLE.

VENTRE INSPICIENDO, in *Law*, is a writ to search a woman who saith she is with child, and thereby withholdeth the lands from the next heir, the trial whereof is by a jury of women. The consideration of this subject arises out of the law relating to bastards. By the law of England, all children born before matrimony are bastards; and so it is of all children born so long after the death of the husband that, by the usual course of gestation, they could not be begotten by him. But, this being a matter of some uncertainty, the law is not exact as to a few days. And this gives occasion to a proceeding at common law, where a widow is suspected to feign herself with child, in order to produce a supposititious heir to the estate; an attempt which the rigour of the Gothic institutions esteemed equivalent to the most atrocious theft, and therefore punished with death. In this case, with us, the heir presumptive, and, by modern decisions, a devisee, whether in fee, or in tail, or for life, and whether his interest is immediate or contingent, may have a writ *de ventre inspiciendo*, to examine whether she be with child or not; and, if she be, to keep her under proper restraint till delivered: but if the widow, upon due examination, be found not pregnant, the presumptive heir, or other person then entitled, shall be admitted to the inheritance, though liable to lose it again on the birth of a child within forty weeks from the death of the husband.

Several cases appear in the books relating to this writ, among which is the remarkable case of Thomas de Oldham, of Surrey, who, in the fourth year of Henry III., obtained such a writ against Joan, the widow of Adam de Oldham, his brother.

Other cases are also cited in Sir G. Croke's *Reports*, to which the reader is referred for further information.

Upon this writ Mr. Hargrave remarks, in his *Notes to Coke upon Littleton*, 123 b: "This remedy for the heir against the pretence of pregnancy, so well

known to be of earlier date than the reign of Edward I., as it was framed in the times of Bracton, Britton, and Fleta, delicately requires the widow to be inspected by a jury of her own sex: and though, in subsequent times, the sheriff was ordered to summon a jury composed both of men and women, yet still the search was to be made by the latter only."

A proceeding similar in its nature exists where a woman is capitally convicted, and pleads her pregnancy; in which case the judge must direct a jury of twelve matrons, or discreet women, to inquire the fact, and, if they bring in their verdict *quick with child*,—for barely *with child*, unless it be alive in the womb, is not sufficient,—execution shall be stayed, generally till the next session, and so from session to session, till either she is delivered, or proves, by the course of nature, not to have been with child at all.

VENTRE SA MERE. An infant *in ventre sa mere*, or in the mother's womb, is supposed, in law, to be born, for many purposes. It is capable of having a legacy, or a surrender of copyhold estate made to it. It may, by virtue of the statute 12 Car. II. c. 24, have a guardian assigned to it; and it is enabled, by Act 10 and 11 Will. III. c. 16, to have an estate limited to its use, and to take afterwards, by such limitation, as if it were then actually born. (*Blackstone*.)

VENTRICLE, } Fr. *ventricule*; It. *ventricolo*;
VENTRILOQUY, } Sp. *ventriculo*; Lat. *ventriculus*;
VENTRILOQUOUS, } dim. of *venter*; Gr. *ἔντερον*,
VENTRILOQUIST, } intestinum; intestinorum locus.
VE'NTRAL. } Cotgrave calls it,—

"The place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested; some so call the stomach itself." Also, a hole or cavity. See the Quotations from Locke and Paley.

Ventriloquy and *Ventriloquism* are words in current use. See the Quotations from Lowth.

VEN-TRICLE. Herophilus (places the soul) within the *ventricle*, or concavity of the brain, which also is the basis, or foundation of it.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 683.

VEN-TURE.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to th' other go?

Donne. *Progress of the Soul*, act ii.

The blood being by the vena cava brought into the right *ventricle* of the heart, by the contraction of that muscle, is driven through the arteria pulmonaris into the lungs.

Locke. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. x.

In the same tract, chap. 6, is this observation of *ventriloquous* persons.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book iv. ch. vii. p. 150. No. 4.

Two [cavities] called *ventricles*, which send out the blood; viz., one into the lungs, in the first instance; the other into the mass, after it has returned from the lungs.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. x. p. 138.

A tuneful bird is a *ventriloquist*. The seat of the song is in the breast.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. x. p. 159.

The pretenders to the art of necromancy, who were chiefly women, had a way of uttering sounds, as if they were formed not by the organs of speech, but deep in the chest, or in the belly; and were thence called *εγγαστριμοῦνοι*, *ventriloqui*. (i. e. *ventriloquists*.)

Lowth. *Notes on Isaiah*, ch. xxix. v. 4.

The *ventral* fins [are] placed towards the lower part of the body, under the belly; these are always seen to lie flat on the water, in whatever situation the fish may be; and they serve rather to depress the fish in its element, than to assist progressive motion.

Goldsmith. *Animated Nature*, part iv. book i. ch. 6.

If the right pectoral fin only be cut off, the fish leans to that side; if the *ventral* fin on the same side be cut away, then it loses its equilibrium entirely: if the dorsal and *ventral* fins be cut off, the fish reels to the right and left.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xii. p. 205.

VENTURE, } See ADVENTURE. Fr. *venture*; It. *ventura*; Sp. *ventura*;
VEN'TURE, } Lat. *venturus*, that is to come,
VEN'TURER, } from *ventum*; *venire*, to come.
VEN'TUROUSLY, } Any thing that is to come, or
VEN'TUROUSNESS, } that is risked, or hazarded, upon,
VEN'TURESOME, } put to the chance of, that which
VEN'TURING, n. } is to come, which may come; and hence,—

A trial, risk, hazard, chance.

For he sayd, that although the people were blacke and naked, yet they were ciuill; so that hee would needes giue the *venter* without the consent of the rest to go without weapon.

Hackluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, part ii. vol. ii. p. 58. M. George Fenner.

You must haue great care to preserue your people, since your number is so small, and not to *venture* any one man in any wise.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. p. 439. M. Richard Hackluyt.

There were fyue rowes of them ioyned and twysted one wythin another, so that whosoever *ventured* in must nedes gore them selues vpon the sharpe pointes of the stakes.

Goldinge. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, book vii. fol. 225.

Many might go to heaven with half the labour they go to hell, if they would *venture* their industry the right way.

Ben Jonson. *Discoveries*.

I feared to scarre him rather with the danger of obscuritie, from *venturing* further upon this so worthy a businesse.

Bishop Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 103. *The Art of Divine Meditation*, ch. xvi.

But I haue heere [Right Honorable] in this booke only reproved folly in those which are heedlesse; iniury in extortioners, rashnesse in *venturers*, treacherie in traytours, and excesse in such as suppress not unruly affections.

Mirrour for Magistrates. *Epistle Dedicatorie*

MA. I'll be your scholar,

I cannot lose much by the *venture* sure.

Baumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentleman*, act iv. sc. 1.

Who sore against his will did him retaine,

For feare of perill, which to him mote fall,

Through his too *ventrous* prowesse proued ouer all.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11. st. 7.

VOL. XXVIII.

I must confess I have often wondered with myself, how men durst die so *ventrously*, except they were sure they died well.

Hale. *Remains*, p. 93. *Sermon. Numbers xxxv. 33.*

The number of prisoners we had entertained on board, since our leaving the island of Fernandes, had so far exhausted our stock, that it was impossible to think of *venturing* upon this passage to the coast of Mexico till we had procured a fresh supply.

Anson. *Voyages*, book ii. ch. vii. p. 288.

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame;

And cowardice alone is loss of fame.

The *ventrous* knight is from the saddle thrown;

But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.

Dryden. *The Knight's Tale*, book iii.

Even when she thought herself pretty well recovered, and made bold to leave her chamber, the coming into a place where the walls and ceiling were whited over, made those objects appear to her cloathed with such glorious and dazling colours, as much offended her sight, and made her repent her *venturousness*.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 673. *History of Colours*, ch. ii.

It must ever redound unto the honour of his memory, that bold and *venturesome* act of his, in so bravely casting off the long-usurped power of the pope in these realms.

Strype. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Henry VIII. 1546*, book i. ch. iii. p. 627.

Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human providence.

Halifax.

As we invited them to come alongside with all the tokens of friendship that we could show, they *ventured* up, and two of them came on board; the rest traded very fairly for what they had.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book ii. ch. iii. p. 314.

VENUE,

VE'NEW, or

VE'NEY.

See AVENUE. Fr. *venue*, from *venir*; Lat. *venire*, to come. Blackstone seems to think, with Skinner, *venue* to be a corruption of *visne*, or his explanation may be intended for *visne* only: but the *venue*, in law, is the place where the jury are summoned to come; the county. *Venue*, *venew*, or *venny*, in fencing, a coming, a coming on; an onset; a turn, or bout; a hit. The commentators on Shakspeare have produced a great variety of instances; and differ in their explanations because they mistake application for meaning.

Finding his own strength, he did not stick to warn such as he disputed with in their own arguments, to take heed to their answers, like a perfect fencer, that will tell aforehand in what button he will give his *venew*.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. ii. p. 12. *The Worthies of England. Lincolnshire.*

But Thrasibulus and Lampis came afront, and ran upon the tyrant himselfe, who, preventing the *venue* of their stroke, fled for refuge and sanctuary into the temple of Jupiter, where they slew him outright.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 407.

I have no spirit to play with you; your dearth of judgment renders you tedious.

MAT. But one *venue*, sir.

BOB. *Venue!* fie; most gross denomination as ever I heard: O, the stoccata, while you live, sir; note that.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man in his Humour*, act i. sc. 4.

If the defendant will make affidavit that the cause of action, if any, arose not in that but another county, the court will direct a change of the *venue*, or *visne* (that is, the vicinia, or neighbourhood, in which the injury is declared to be done).

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iii. ch. xx.

VENUE, *vicinetum*, *vicinia*, or *visnetum*. A neighbouring place, *locus quem vicini habitant*: the place from whence a jury are to come for trial of causes. The county in which an action is intended to be tried, and from the body of which the jurors are accordingly to be summoned, is called the *venue*.

In ancient times, jurors were witnesses, or persons in some manner cognizant of their own knowledge of the matter in dispute between the parties to an action, and they were, therefore, in general summoned from the particular place or neighbourhood where the fact hap-

VENUE. pened. Indeed, while the trial by jury was conducted on this principle, particularity of place was essential in all cases on which they were to decide. Both in civil and criminal suits the common law is very nice in requiring every issuable fact to be alleged, not only within a county, but also within a parish, town, or hamlet; or, for want of either of these, some other known place of the same county. The necessity of having the county named is obvious; as otherwise it could not be known whether the court had jurisdiction, who was the proper officer to whom to direct the proceedings of the court, or whence the jury was to come. Nor is it difficult to account for stating a particular place in the county. One reason might be, that, if there was no other explanation of the case where the cause of action or ground of defence arose, than by reference to the extensive limits of a county, the allegation might fail in that certainty so essential to its being either well understood or properly controverted; and this rule, so far as it may have this foundation, still continues unchanged. But the other and principal reason was, that, if issue was taken on the fact alleged, it might be tried by a jury of the *visne*, or neighbourhood, which our ancestors conceived to be more likely to be qualified to investigate and discover the truth, than persons living at a distance from the scene of the transaction. For this purpose, the *venire facias*, or writ commanding the sheriff to *cause to come* a jury, always directed the sheriff to summon a jury from the neighbourhood of the parish or place within which the fact to be tried was alleged: and this was not mere form, for if at least four persons living in the hundred in which the place or parish was situate were not included, it was good cause of challenge. This strictness, however, as to hundredors, has by various Acts of Parliament been rendered unnecessary.

This place or neighbourhood from which the sheriff was to summon the jury was called the *venue* or *visne*, (from *vicinetum*,) and the statement of it in the pleadings or the action obtained the same name; to allege the place being, in the language of pleading, to lay the *venue*. As we have already seen, it was the rule that every allegation in the pleadings, upon which issue could be taken, that is, every material and traversable allegation should be laid with a *venue*, that is, should state the place at which the alleged fact happened, and with such particularity, that not only the county, but the parish, town, or hamlet of the county should be named. A *venue* was also laid in the margin of the plaintiff's declaration, at its commencement, by inserting there the name of the county in which the several facts mentioned in the body of the declaration, or some principal part of them, occurred. The *venue* so laid in the margin was called the *venue* in the action, and the action was said to be laid or brought within that county; because it was always the same county as that into which the original writ had issued at the commencement of the suit, and because the action was always tried by a jury of that county, unless a new and different venue happened to be laid in the subsequent pleadings. Although the original object in thus laying the venue was to determine the place from which the jury should be summoned, the practice, so far as related to the venue in the body of the pleadings, had become an unmeaning form, the venue in the margin having been found, for all practical purposes, quite sufficient; and in accordance with the recommendation contained in the *Second Report of the Commissioners*

for enquiring into the state and practice of the Common Law, full effect was given to this practice. By *Regula Generalis* of Hilary Term, 4 Wm. IV., it is provided that "in future the name of the county shall in all cases be stated in the margin of a declaration, and shall be taken to be the venue intended by the plaintiff, and no venue shall be stated in the body of the declaration, or in any subsequent pleading." So that the rule is now reduced to this, that the venue in the action, that is, the county in which the action is intended to be tried, and from the body of which the jurors are accordingly to be summoned, must be stated in the margin of the declaration.

So long as the principle of the ancient law was acted on, namely, that the jury should be witnesses, or persons cognizant of their own knowledge of the fact in dispute, or persons who, living in the neighbourhood, were most likely to be cognizant of the truth of the fact alleged, so long it was necessary that the venue should be laid truly; that is, in the true place where the fact arose. When, however, the jury began to be summoned not as witnesses, but as judges, and instead of being cognizant of the fact of their own knowledge, received the fact from the testimony of others judicially examined before them, the reason for summoning them from the immediate neighbourhood ceased to apply. Hence arose the distinction made in law between cases in which the truth of the venue was material, or of the substance of the issue, and cases in which it was not so. Hence the difference began to be recognized between matters which were of a *local* and those which were of a *transitory* nature. Local matters carried with them the idea of some certain place, comprising all matters relating to land, or other matters which the law terms realty, and very few others; but local matters consisted of such facts as might be supposed to have happened any where, comprising debts, contracts, and generally all matters relating to the person or personal property. With respect to local matters it was held, that if any local fact were laid in pleading at a certain place, and issue was taken on that fact, that is, if it was denied that it did occur at that place, the place formed part of the substance of the issue, and must, therefore, be proved as laid, or the party would fail as for want of proof. But as to transitory facts, the rule was, that they might be laid as having happened at one place, and might be proved as having occurred at another. As the *Regula Generalis*, before referred to, has abolished the allegation of venue, excepting that in the margin of the declaration, the requirements of law are, that as to laying the venue in a local action, or one in which all the principal facts on which it is founded are local, the plaintiff must lay the venue in the action truly, but in a transitory action, or one in which any principal fact is of a transitory kind, the plaintiff may lay the venue in any county he pleases.

"The administration of justice," says Blackstone, "should not only be chaste, but should not even be suspected. A jury coming from the neighbourhood has in some respect a great advantage; but is often liable to strong objections: especially in small jurisdictions, as in cities which are counties of themselves, and such where assizes are but seldom holden; or where the question in dispute has an extensive local tendency; where a cry has been raised and the passions of the multitude inflamed; or where one of the parties is popular, and the other a stranger or obnoxious. It is

VENUE. true that, if a whole county is interested in the question to be tried, the trial by the rule of law must be in some adjoining county: but, as there may be a strict interest so minute as not to occasion any bias, so there may be the strongest bias without any pecuniary interest. In all these cases, to summon a jury labouring under local prejudices, is laying a snare for their consciences; and, though they should have virtue or vigour of mind sufficient to keep them upright, the parties will grow suspicious, and resort, under various pretences, to another mode of trial." To obviate these improprieties the courts have long allowed, in transitory actions, that the venue, or county wherein the cause is to be tried, be changed from that originally laid; and in local actions, that a fair, impartial, and satisfactory trial may be had, the statute 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 42, provides that in any local action depending in any of the superior courts, the court may, on application of either party, order the issue to be tried, or writ of enquiry to be executed, in any other county or place than that in which the venue is laid. With regard to the practical points relating to a change of venue,—in what actions it is allowed, into what counties it may be changed, and how it may be obtained, in what cases the venue may be brought back by the plaintiff, it is inconvenient to pursue them here. They will be found fully discussed in Stephen, *On Pleading*; Selwyn's *Nisi Prius*; Tidd's *Practice*; and Archbold's *Practice*, by Chitty. The foregoing particulars, sufficient for such a work as this, have been collected from Blackstone's *Commentaries*; Mr. Hargrave's *Notes to Coke upon Littleton* (125. a. note 1); and an able article in Mr. Granger's *Edition of Tomlins's Law Dictionary*.

VENUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Tenuipede Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell equivalve, transverse, or slightly rounded, with unequal edges, anterior edge short; hinge teeth approximate, erect, and parallel (except the lateral ones, which diverge at the top,) on each valve; syphonous impression large; ligament external.

Deshayes observes, that on examining the animals of Lamarck's genera *Cytherea* and *Venus*, the single difference worth noticing, and which applies only to a certain number of true *Veneres*, is the fringing of the edges of the mantle, which are simple, and entire in the *Cythereæ*. And as regards the shells, he says, that although Lamarck states there are always four teeth in the *Cythereæ*, of which the fourth is very oblique, and contained in that part of the edge nearest the vent, which he admits to be the case in a very considerable number; yet, from his own observation of more than a dozen both living and fossil species, he states, that this tooth gradually diminishes till it actually becomes rudimental. He therefore considers, that neither *Cytherea* nor *Pullastra*, a genus founded by Sowerby, and with still less important characters than *Cytherea*, should be separated from *Venus*, but merely form sections of that genus. The genus *Arthemis*, of Poli, he, however, considers distinct and independent, as its foot has a materially different form from that of *Cytherea*; its posterior syphons are connected throughout their whole length, and its shell is always orbicular with the hinge of *Cytherea*, but with a distinct deep triangular notch in the impression of the mantle. Both together form a very numerous genus, and different species are found in every sea; several, also, are fossil. *V. Verrucosa*,

Lin., a British species, may form the type of one section; *V. Chione*, Lin., the type of the *Cytherean* section; and *V. Pullastra*, Montague, that of the *Pullastran* section.

VEPRIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Commerson from *vepres*, a bramble, on account of the prickly habit. It belongs to the class *Monœcia*, order *Octandria*, and the natural family of *Rutaceæ-Zanthoxyleæ*. *Generic character*: flowers of separate sexes; calyx short, four-parted; petals four, longer than the calyx, spreading. Male flower: stamens eight, four of which are opposite the petals, all inserted round the base of the gynophore, which bears the rudiments of four ovaries. Female flower: ovary simple, globose, four-celled, seated on a very short, gland-like, eight-lobed gynophore, surrounded by eight very minute scales; cells containing each two ovula; stigma sessile, broad, convex, peltate, four-lobed; fruit fleshy, dotted, four-furrowed, four-celled; the cells one-seeded.

This genus consists of two known species, both small trees, natives of the Mauritius. The leaves are alternate and trifoliate; the leaflets are entire, smooth, reticulated and full of pellucid dots; the flowers are disposed in terminal panicles; the male and female flowers are on different branches, but not on different plants.

VERACIOUS, } Lat. *verax*; Sp. *veraz*; It. *verace*;
VERACITY. } Fr. *veracité*.

Regardful, observant of telling of the truth or verity. See **VERITY**.

The superior calls in to his aid the interest of some other virtue besides the obedience, as justice or *veracity*, hope or fear, the helps of God immediately, or a proper appeal to some other great tie of conscience.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. i. fol. 435.

I observe farther, that this faith doth relate only to propositions revealed by God, or at least deduced from principles of reason, such as are, that there is a God; that God is good, *veracious*, and faithful; that our religion is true in the gross, &c.

Barrow. *Sermon* 4. vol. ii. p. 132.

His *veracity* and unchangeableness secure our trust in him.

Clarke. *On the Evidences* Prop. 1.

But if human reason comes short in the case, and cannot make it out, its credibility is thereby lessen'd; which is in effect to say, that the *veracity* of God is not a firm and sure foundation of faith to rely upon, without the concurrent testimony of reason; i. e. with reverence be it spoken, God is not to be believ'd on his own word, unless what he reveals be in itself credible, and might be believ'd without him.

Locke. *Second Reply to the Bishop of Worcester*, fol. 564.

To the honour of their author, (Suetonius,) it must be said, that he appears to have advanced nothing through flattery or resentment, nor to have suppressed anything through fear, but to have paid an undaunted regard to *veracity*.

Knox. *Works*, vol. i. p. 464. *Essay*, No. 94.

VERA CRUZ, a province of Mexico, in North America, extending along the Gulf of Mexico, and limited on the North by that gulf and by Yucatan; East by Chiapa; and West by Mexico. The South part contains the ancient Province of Tobasco, while the North is formed of part of the old Province of Tlascala. The capital bears the same name, and stands on the South-west part of the Gulf of Mexico, 190 miles East by South of the City of Mexico. It is defended by a fort on the Island of St. Juan de Ulloa. This port is the principal depôt of the Mexican trade, and communicates over-land with the Pacific, from which goods are sent to be shipped to Europe. The population is estimated at 16,000. The site is very unhealthy, and yellow fever a constant visitor. The water used

VENUS.

—
VERA
CRUZ.

VERA
CRUZ.
—
VERB.

is all obtained from cisterns. It was here that Cortez landed in 1519, and proceeded to the conquest of Mexico.

VERA PAZ, a province and capital city of North America, bounded by Yucatan, Honduras, Guatemala, and Chiapa. The exports of the province are drugs, cotton, cacao, wool, and honey. The city, of inconsiderable extent, stands on a river flowing into the Gulf of Dolce, 120 miles North-east of Guatemala, in lat. 14° 46' North, long. 191° 2' West.

VERATRUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, and is said to be derived from *vere*, truly, and *ater*, black, on account of the colour of the roots. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monœcia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, of six sessile persistent segments; stamens six, inserted in the bases of the leaflets of the perianth; anthers reniform, behind; ovula ascending; styles three, diverging, horn-formed, continuous with the cells of the ovarium; stigmas obsolete; capsule three-celled, tripartite, dehiscing inside, and furnished with three horns at the apex; seeds numerous, compressed, with a loose testa, drawn out above the raphe into a wing.

Of this genus seven or eight species are known; they are all perennial herbs, natives of North America, as well as tropical America and the more southern parts of Europe. The roots are creeping and fusiform; the leaves are ovate or ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, and plicate; the flowers are disposed in panicles, and are often polygamous by abortion; they are either greenish-white, cream-coloured, purple-brown, or purple. *V. album* is the white hellebore, and has a fleshy fusiform root, beset with strong fibres, gathered into a head; this root, as well as every part of the plant, is acrid and poisonous. It is used in medicine, and its properties are found to depend on veratrine, the same alkaline principle which is active in *Colchicum*. Medicinally it is a violent cathartic and sternutory. In large doses it causes death. It proves a cathartic even when applied externally to an ulcerated surface. Notwithstanding these effects, *veratrum* has been exhibited internally with advantage in mania, epilepsy, lepra, and obstinate herpetic eruptions. But the most ordinary use of white hellebore is as a local stimulant. The *Veratrum nigrum* or black hellebore is a very nearly-allied species, but seems not to be so strong and acrid in its qualities, for when growing together in a garden, snails will devour the leaves of this species when they will scarcely touch those of the other.

VERB, n.	} Fr. <i>verb</i> , <i>verbal</i> ; It. <i>verbo</i> ; Sp. <i>verbo</i> ; Lat. <i>verbum</i> , a word. Vos- sius prefers to derive from Gr. <i>ερ-ειν</i> , <i>dicere</i> , by prefixing the digamma; Scaliger and others from <i>verberare</i> , to strike, because a word or <i>verb</i> spoken strikes or beats the air; or is spoken or uttered by a percussion of the air.
VE'RBAL,	
VERBA'LITY,	
VE'RBALLY,	
VERBO'SE,	
VERBO'SITY,	
VE'RBIAGE.	

For the usage in Grammar, see the quotations from B. Jonson, Holland, Wilkins, Port Royal, and Tooke. South uses *verb* (*lit.*) from the Lat. *verbum*.

Verbose, abounding in, full of, copious in words.

In whiche speache, the *verbe* that cuppleth the wordes (fleshe) and (meat) together: knitteth them together in their propre signification, so as the fleshe of Christ is verely meat as thauctor would persuade.

Bp. Wynchester. *An Explic. of the true Catholick Fayth*, book i. fol. 8.

At all times conuenient he (Alexander the Great) would be reading of it, and in the end was so perfect therein, that he could *verbatim* repeat the whole without booke.

Holinshed. *Chronycle*, v. vi. p. 102. *The Epist. Ded.*

A *verb* is a word of number, which hath both time and person. Time is the difference of a *verb*, by the present, past, and future, or to come. A *verb* finite, therefore, hath three only times, and those always imperfect.

Ben Jonson. *English Grammar*, ch. xvi.

Forasmuch, then, as by the *verb* we express sufficiently the actions and passions; and by the noun, the person doing or suffering as he himself saith; it seemeth that these be the two parts of speech that he meaneth: as for the rest, a man may well and truly say, that they signifie nothing.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 841.

A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number, whereof the present and the time past have in every number three.

Ben Jonson. *English Grammar*, ch. xvi.

Great acclamations and *verbal* praises and acknowledgements, without an honest and sincere endeavour to please and obey him, are but a piece of mockery and hypocritical complement.

Hale. *Cont.*, vol. i. p. 353. *Of Afflictions*.

Yea, that it may appear this controversie hath in it more *verbality* than matter, they do willingly grant and profess, that the Holy Spirit is the Spirit of the Son no less than of the Father, though not proceeding from the Son.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 556. *The Peace-maker*, sec. iv.

Would God I might not say, even the Lord's anointed, whom they *verbally* professe to honour.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 191. *Epis. by Divine Right*, part iii. sec. viii.

Justly supposing there may be as strong a prohibition in a sense implied, as *verbally* expressed.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 867. *Cases of Conscience*. *Conclusion*, ch. i.

Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*; as to complete, to contrary, to experience.

Instructions for Oratory, p. 31.

Out of this indiscreet and odious *verbosity* (lest he should want noise) he stumbles upon the council of Constantinople, before it come in his way, and spends a whole lease onely to tell us that he will talke of it hereafter.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. fol. 709. *The Honour of the Married Clergy*, sec. 19.

These precepts, as they are not over numerous, so neither *verbose*, but very sentenciously exprest in a few comprehensive words.

Grew. *Cosmologia Sacra.*, book iv. ch. viii. sec. xliii. fol. 246.

The one of these he carped, as a man of no witte and uerie meane learning; the other, for his *verbosities* and negligence in penning his historie.

Holland. *Suetonius*. *Caivs Cæsar Caligula*, fol. 139.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church was not a vain thing or a mere *verb*.

South. *Sermon 2*. vol. ix.

That part of speech, which by our common grammarians is stiled a *verb* (whether neuter, active, or passive) ought to have no distinct place amongst integrals in a philosophical grammar, because it is really no other than an adjective, and the copular *sum* affixed to it or contained in it: so *Caleo*, *Calefacio*, is the same with *sum Calidus*, *Calefaciens*, *Calefactus*.

Wilkins. *Real Characters*, part iii. ch. i. fol. 303.

And this is what is properly called a *verb*, a word whose principal use is to signify the affirmation; that is, to show that the discourse in which this word is used is the discourse of a man who not only has a conception of things, but, moreover, judges and affirms something of them.

Port Royal, ch. xiii. p. 91

Whereas if only the general signification of the affirmation had been given to the *verb*, without joining any particular attribute, there would have been no occasion for more than one *verb* in every language, which is that we call substantive.

Id. *Ib.* p. 92.

These *verbal* signs they (children) sometimes borrow from others, and sometimes make themselves, as one may observe among the new and unusual names children often give to things in their first use of language.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xi. sec. 8.

The good way they took was by Crumwel's and Cranmer's direction; who foresaw, that in these conferences between men of such differing judgments, there would happen nothing but

VERB.

VERB. *verbose* janglings and endless disceptations, and little would be concluded.
 VERBE-NA. *Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs, Henry VIII., Anno 1540, book i. ch. xlviii. p. 571.*

You have told me that a *verb* is (as every word also must be) a noun; but you added, that it is also something more, and that the title of *verb* was given to it on account of that distinguishing something more than the mere nouns convey.

Tooke. Diversions of Purley, part ii. ch. viii.

The *verb* must be accounted for from the necessary use of it in communication. It is in fact the communication itself.

Id. Ib. part i. ch. iii.

He (Louth) would have said more truly, that *to* placed before some nouns makes *verbs*.

Id. Ib. part i. ch. ix. N.

Verbs, in English, not being distinguished as in other languages by a peculiar termination, and it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them by their place, when the old termination of the A.S. verbs was dropped, this word *To* (i. e. *act*) became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them from nouns, and to invest them with a verbal character: for there is no difference between the noun *love*, and the verb *to love*, but what must be comprised in the prefix *To*. The infinitive, therefore, appears plainly to be what the stoics call it, the very *verb* itself.

Id. Ib. part i. ch. ix.

The matter, when stripped of the parade of eloquence, and cleared from the perplexity of the abounding *verbiage*, lies open to this easy answer.

Warburton. Works, vol. i. book i. sec. v. p. 269. Divine Legation.

VERBASCUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort. Pliny deduces the name from *verbena*, but according to others it should have been spelt *Barbascum*, from its bearded filaments. It is called *Barbasso* in Italian, and one of the species is called *Thapsus barbatus* by some old authors. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Verbasceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla rotate, or funnel-shaped; stamens five, all antheriferous, usually bearded; anthers all lunate, or only some of them in the same flower; capsule two-valved, the valves bent in at the edges; seeds numerous, fixed to the central placenta.

The genus *Verbascum* is composed of a great number of species, many of which are probably hybrids; they are usually strong perennial or biennial herbs, natives of the more temperate parts of the globe. The leaves are broad and usually decurrent, decreasing in size as they ascend on the stem until they become bracteas to the flowers; the flowers are usually yellow, but sometimes white, purple, or copper-colour, disposed in elongated dense or loose racemes, or spikes. *Verbascum Thapsus* is the Common Mullien; a decoction of the leaves with milk is said to be useful in allaying coughs, and the Moth Mullien is *Verbascum Blattaria*.

VERBENA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort from *ferfaen*, the Celtic name of *V. officinalis*. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Verbenaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla funnel-shaped, with an equal or unequal five-cleft limb; stamens four, didynamous; pericarp thin, inclosing four seeds.

Of this genus there are a great many species known, some of which are very showy. The species are generally perennial; the leaves are opposite, simple serrated, toothed, pinuatifid, bipinnatifid, and trifid. The flowers are disposed in spikes or spicate corymbs. The species natives of Chili and Peru, are the most showy; among them is *V. chamedryfolia*, a plant with bright scarlet flowers, now common in our garden, and a few others are not much inferior to it in beauty. *V. officinalis* is the only species native of Britain.

VERBERATE, } Lat. *verberare*, to strike. See VERBE-
 VERBERA'TION. } to REVERBERATE. RATE.

To strike, to beat, to percuss.

There whatsoever by her trumpe is blowne,
 The sound that both by sea and land out-flies,
 Rebounds again, and *verberates* the skies.

Mirroure for Magistrates, p. 16.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation, all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.

Arbuthnot. (On Air.)

And, therefore, upon a similar principle the Cornelian law *de injuriis* prohibited pulsation as well as *verberation*, distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. viii. p. 121.

VERBESINA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, and is said to be merely an alteration of *Verbena*. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Heliantheæ*. Generic character: heads many flowered, usually radiate, the ligulate flowers female, rarely homogamous and discoid; involucre of two or more series of nearly equal or imbricate scales; receptacle flat or rather convex, the paleæ more or less complicate, and clasping the flowers; styles of the disk flowers having the branches appendiculate at the base, achenia beakless, plano-compressed, winged on the angles, and drawn out each at its apex into two stiff awns.

Verbesina consists of a great number of species, all natives of America. They are either herbs or shrubs; the leaves are opposite or alternate, petiolate, sessile or decurrent, toothed or pinnatifid; the heads of flowers are pedunculate, solitary, or corymbose; the flowers in each head are sometimes all yellow, but rarely all whitish, but sometimes those of the disk are yellow and those of the ray are white.

VE'RDANT, } Fr. *verdoyant*, i. e. *veredescens*.
 VE'RDURE, } A word (says Skinner) which I have
 VE'RDUROUS, } only seen in the dictionary. Fr.
 VE'RDITURE. } *verde*; It. *verde*; Sp. *verde*; Lat. *viridis*, green, from *vir-ere*, to grow;—the colour of vegetables growing.

Green, flourishing in growth; in the freshness of youth.

Verditure. See the quotation from Peacham.

The tyme of wynter which trees doth deface
 And causyth all *verdure* to a voyde quyte.

Fabyan. Chronycle. Anno 1326, p. 431.

The *verdant* grasse my couch did goodly dight,
 And pillow was my helmet faire displaid;
 Whiles euery sense the humour sweet embayd,
 And slumbring soft my hart did steale away.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9. stan. 13.

POET PROLOGUE. Low at your sacred feet our poor muse layes,
 Her, and her thunder-fearless *verdant* bayes.

Baumont and Fletcher. Morall Repres.

The dry land, earth, and the great receptacle
 Of congregated waters he call'd seas:
 And saw that it was good, and said, let th' earth
 Put forth the *verdant* grass.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. v. 307

The corn dies and lives again; it lays its body down, suffers alteration, dissolution, and death, but at the spring rises again in the *verdure* of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the kidneys of wheat.

Taylor. Sermon 7, vol. iii.

The healthful balm and mint, from their full laps do fly,
 The scentful camomile, the *verd'rous* costmary.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, song 15.

Yet higher then thir tops
 The *verdurous* wall of Paradise upsprung;
 Which to our general sire gave prospect large
 Into his neather empire neighbouring round.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. v. 142.

VERBE-
 RATE.
 —
 VER-
 DANT

VER-
DANT.
—
VER-
DICT.

The earth will not appear painted with flowers, nor the fields cover'd with *verdure*, whenever he has a mind to it; in the cold winter, he cannot help seeing it white and hoary, if he will look abroad.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book iv. ch. xiii. sec. ii.

He might perhaps now and then meet with a little smooth way, get an interval from rest and contemplation, or be flattered with some *verdures* and the smiles of a few daisies on the banks of the road. *Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. ix. fol. 207.*

Nor are the hills unamiable, whose tops
To heaven aspire, affording prospect sweet
To human ken; nor at their feet the vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chew *verdurous* pasture.

Philips. Cider, book i.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum Arabick water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham. On Drawing.*

To that once *verdant* grove
His steps the beauteous nymph Calypso led,
And sought her home again.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book v. v. 287.

VE'RDIERER. Fr. *verdiere*; Low Lat. *viridiarius*.
An officer appointed over; an overseer of woods, forests, (*viridarium*, locus ubi sunt *viridia*).

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, *verderers*, regards, agisters, &c. *Howell. Letter xvi. book iv.*

The *verderers* are to receive the same, and enroll them, and to certify them under their seals to the court of justice-seat. or sweinmote.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. vi. p. 71.

VE'RDICT, n. Lat. *verum dictum*, a true saying, sentence, opinion, judgment.

He stod vp & seide þe *verdyt* by fore alle oþere þat þer were.
R. Gloucester, p. 141.

I charge of euery flock ye shall one call,
To say the *verdite* of you foules all.

Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls, p. 334.

This Critognatus beyng borne of a noble house in Auverne, and accompted a man of great authority, said; as touching the *verdit* of them that colour moste shamefull bondage with the glorious name of submission, I haue nothing to say.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 228.

Then there is a bayliffe charged with them, to keep them in a chamber not farre off without bread, drinke, light, or fire, vntill they be agreed; that is, till they all agree vpon one *verdict* concerning the same issue, and vpon one among them, who shall speake for them all when they be agreed; for it goeth not by the most part, but each man must agree.

Smith. Commonwealth, book ii. ch. xviii. p. 85.

SAM. Cam'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To descant on my strength, and give thy *verdit*?
Come nearer, part not hence so slight inform'd.

Milton. Sampson Agonistes, v. 227.

Not only the light of nature was insufficient to preserve men from offending inexcusably, even according to the *verdict* of their own consciences, but that the written law of God had (to manifold experience) proved ineffectual to that purpose.

Barrow. Sermon 5. vol. ii. p. 156.

In case the plaintiff appear, the jury by their foreman deliver in their *verdict*. A *verdict, vere dictum*, is either privy or public.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xxiii. p. 377.

VERDICT. *Verdictum; quasi dictum veritatis*. A verdict, in Law, is the answer of a jury given to the court concerning the matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial, wherein every one of the twelve jurors must agree, or it cannot be a verdict. It is the unanimous judgment or opinion of the jury on the point or issue submitted to them. A verdict is either general or special. It is said to be general when it is delivered in general words with the issue, as if the issue be on a plea of "not guilty," then a general verdict would be that the defendant is guilty or is not guilty, as the case may be. It is said to be special when the jury, instead

of finding the negative or affirmative of the issue, as in the case of a general verdict, declare that all the facts of the case as disclosed upon the evidence before them are in their opinion proved, but that they are ignorant in point of law on which side they ought, upon these facts, to find the issue; that if, upon the whole matter, the court shall be of opinion that the issue is proved for the plaintiff, they find for the plaintiff accordingly, and assess the damages at such a sum; but if the court are of an opposite opinion, then *vice versa*. This special verdict is then, with the whole proceedings on the trial, entered on record; and the question of law arising on the facts found is argued before one of the superior courts sitting, as it is termed, *in bank*, when all the judges of that court are present. A verdict is either *privy* or public. A *privy* verdict is when the judge has left or adjourned the court; and the jury, being agreed, in order to be delivered from their confinement, obtain leave to give their verdict privily to the judge out of court, which *privy* verdict is of no force unless afterwards affirmed by a public verdict given openly in court; wherein the jury may, if they please, vary from their *privy* verdict. So that the *privy* verdict is indeed a mere nullity; and yet it is a dangerous practice, allowing time for the parties to tamper with the jury, and therefore very seldom indulged. But the only effectual and legal verdict is the *public* verdict; in which the jury openly declare to have found the issue for the plaintiff, or for the defendant; and if for the plaintiff, they assess the damages also sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the injury upon which the action is brought.

In criminal matters, however, there is some difference. In those where the evidence on both sides is closed, and indeed where any evidence has been given, the jury cannot be discharged, unless in cases of evident necessity, till they have given their verdict, but are to consider of it, and deliver it over, with the same forms, as upon civil cases; only they cannot, in a criminal case which touches life or member, give a *privy* verdict. But the judges may either adjourn for the day of their own authority, where an adjournment is necessary for the ends of justice, in which case the jury are to be placed under the charge of bailiffs, sworn to keep them together and suffer no access to them, or the judges may adjourn while the jury are withdrawn to confer, and return to receive the verdict in open court. Such public or open verdict may be either general, "guilty" or "not guilty," or special, setting forth all the circumstances of the case, and praying the judgment of the court, whether, for instance, on the facts stated, it be murder, manslaughter, or no crime at all. This special verdict is where they doubt the matter of law, and therefore choose to leave it to the determination of the court; though they have an unquestionable right of determining upon all the circumstances, and finding a general verdict, if they think proper so to hazard a breach of their oaths. If, however, their verdict be notoriously wrong, they may be punished by fine and imprisonment, and the verdict, as has been done in many instances, will be set aside by the Court of Queen's Bench.

VERDIGRIS, Fr. *ver-deris, vert-de gris*; *vert*, green, and *gris*, grey.

The rust of brass, so called from its colour between green and grey.

Others say, that he [Achilles] tooke both the said rust or *ver-degreese*, and also the hearbe Achilleos to worke his cure.

Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. v

VER.
DICT.
—
VERDI-
GRIS.

VERDI-
GRIS.

This is altogether artificiall, and is made of Cyprian *verdegris* or rust of brasse. *Id. Ib. book xxxiii. ch. v.*

VERGE.

VERDUN SUR MEUSE, and VERDUN SUR SAONE, two towns of France, the first in the department of the Meuse, containing 9890 inhabitants. It is strongly fortified, and stands upon the Meuse, 62 leagues East North-East from Paris. *Verdun sur Saone* is a small town, situated at the confluence of the Saone and Doubs, five and a half leagues from Chalons sur Saone, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and in a low country, subject to inundations; it contains a population of 1800.

VERECUNDIOUS. Lat. *verecundus*, from *vereri*, to think strongly, firmly; Fr. *vereconde*.

Demure, shamefast, bashful, modest. Cotgrave.

Your hair nearer brown than yellow; your brow proclaimeth much fidelity; a certain *verecundious* generosity graceth your eyes. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 156.*

VERETILLUM, in Zoology, a genus of *Floating Polyps*.

Generic character. Polypary stalk-like, perforated longitudinally with four straight canals, which open externally at its lower extremity, and have the polyp-cells terminating in them, except at the lower fourth of their length, where the cells are deficient; polyps tubular, each with eight tentacles ranged about the mouth, which leads to the stomach, and this opening into the polyp-cell.

Lamarck describes two species of this genus, one Indian, *V. Phalloides*, and the other found in the Mediterranean, *V. Cynomorium*, of which a very interesting account has been given by Rapp, in the *Nov. Act. Phys. Med. Acad. Cæs. Leop. Car.* vol. xiv., who denies that either this genus or *Pennatula* float voluntarily, but says that they have their lower end plunged in the sand at the bottom of the sea, and that when placed in a vessel of water they may be observed moving about on its floor, but never swimming. He observes also, that unlike the Freshwater Polyps, which expand themselves and seem to enjoy light, the Marine Polyps prefer the shade, and that the polyps of the *Veretillum*, although expanding themselves in a darkened room, yet when brought into sunlight quickly fold themselves up. Their stalk is freely pervaded by sea-water through the four longitudinal canals which run through it, and communicating not only with the stalk-like polypary itself, but also with the cells in which the polyps are contained, and even with the tubular cavities of the polyps themselves. This genus is phosphorescent, and its luminous character depends on a thin mucus which overspreads its whole surface.

VERGE, } Also written VIRGE. Fr. *verger*,—one
VE'RGER. } who bears the *verge* (i. e. rod, or staff, Lat. *virga*) before a magistrate. Cotgrave. *Vergers* which go before their deanes with little staves tipped. Minshew.

Verge,—generally, is a staff, or rod, and—

Verger, one that beareth a staff, or rod, (a servitor of billes that beareth a *staff*, Stat. 2, Hen. IV.).

Verge is hence also the bounds or limits, (see the Quotation from Blackstone,) and thus, metap. becomes equivalent to *verge, infra*, as applied to a bounding line.

Uorgheour & výtailers. and (ad) vokettus of arches
Ich can ngt rekenye þe route.

Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 27.

SCRI. He has

His whistle of command, seat of authority,
And *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.

Ben Jonson. A Tale of a Tub, act v. sc. 3.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden *virges* none disceptred were.

G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Then came the sergeant of the vestry with his *verger*, and after him the cross.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Funeral of King Henry VIII. p. 278.

The same day was a goodly procession, in which the lord abbot went with his mitre and crosier, and a great number of copes of cloth of gold, with the *vergers*.

Id. Ib. Mary I. Anno 1557, ch. xlix. p. 141.

Madame, Sit you and feare not; whom we rayse
Wee will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*.

Shakspeare. Henry VI. Second Part, act i. sc. 4.

Suppose him now a dean complete
Devoutly lolling in his seat,
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.

Swift. Horace, book i. Ep. 7.

It [the court of Marshalsea] was formerly held in, though not part of, the *aula regis*; and, when that was subdivided, remained a distinct jurisdiction; holding plea of all trespasses committed within the *verge*.—By Stat. 13. Ric. 2. st. 1. the *verge* of the court in this respect extends for 12 miles round the King's palace of residence.

Black. Commentaries, book iii. ch. vi.

The Emperor again laid aside his imperial mantle, and, taking a wand in his hand, officiated as *verger*, driving the laity from the choir, and preceding the pontiff to the altar.

Byron. Childe Harold, can. 4. Note 6.

VERGE, v. See DIVERGE. Lat. *vergere*, from *vertere*, or as Vossius is more inclined to think from Gr. *πέπ-ειν*, by the insertion of *g*.

To turn or bend, take a turn or inclination; to incline, to tend. *Verge, n.*

The line, the extreme line to which aught tends or inclines; the line which bounds or incloses; the inclination or course; the edge, the bank, the margin, the border.

Her [Idleness] acquaintance is perillous,
First soft, and after noyous,
She hath thee trashed without wene,
The god of loue had thee not sene,
Ne had Idleness thee conuaid
In the *verge* where Mirth him pleid.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose.

And henceforward the sun of the king's cause declined, *verging* more and more westward, till at last it set in Cornwall.

Fuller. The Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 293. Somersetshire.

So that although the lord of nature did not break the bands of nature in some instances, to manifest his glory to succeeding great and never failing purposes; yet (besides that this shall be no more) it was also instanced in such persons who were holy and innocent, and within the *verge* and comprehensions of the Eternal mercy.

Taylor. Sermon 8. vol. iii.

And all this is within the *verge* of the first fifty, which are received as authentick, by the council of Nice.

Digby. Episcopacy Asserted, sec. 24.

Though they have had their Perigæ's as well as their Apogæ's: I mean their *verges* towards the body and its joys, as well as their aspires to nobler and sublimer objects, yet they kept the station of their natures, and made their orderly returns.

Id. Pre-existence of Souls, ch. xiv.

The farther we go on, especially in a bad course, the nearer we *verge* to the dregs of our life; the more dry, the more stiff, the more sluggish we grow: delay doth therefore steal away the flour of our age, leaving us the bran and refuse thereof.

Barrow. Sermon 17. vol. iii. p. 188.

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that like an empty shield
Can take in all; and *verge* enough for more.

Dryden. Don Sebastian, act i. sc. 1.

Wish'd Spring returns; and from the hazy south,
While dim Aurora slowly moves before,
The welcome Sun, just *verging* up at first,
By small degrees extends the swelling curve!

Thomson. Winter.

VERGE.

VERGE.
—
VERISIMILITY.

Th's shews that the Cape de Verde Islands are either extensive enough to break the current of the trade-wind, or that they are situated just beyond its *verge*.

Cook. Voyages, vol. v. book i. ch. iii. p. 96.

VERIFY, *v.* } Fr. *verifier*; It. *verificare*; Sp. *verificar*; Lat. *verum fieri*. See
VERIFI'ABLE, }
VERIFICA'TION, } VERY.
VERIFI'ER, }
VERIFY'ING, *n.* } To aver, affirm, assure, ascertain the truth, to prove to be true.

Ful soth it is that swiche profered service
Stinketh, as witnessen thise olde wise;
And that ful sone I wol it *verifie*
In this Chanon.

Chaucer. The Chanones Yemanes Tale, v. 16535.

God graunt that propoicion to be *verified* in me.

Id. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 468.

The kinge had gyuen to his vncle the duke of Lācastre, of the landes, seignories, lordshippes, and baronyes in Acquytayne, whiche they *verified* to pertaygne to the kyng and realme of Englande.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 200. p. 611.

In sicke olde fygyres men may see yet present exāples, for the *verite* correspondeth the fygyre vnto y^e worldes ende in a perpetuall *verificaciō*.

Joye. Expositiō of Daniel, ch. vii. fol. 97.

God is pleased to *verifie* his own proceedings, and his own propositions, by discourses meerly like ours, when we speak according to right reason.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. ii. fol. 39.

For (saith he) [St. Augustin] many opinions being contradictory to each other, no man that is compos mentis can think both parts can be *verifiable*.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 436. *Soliloquie* 29.

If she be a woman, if she can be a wife, and can be his, there is no more requir'd to a *verification* of the contract in the law of nature.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. i. fol. 198.

A high and singular grace from above, if sinceritie and perseverance went along, otherwise an empty boast, and to be fear'd the *verifying* of that true sentence, the first shall be last.

Milton. History of England, book ii. p. 94.

And all this by a very easy, but yet certain, and true analogy, is applicable to the eye of the Soul, the conscience; and the instance is *verifiable* upon it, in every one of the alledged particulars.

South. Sermon 2. vol. iii. p. 61.

His meaning is; Christ healed diseases in such a manner, that even in that sense also, the words of Isaiah were literally *verified*.

Clarke. On the Evidences, p. 422. *Prop.* 14.

It hath only the traditional *verification* of the evidence of a past fact; evidence, in its nature, much weaker than the original record.

Warburton. Works, vol. x. p. 171. *Discourse* 28.

VERISIMI'LITY, } Fr. *verisimilitude*; It. *veri-*
VERISIMI'LITUDE, } *simile*; *veri similitudine*; Sp.
VERISI'MILOUS. } *verisimil*, *verisimilitud*; Lat.
verisimilis, having a likeness (*similis*) to truth (*verum*).

Having a likeness or resemblance to truth · likely, possible.

As touching the *verisimilitude* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons there are which seem to overthrow it.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xxi. p. 193.

We should use the rule of probability and *verisimilitude* indeed, not fully building our own proper opinions, but be willing for to say something agreeable and accordant thereto.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 845.

The plot, the characters, the act, the passions, the descriptions, are all exalted above the level of common converse, as high as the imagination of the Poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitude*.

Dryden. Of Dramatick Poesie

It is certain, in general, that proportion forms an essential attribute of truth, and consequently of *verisimilitude*, or that which renders a narration probable.

Scott. Life of Swift, sec. 6.

As little, I think, on the other hand, ought the frequent use of the Arabic dialect to be insisted on, in support of its high original, since, if it be of the nature, and of the date, here supposed, an able writer would chuse to give his fable that air of antiquity and *verisimilitude*.

Warburton. Works, vol. v. book vi. sec. 2. p. 300. *The Divine Legation*.

VERITY. See VERY.

VERJUICE. Fr. *verjus*, made of sour and unripe grapes. *Verd-jus*,—

The juice extracted from green, or unripe, and consequently sour fruit; grapes, crabs, &c.

Afterwards putting it into close vessels, they poure either good small ale or beere mingled with *verjuice* and salt thereto till it be couered.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book iii. ch. i. p. 373. *The Description of England*.

They love a man that crushes 'em to *verjuice*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Island Princess, act iii.

Now as touching grape *verjuice*, it should be made of the vine *Psythia* or *Amminea*, and before the canicular daies, when as the grapes be but new knit, and no bigger than cich-pease.

Holland. Plinie, book xii. ch. xxxii.

To a short meal, he makes a tedious grace,

Before the barly pudding comes in place:

Then, bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,

A peel'd slic'd onyon eats, and tipples *verjuice*.

Dryden. Persius. Satire 4. v. 70.

(To balance the amount of those two taxes, there is comprehended under what is called the country excise) a like tax of six shillings and eight pence upon the hogshead of *verjuice*.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book v. ch. ii. p. 359.

VERMANDOIS, The, a small territory of old Picardy, in France, now forming a portion of the departments of the Aisne and Somme.

VERME'IL, } Fr. *vermeil*; It. *vermeglio*; Sp.
VERMI'LLION, } *vermellon*, from Lat. *vermiculus*,
VERMI'LLIONED, } a small worm (*vermes*), growing
VERMILY. } upon various trees, and yielding

this colour.

Ruddy, reddish;—of a clear and beautiful red. See also the Quotation from Pliny.

O bright regina, who made thee so faire?

Who made thy colour *vermelet* and white?

Chaucer. The Court of Love, p. 368.

The face's change prov'd th' hearts unchanged grace,

Which she a shrine to purity devotes:

So when clear ivory, *vermeil* fitly blots,

By stains it fairer grows, and lovelier by its spots.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 10.

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see

The greene shield dyde in dolorous *vermill*?

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10. st. 24.

The cruell steele so greedily doth bite

In tender flesh, that streames of blood downe flowe,

With which the armes, that earst so bright did show,

Into a pure *vermillion* now are dide.

Id. Ib. book i. can. 5. st. 9.

There is found also in silver mines a minerall called Minium, i. e. *vermillion*, which is a colour at this day of great price and estimation, like as it was in old time: for the ancient Romans made exceeding great account of it, not only for pictures, but also for divers sacred and holy uses.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiii. ch. vii.

The same she tempred with fine mercury,

And virgin wax, that neuer yet was seal'd,

And mingled them with perfect *vermily*,

That lik a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 8. st. 6.

We observed, in some places, several hills of a peculiar sort of red earth, exceeding *vermillion* in colour, which perhaps, on examination, might prove useful for many purposes.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. i. p. 160.

Kneeling on earth, I loosed my hair,

And with it dried those wat'ry cheeks, then chafed

Thy temples, till reviving blood arose,

And, like the morn, *vermillion'd* o'er thy face.

Congreve. The Mourning Bride, act ii.

VERMETUS, in Zoology, a genus of *Phytophagous Trachelipod Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell thin, tubular, its whirls al-

VERITY.
—
VERMETUS.

VER-METUS. most entirely disunited, and its spire adherent at the tip; aperture upright, circular, and perfect; opercule, horny, and complete. *Animal* vermiform; foot cylindrical, with a pair of long thread-like tentacles in front; head not very distinct; eyes at the outside of the base of a pair of little flattened, triangular tentacles; proboscis projectile, and armed with many rows of hooks at its top.

This genus, Lamarck observes, at first sight of the shell, seems to have a doubtful claim to a place among the *Trachelipods*, but Adanson's figure puts it beyond a doubt, although it is remarkable that it is not fitted for crawling or swimming. The type of the genus is *V. Lumbricalis*, Lam.

VERMICULARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tode, from *vermiculus*, a little worm, on account of the form of the asci. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: perithecium depressed, without a mouth, dehiscing in a lacerate manner; asci annulate, vermiculate.

Consisting of small epiphytal fungi; one species is native of Britain, the *V. trichella*, a small black fungus found on the dead leaves of ivy.

VERMICULE, } Fr. *vermelet*; It. *vermicello*,
VERMICULAR, } dim. of *verme*; Lat. *vermiculus*,
VERMICULATE, } dim. *vermes*, a worm.
VERMICULATION. } *Vermicule*, a small worm, or grub.

To *vermiculate*; literally:—and also consequentially, —tesselated, because variegated and divided by small tessellæ, resembling worms or grubs.

Vermiculation, a motion resembling that of worms; a continuous motion from part to part.

We see many *vermices* towards the outside of many of the oak-apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the germ, from which the oak-apple had its rise; but some other supervenient additional insects, laid in after the apple was grown, and whilst it was tender and soft.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book viii. ch. vi. p. 400. No. 26.

If there be any spirit can answer give
Of such as hence depart to such as live;
Speak, doth his body there *vermiculate*,
Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate?

Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation. My blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration. My guts by the motion of *vermiculation*.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, part xxxi.

At length a generation more refin'd
Improv'd the simple plan; made three legs four,
Gave them a twisted form *vermicular*.

Couper. *The Task*, book i.

VERMILIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Sedentary Annelids*.

Generic character. Tube testaceous, cylindrical, very gradually attenuated towards its posterior part, more or less twisted and attached by its side to any marine body; aperture round its edge often furnished with from one to three teeth. *Animal* lengthy, becoming slender towards its hinder part, and protected in front by a very simple, round, testaceous opercule.

This genus was separated by Daudin from the *Serpulæ*, on account of the toothing of the aperture of its tube, and its calcareous opercule. Eight species are described, of which three are natives of the European seas. The type is *V. Triquetra*, Lam.; *Serpula Trig.* Lin.

VERMIN, n. } Fr. *vermine*; It. *vermini*; Low
VERMINOUS, } Lat. *vermina*, from *vermis*, a worm,
VERMIPAROUS. } qv. Applied to—

VOL XXVIII.

Small filthy insects; also to—noxious or destructive VERMIN. animals of the smaller kind.

And of the famyne that the people of that countre susteyned, wonders are reported that they shuld ete all maner of *vermayne*, as cattles, rattes, dogges, and other.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 219. p. 240.

Theophrastus reporteth, that these *vermine* [rats] having dispeopled the Island Gyaros and driven away the inhabitants, gnawed and devoured every thing they could meet withall, even to their very yron.

Holland. *Plinie*, book viii. ch. lvii.

[We do injuriously] searching among the *verminous* and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toiling shoulders of Time, with these deformedly to quilt and interlace the intire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of Truth.

Milton. *Works*, vol. fol. 53. *Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

So when we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer they suckle their younglings with milk; but whereas no other flying animal hath these parts, we cannot from them expect a viviparous exclusion; but either a generation of eggs, or some *vermiparous* separation.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xx. p. 194.

These operations were extremely necessary for correcting the noisome stench on board, and destroying the *vermin*; for from the number of our men, and the heat of the climate, both these nuisances had increased upon us to a very loathsome degree.

Anson. *Voyages*, book i. ch. v. p. 576.

Many tribes among them eat nothing that has life; they are fearful of killing the meanest insect; and have even erected hospitals for the maintenance of all kinds of *vermin*.

Goldsmith. *History of Animated Nature*, part ii. ch. xi.

VERMONT, one of the smaller of the United States of North America, bounded North by Lower Canada, East by New Hampshire and the Connecticut river, West by New York, and South by Massachusetts, lying between lat. 42° 44' N. and long. 71° 32' W. This State is about 160 miles long and 65 broad, and is calculated to contain 10,237 square miles of surface. It is divided into 11 counties, the names of which are Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Essex, Chittenden, Franklin, and Orleans. Those counties are subdivided into 230 townships of six miles square.

The soil in this state is of a dark colour, rich and loamy, producing large quantities of corn and all kinds of grain; much of the cleared land is in rich pasturage. The inhabitants are an industrious and hardy race, and are principally occupied in agricultural pursuits. The population, according to the later returns, will be found under the article UNITED STATES.

The climate is severe in winter, snow falling deep, in the high lands to the depth of four or five feet, and generally covering the ground from the middle of December to the middle of March. After which spring rapidly advances, and vegetation makes great progress. The clearing of the land is thought to ameliorate the severity of the climate. The surface is varied, being, near the rivers, level, and presenting widely extended plains, at the termination of which the land rises into mountains, and among them lie deep valleys. The mountains give rise to numerous rivers. The principal chain is called the Green Mountains, covered with perpetual verdure; their emerald aspect gives its name to the State. They run South from Canada through Vermont, but their direction is for the most part from North North-East to South South-West. This chain is from 12 to 15 miles across. Some are covered with wood. Kellington Peak, the highest, is said to be 3454 feet above the ocean level. Of the rivers and streams descending from these mountains, 35 fall easterly into the Connecticut, and 25 westerly into Lake Champlain.

G U

VER-MONT.

VER-
MONT.
—
VER-
NAGE.

The most important rivers in this State, on the western side of the Green Mountains, are, Otter Creek, Onion River, La Moille, and Mischisquoi. On the East side the most considerable are the Wantastiquik or West River, the White River, and the Pousoomsuck.

The principal mineral production of Vermont is iron, which is found in great plenty on the West side of the Green Mountains, at Timmouth, Rutland, Pittsford, and Shoreham. The ore is reddish, sometimes tinged with yellow, producing from a-fourth to a-seventh of metal, and melting with facility. Grains of pure iron are found in the ore raised about four miles from Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, where the ore is difficult to melt, but will yield five-sevenths of iron. There are numerous forges erected in this State for the manufacture of the metal. Lead ore is also found. Pipe-clay abounds, and quarries of white, grey, and variegated marble are met with in several places. The trade of this State is carried on principally with Boston and New York. The exports are horses, beef, pork, butter, wheat, iron, raw and manufactured, pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, and grain spirits. There is also much cloth manufactured for home use. The value of exports from this State, in 1837-8, was 132,650 dollars, in imports 258,417.

The state of education in Vermont is good, much attention having been very early directed to the subject. A charter was granted for a university in 1791. This State is the only one in the Union in which, at the census of 1830, there was not a single slave. Vermont was not settled until 1764, and is therefore one of the newer States of the North. None of the Indian population remain within the boundaries; indeed, the native population was always scanty here, even at the first discovery. There is in Vermont a numerous militia, and there are 19 banks, possessing a capital of 1,274,970 dollars. The same peculiarities of character which are attributed to the New Englanders in general attach to the population of this State.

VERNA'ULAR, } Lat. *vernaculus*, born at
VERNA'CULOUS. } home, from *verna*, a domestic slave.

Native, indigenous, peculiar to a country or family. *Vernaculous*; scurrilous, insolent; as the language of slaves.

From the pupil he became the favourite and the companion of his instructor, whose regard he appears to have particularly conciliated by his skill in the *vernacular* dialect of the Celtic tongue spoken in that Island.

Fuller. *The Worthies of Wales*, vol. ii. p. 561. No. 4.

A name so full of authority, antiquity, and all great mark, is, through their insolence, become the lowest scorn of the age; and those men subject to the petulance of every *vernacular* orator, that were wont to be the care of kings and happiest monarchs.

Ben Jonson. *Dedication to Volpone*.

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted.

Pope. *Of the Hero of the Poem*.

Though Brown is an excellent writer, yet it must be allowed he is pedantic; and that he preferred polysyllabic expressions derived from the language of ancient Rome, to his *vernacular* vocabulary, even in instances where it was equally elegant and significant.

Knox. *Winter Evenings*, vol. ii. p. 399. *Evening 22. On Dr. Johnson's Prayers*.

VERNAGE. A sweet wine. It. *vernaccia*, so called because that made in Verona was thought best. Skinner.

So that amonge tho hertes stronge
In stede of drynke I vnderfonge
A thought so swete in my courage,
That neuer pyement, ne vernage
Was halfe so swete for to drynke.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi. fol. 129.

VE'RNAL, } Lat. *vernans*, *vernus*, of or apper- VERNAL.
VE'RNANT. } taining to spring (*ver*) or the season
of spring.

Growing, flowering, flourishing—as in spring.

— We must have none here

But *vernal* blasts, and gentle winds appear,
Such as blow flowers, and through the glad boughs sing
Many soft welcomes to the lusty spring.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid's Tragedy*, act i.

— Else had the spring

Perpetual smil'd on earth with *vernant* flowers,
Equal in days and nights, except to those
Beyond the polar circles.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book x. l. 679.

The *vernal* bloom and fragrantcy of spices,
Wafted by gentle winds, are not like thee.

Rowe. *The Ambitious Step-Mother*, act iii.

O let me now into a richer soil,
Transplant thee safe! where *vernal* suns, and showers
Diffuse their warmest, largest influence;
And of my garden be the pride, and joy!

Thomson. *Autumn*.

— They scatter'd fled

As heifers flee, which, borne on nimble wing,
The gadfly dissipates, infester fell
Of grazing herds, when *vernal* heats prevail.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xxii. v. 343.

VERNICIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Loureiro, from *vernix*, varnish, on account of the oil expressed from the nuts, which is used as varnish in China and Cochin-China. It belongs to the class *Monocotyledonae*, order *Monadelphica*, and the natural family of *Euphorbiaceae*. Generic character: male flower; calyx bifid, tubular, with roundish, erect segments; corolla campanulate, spreading, longer than the calyx, of five oblong petals; stamens ten, joined together at their bases, inner ones the longest; anthers sagittate; female flowers, a few on the same branch with the male flower; calyx and corolla unknown; ovary superior, roundish, three-lobed; style wanting; stigma obtuse, trifid; drupe middle-sized, roundish, varicose, containing a bony, bluntly trigonal, wrinkled, three-celled, one-seeded nucleus.

A genus said to be nearly allied to *Hippomane*, and consists of a single species, *V. montana*, a native of Cochin-China and China, in woods. It is a large tree, with ascending branches. The leaves are obsolete cordate, acuminate, quite entire, undulated glabrous, scattered, petiolate, and perforated by twin glands at the bases of the petioles. The peduncles are many-flowered, short, and terminal, and the flowers are white. The wood is white and close grained, and is useful in building. The oil of the nut is yellow, viscid, and pellucid, and moderately thin.

VERNICLE. A cloth or napkin wherein was the figure of Christ's face, undoubtedly (Skinner) from Santa *Veronica*, whose napkin was believed to be impressed with that figure.

An hundred ampulles on hys hatte sette,
Synges of Sinay and shells of Galice,
And many a crouch on his cloke and kayes of Rome,
And the *vernicle* before, for men should knowe
And se by hys signes, whom he sought hadde.

Piers Ploughman, 28. b.

A *vernicle* hadde he sewed upon his cappe.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 688.

VERNONIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Schreber to William Vernon, a botanical traveller in North America. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ*.

**VER-
NONIA.** *Vernoniaceæ.* Generic character: heads few or many-flowered; flowers equal; involucre imbricated, shorter than the flowers, the inner scales the longest; receptacle naked, rarely a little fringed; corollas regular, five-cleft; stamens smooth; achenia each with a basilar cartilaginous callosity, and a large epigynous disk; pappus generally in two series, the inner series bristle-formed, much exceeding the outer, which is paleaceous, rarely having both series similar.

**VERO-
NESE.**

About three hundred species of this genus are known to botanists. They are either erect herbs or shrubs, with alternate, usually glandular, leaves. The inflorescence is variable and generally scorpioid. The flowers in the heads are variable in number, but usually numerous. The corollas are purple, rose-coloured, or white, and generally glabrous. The species are found in most parts of the world, but the greater number within the Tropics.

VERONA, one of the finest cities of Italy, the capital of the Veronese territory subject to Austria. It stands in a fertile plain, watered by the rapid river Adige, within the States of Venice, and is a bishopric. It is divided by the river Adige into two parts, connected by three bridges, the most considerable of which is that of Castello Vecchio, which has three arches, the largest being 150 feet in diameter. There are many antiquities in Verona, the most remarkable of which is the amphitheatre, capable of containing 22,000 spectators. There are also the remains of three triumphal arches. One built A. D. 252, called the Porta di Bosari, is in a ruinous condition. The second is better preserved, and is of the composite order, called the Porto del Novo. The third, near the Castel Vecchio, is said to have been built by Vitruvius. The Castel Vecchio, by the Adige, was the residence of the ancient lords of Verona, but exhibits nothing now worthy of note. There is an extensive museum of antiquities at Verona, preserved in a noble edifice. The antiquities were arranged by the noted Maffei, whose bust is in the portico. Verona is much reduced in population since it has fallen under the yoke of Austria, before which it contained 45,000 souls, though, since that event, it is reckoned to hold not more than 30,000. The bishop's palace, the residence of the governor, the townhall, and the Castle of St. Peter, are the public buildings most worthy of attention; the Strada di Corso is the finest street. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic edifice, and holds the tomb of Pope Lucius III., and many noble paintings by the great Venetian masters. The churches of St. Giorgio, St. Barnabas, St. Proculus, and others, contain noble paintings and sculptures. The fortifications were the work of Michael Angelo. The city is well built, and the streets spacious; the Piazza d'Armi, the Campo di Marzo, and the Piazza dei Signori, are fine places.

Verona is celebrated as the birth-place of many great men. Here were born Titus, Vespasian, Domitian, Pliny, Catullus, Vitruvius, Cornelius Nepos, Emilius, Macer, Cassius Severus, Pomponius Secundus, among the ancients; and among the moderns, Scaliger, Cardinal Norris, Bienchini, Pindemonti, Montaneri, Bertinelli, Torrelli, Maffei, Paul Veronese, and St. Michaeli; and here too is shown the tomb of Juliet, immortalized by Shakspeare. It is 54 miles West of Venice.

VERONESE, the province of the, is situated to the East of the Lake of Garda, and is 35 miles long by 27 broad; it constitutes a very fertile territory, producing much silk, which is manufactured in the capital, Verona.

The Trentine bounds it on the North, the Vicentine and Paduan on the East, and the Mantuan on the South. The most remarkable places in the Veronese, besides Verona, are Pissina, a fortress, Massena, Garda, Croara, Chiusa, Zevio, Porto, Sermione, Cerea, Leguano, and St. Bonifacio, but none are very considerable in extent.

VERONICA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort. Linnæus says the name is a corruption of *Vetonica*, from the *Vetones*, a people of Spain. Limery again derives it from *ver*, the spring. There is also a Roman female of the name of *Veronica*. It belongs to the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Scrophularineæ*. Generic character: calyx four-parted, rarely five-parted, campanulate, or compressed; corolla rotate, with a very short tube, and a four-parted spreading limb, the segments all entire, and the upper one is broadest; stamens two, situated at the sides of the upper segments of the corolla, diverging; anthers two-celled, the cells confluent at top; stigma hardly thickened; valves of capsule septiferous in the middle, and separable into two parts in the middle; seeds naked.

Veronica contains a vast number of species; they are usually herbs, but more rarely shrubs. The leaves are opposite, alternate, or verticillate. The inflorescence is axillary, racemose, or spicate. The flowers are blue, white, or red. The English name of the genus is Speedwell. The Brooklime is *Veronica Becabunga*, which is considered medicinal, being included in pharmacopæias.

VERPA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Swartz, from a Latin word synonymous with *Phallus*, on account of the form of the species. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and the order *Fungi*. Generic character: receptacle conico-deflexed, equal; hymenium even or wrinkled.

A genus nearly allied to *Helvella*, and consists of two known British species, *V. digitiformis*, which is found in hedge-rows, and *V. conica*, which is found on heaths.

VERRY. Fr. *vaire, verry*; diversified (*varius*) with argent and azure.

Ferrers his taberd with rich verry spred,
Well known in many a warlike match before.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, st. 23.

VERSAILLES, a city of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, the seat of a prefecture, and a bishopric, with a population of 29,795. It is principally celebrated for its magnificent palace, erected by Louis XIV. The streets are wide, long, and well built, and the public places spacious. The palace has a front of 1800 feet, with a projecting centre, and is of immense size, enclosing galleries, a chapel, opera-house, and every accompaniment that can administer to the pomp or pleasure of a court. The gardens are of vast extent, filled with statues, fountains, and basins, a canal nearly a mile in length and 200 feet broad stands in the centre. The park is 12 miles in circumference, and includes in its circuit several noble country houses, among them that called Petit Trianon. There is in Versailles a public library of 40,000 volumes, several churches, and the royal stables, capable of containing 3000 horses. Versailles is 12 miles West South-West of Paris.

VERSATILE, } Fr. *versatil*; Sp. *versatil*; Lat.
VERSATILITY. } *versatilis*. See **VERSE**.

That can or may be turned, easy to turn or change,
changeable, variable; that can or may turn to any point,
to any object.

**VERO-
NESE.**

**VERSA-
TILE.**

VERSA-
TILE.
—
VERSE.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
Learn'd his state-coach boat dextrously to steer;
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new.

Harte. Eulogus.

Muse make the man thy theme, for shrewdness fam'd,
And genius *versatile*.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book i.

This *versatility* and duplicity of the grand monde may, indeed, constitute a man of the world; but let it be remembered, that a book of some authority classes the world, when spoken of in this sense, with the devil.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 68. Essay 12.

Nature seems incapable of such extraordinary combinations as composed his *versatile* capacity [Julius Cæsar], which was the wonder even of the Romans themselves.

Byron. Child Harold, can. 7. Note 47.

VERSE, *n.*

VERSE, *v.*

VE'RSER,

VE'RSET,

VE'RSICLE, *v. & n.*

VE'RSIFY, *v.*

VERSIFI'ER,

VERSIFICA'TION,

VERSIFICA'TOR.

Fr. *vers*, *versifier*; It. *verso*, *versificare*; Sp. *verso*, *versificar*; Lat. *versus*, from *versum*, past participle of *vertere*, to turn.

Versus, in agriculture, is a furrow or line of earth turned up by the plough; in writing, a line formed by the *stilus* (our pen) in the wax, and was originally ap-

plied in prose as well as poetry.

A *verse*—a line; a measured or metrical line; a collection of such lines; poetry; poetical composition.

A number of *lines* apart or separate; as a *verse* of a psalm or chapter.

To be *versed*, (Lat. *versari*,) to turn about, *sc.* in the same space; to keep employed on the same thing; to be exercised; to become experienced.

To be or become experienced or expert, skilled in, well acquainted with.

D^{ns} pars hereditatis meæ. ys a murfe *versett*

Hit hap ytake fro Týborne twenty stronge peeves.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 236.

And for this scisme thus graciously was endyd, a *versifier* made this *verse* folowyng.

Fabyon. Chronycle, p. 620.

It is also profitable for good and rightwise people ofto to rehearse thys *verse* whereby they maye auoyde the greate perylles of this wretched worlde.

Fisher. Seven Psalmes. De Profundis.

Semblably they that make *verses*, expressynge therby none other lernynge, but the crafte of *versifenge*, be not of auncient writers named poetes, but only called *versifiers*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xiii. fol. 47.

But I aske ye thys question by y^e waye. What shift they made whā all was spent? I knowe theyr progresse was great, as ye were wont to *versycle* it on theyr daies.

Bale. Apology, fol. 132.

He who has arriv'd the nearest to it, is the ingenious and learned Sandys, the best *versifier* of the former age.

Dryden. Preface to Palamon and Arcite.

I must further add, that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye.

Id. Dedication to Juvenal.

The psalms were in number fifteen, of good length each, made in imitation of David's psalms; being digested into *versicles*.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs, book i. ch. xvi. p. 211. Edward VI. Anno 1548.

He was well *vers'd* in the Welsh affairs, and much us'd in managing them.

Fuller. The Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 256. Shropshire.

But I know

When thou wast stolne away from Fairy land,
And in the shape of Corin, and *versing* loue
To amorous Phillida.

Shakspeare. A Midsummer Night's Dreame, act ii. sc. 2. fol. 148.

Thou honour'st *verse*, and *verse* must lend her wing
To honour thee, the priest of Phœbus quire,
That tun'st their happiest lines in hymn or story.

Milton. To Mr. H. Lawes.

Who, though she have a better *verser* got,
(Or poet, in the court account) than I,
And who doth me (though I not him) envy.

Jonson. The Forrest, 12.

ANSW. Not a little, because they bear an equal part with the priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 86. Upon the Remo. Defence against Smectymnuus.

I *versify* the truth, not poetize.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book

But every *versifier* that well observes his work, finds in our language, without all these unnecessary precepts, what number best fit the nature of her idiom, and the proper places destined to such accents, as she will not let into any other rooms than in those for which they were born.

Id. Defence of Rhyme.

And even so, the manner of men's speech, changing also and laying aside all glorious shew, the order of writing an history there withal, presently came down as one would say from the stately chariot of *versification*, to prose, and went afoot.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 977.

It were therefore to be wish'd, that men, *vers'd* in physical enquiries, and acquainted with the several sorts of natural bodies, would set down those simple ideas, wherein they observe the individuals of each sort constantly to agree.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, vol. i. book iii. ch. xi. sec. 25 fol. 241.

This, *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates.

Dryden. Theodore and Honoria.

I must however allow, that they are all compleatly *versed* in the art of coquetry, and that very few of them fix any bounds to their conversation.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book i. ch. xiv. p. 171.

As much of Waller's reputation was owing to the softness and smoothness of his numbers, it is proper to consider those minute particulars to which a *versifier* must attend.

Johnson. Life of Waller.

What can be said of his *versification* will be little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope—

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying *verse*, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march and energy divine.

Id. Life of Dryden.

VERSICO'LOUR. Lat. *versi-color*, changing colours as differently turned to the light; and hence—

Shewing different, having various colours.

This they [women] have to busie themselves about household offices, &c. neate gardens full of exotick, *versicolour*, diversly varied, sweet smelling flowers, and plants in all kinds, which they are most ambitious to get, curious to preserve and keep, proud to possesse, and much many times bragge of.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 283.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands.

Id. Ib. p. 478.

VERSION. It. *versione*; Sp. *version*; Lat. *versio*, from *vertere*, to turn. See VERSE.

A turn or turning, a change; a turning, *sc.* from one language to another; a translation or traduction.

[The third] by mingling of moist vapours with air; and trying if they will not bring a return of more water than the water was at first; for if so, that increase is a *version* of the air.

Bacon. Natural History. Cent. 1. sec. 27.

That is, what kinde of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beames, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kinde of effects.

Id. Of Vicissitude of Things.

As for those other dangerous and important innovations, concerning scriptures, their canon enlarged, their faultie *version* made authentically, their fountaines pretended to be corrupted, their mispleaded obscuritie, their restraint from the laitie, we have already largely displaid them in another place.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. sec. 3. fol. 41. The Old Religion.

These bodiees are mutually convertible into one another (and as to the *version* of water into earth, by a seemingly slight operation).

Boyle Works, vol. iii. fol. 106. Of Qualities and Forms

VERSE.
—
VERSION

VERSION. The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left.

VERTICAL.

VERT. Fr. *vert*, *verd*. See **VERDANT**. In Forest Laws (see **VERDERER**)—

Every thing that doth grow, and beare green leafe within the forest that may cover and hide a deare. Minshew.

Whereby their bounds were remembered from time to time, for the better preservation of such venerie and *vert* of all sorts as were nourished in the same.

Holinshead. *Chronicles*, vol. i. book ii. ch. xviii. p. 346. *The Description of England*.

Between three plates, a chevron engrailed checquy, or, *vert*, and ermins. Ben Jonson. *Every Man out of his Humour*.

As to the forest lands, in which the crown has (where they are not granted or prescriptively held) the dominion of the soil, and the *vert* and venison; that is to say, the timber and the game.

Burke. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 272. *Speech on Economical Reform*.

VE'RTEBRÆ, } Fr. *vertèbre*; It. *vertebre*; Sp.

VE'RTEBRAL. } *vertebras*; Lat. *vertebræ*, from *verte*, to turn.

A *turning joint*; or joint where the bones meet so as they may *turn*, as the knuckle-bone, back-bones.

That the back-bone should be divided into so many *vertebres* for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone, which being of that length would have been often in danger of snapping in sunder. Ray of the *Creation*, part ii. p. 326.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated to moderate the motion of the blood, so the veins that correspond to those arteries are also variously dilated. Id. *Ib.*

I challenge any man to produce, in the joints and pivots of the most complicated or the most flexible machine that was ever contrived, a construction more artificial, or more evidently artificial, than that which is seen in the *vertebræ* of the human neck.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. viii. p. 83.

VE'RTEX, *n.*

VE'RTICAL,

VERTICA'LLY,

VE'RTICALITY,

VERTI'CITY.

VE'RTICLE.

Fr. *vertical*; It. *verticale*; Sp. *vertical*; Lat. *vertex*.

That which turns, or around which any thing turns or revolves.

Vertices circa quos cælum ipsum verti dicitur, around which the heavens are said to *turn*; and hence—

A *vertical point* or line; a point in the zenith, a line perpendicular to the horizon;—situate or being in the zenith or immediately over head. See **VORTEX**.

I beheld him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he brought victory with him home from Cadiz, and was *vertical* in the esteem of the soldiery.

Fuller. *The Worthies of England*, vol. i. p. 452. *Herefordshire*.

For unto them [the tropicks] the sun is *vertical* twice a year, making two distinct summers in the different points of *verticality*.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vi. ch. iii. p. 346.

And although it be not *vertical* unto any part of Asia, but only passeth by Beach, in terra incognita; yet it is so unto America, and *vertically* passeth over the habitations of Peru and Brasilia.

Id. *Ib.* ch. x. p. 401.

I hardly believe he hath from elder times unknown the *verticality* of the load-stone; surely his perspicacity discerned it to respect the north, when ours beheld it indeterminately.

Id. *Ib.* book i. ch. x. p. 43.

Now grows our nation to its zenith; Fame is no friend to continuance; the *verticle* is near when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our Change.

Waterhouse. *Apology for Learning*, p. 51.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical*, the Sun

Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.

Thomson. *Summer*.

If, having been heated and refrigerated, it have very long lain north and south, it will appear endowed with a stronger and more durable *verticality*.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. iii. ch. vi. fol. 313. *Qualities of Things*.

Muscles, most artificially disposed for carrying on the compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral, and half *vertical*, by which the mill is worked.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. ix. p. 118.

This is the place also for observing, that the pinions are so set upon the body as to bring down the wings, not *vertically*, but in a direction obliquely tending towards the tail; which motion, by virtue of the common resolution of forces, does two things at the same time; supports the body in the air, and carries it forward.

Id. *Ib.* ch. xii. p. 203.

VERTICILLARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Ruiz and Pavon, from *verticillum*, a whorl, the branches being regularly disposed in whorls at the top of the tree. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Guttiferae*. Generic character: calyx of two coloured sepals; petals four; stamens numerous, with filiform filaments and ovate anthers; style none; stigma concave, three-lobed; ovarium oblong, somewhat three-lobed; capsule oblong, rather trigonal, three-celled, three-valved; seeds solitary, oblong.

A single species of this genus is alone known, *V. peruvianum*, a native of Peru. It is a tree with oblong, acuminate, entire leaves, and slender branches.

VERTICORDIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle, but we are unable to say from what reason. It belongs to the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Myrtaceae*. Generic character: flowers girded by two free or concrete involucre-formed bracteas before expansion; calyx of five lobes, each palmately divided into five or seven lobules; petals five; stamens twenty, of which ten are sterile and ligulate, but the other ten are fertile; style filiform exserted; stigma bearded; ovarium one-celled, inclosing five or six ovula, which are erect and fixed by their centre; fruit one-seeded; seed globose.

Several species of this genus are known, all of which are natives of New Holland; they are shrubs with the habit of species of *Pileanthus*. The leaves are opposite, linear, and somewhat triquetrous. The flowers stand on longish peduncles, which rise from the axils of the upper leaves, and are disposed in terminal cymes.

VERTI'GINOUS, } Fr. *vertige*, *vertigieux*, *verti-*
VERTI'GINOUSNESS. } *gineux*; It. *vertigine*, *vertiginoso*; Sp. *vertiginoso*; Lat. *vertigo*, a turning, from *verte*, to turn.

Turning;—dizzy, giddy.

If he will not resist the trifling temptations of a drinking friend to preserve his temperance, how shall he chuse to be banished by the rage of a drunken prince, rather than keep the circle in their giddy and *vertiginous* method?

Taylor. *Of Repentance*, ch. iii. sec. 3.

For, as Plutarch said well, to avoid the opinion of an uncivil man, or being clownish, to run into a pain of thy sides or belly, into madness or an head-ach, is the part of a fool and coward, and of one that knows not how to converse with men in any thing but in the famelick smells of meat and *vertiginous* drinkings.

Id. *Sermon* 15. vol. i.

Lust, passion, humour, interest, are things very mutable, as depending upon temper of body, casualties of time, the winds and tides of this *vertiginous* world.

Barrow. *Sermon* 5. vol. i. p. 316.

We would all climb into high places, not considering the precipices on which they stand, nor the *vertiginousness* of our own brains: but God keeps us safe in the humble valleys, allotting to us employments which we are more capable to manage.

Id. *Ib.* sec. 9.

VERVAINE. Fr. *verriene*; It. *verbena*; Sp. *verbena*; Lat. *verbena*, a name, as some think, given to the green (*virides*) boughs of all odoriferous plants;

VERTICAL.

VERVAINE.

VER-
VAINE.
—
VERY.

others think *herbenæ* is the original word—applied to all sorts of herbs used in the decoration of altars. See Vossius.

Tho toke she feldwodde, and *verueyne*,
Of herbes ben not better tweyne.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 106.

She night-shade strews to work him ill,
Therewith her *vervain* and her dill,
That hind'reth witches of their will,
Of purpose to despight him.

Drayton. The Court of Fairy.

And thou light *varvin* too, thou must go after,
Provoking easie souls to mirth and laughter.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act ii.

And o'er their linen hoods, and shaded hair,
Long twisted wreaths of sacred *vervain* wear.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid 12.

VERRUCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Persoon, from *verruca*, a wart, on account of the wart-like processes on the thallus. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Lichenes*. Generic character: thallus crustaceous, or cartilaginously membranous, spreading, adnate uniform; apothecia hemispherical or subglobose, innate, and immersed or sessile, corneous, of a different colour and substance from the thallus, inclosing a nucleus, the apex papillary, often at length perforated, sometimes covered by wart-like processes of the thallus.

Twenty-nine British species of this genus are known; they are lichens, growing on the bark of trees, rocks, or stones, and on earth and decayed mosses; they are of various colours, with black apothecia.

VERY, *adj.* } Fr. *vray*, *verite*; It. *vero*, *verita*;
VERY, *adv.* } Sp. *verdadero*, *verdad*; Lat. *verus*,
VE'RILY, } from *ve-reor*, *ve*, i. e. *valde* and *veri*,
VE'RITY. } to think; strongly, firmly thought,
strongly impressed upon the mind; equivalent to the English—

True; *very* or *verily*, *adv.* truly.

Verity; the truth; what any one really thinks or believes; consonance or agreement of words to thoughts.

þi godes þe biken [i. e. deliver], or þe valow *verray*,
þat þi dronkled men tȳnt þe to þer day.

R. Brunne, p. 163.

Lord Jhesu, he said, als so *verrayly*
As my luf is on þe laid, & on þi moder Mary,
Help me to venge þi dede of þis Sarazin's kynd.

Id. p. 182.

James of Auenue, he was *verray* pilgryn,
He gan first remue þe croice mad on his brȳn.

Id. p. 189.

And hit aros after
Verrei man by fore hem alle. and forþ with hem geode.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 374.

But the Centuryon that stood for aghens sigh that he so cni-
yngge hadde died and seide *veryly* this man was Goddis sone.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. xv.

And this is euerlastyng lyf that thei knowe thee *verrei* god
aloone, and whom thou hast sent iesu crist.

Id. Jon, ch. xvii.

Thys is lyfe eternall that they might knowe the, that onelye
verye God, and whom thou hast sent Jesus Christ.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And by a maner thought, albeit nat clerely ne perfectly, ye loken
from a ferre to thilke *veryefine* [verum finem] of blisfulnes.

Chaucer. Boecius. De Consolatione, book iii.

For wite it well in speciall
That loue of his *verai* iustice,
Aboue all other ayene this vice,
At all times most debateth

With all his herte: and most it hateth.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 22.

And men mutter amonge them selfe, that y^t boke was not only
faultles, but also *very* wel translated.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, book i. fol. 108. A Dialogue concern-
ing Heresy, &c.*

They fyll vpon hym of an hole assent and kylled hym, whenne
he had reygned, or more *verely* vsurped, by the terme of .iiii.
yeres.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxiv. p. 51.

Knowe thy selfe, that is to saye, knowe that thou arte *verelye* a
manne, compacte of soule and body, and in that all other men be
equall vnto the.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 165.

But the other poyntes contayned in scripture although they be
vndoubted *verytyes*, yet maye I be saued wythout them.

A Boke made by John Fryth, fol. 9.

For there are many *veritees*, which yet may be no soche artycles
of oure fayth.

Id. fol. 107.

This emperour was so wyse in all thynges, that among them
that were mery, he was of great mirthe. And in *verities* he was
very *veritable*.

Golden Boke, ch. xiv.

But where the real works of nature; or *veritable* acts of story are
to be described, digressions are aberrations.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book v. ch. xix. p. 318.

For vnto hym nothyng may be acceptable, wherein lacketh
veryte, called commonly truth, be hym selfe beyng all *veryte*: and
al thing conteynyng vntruthe, is to hym contraryous and aduerse.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. iv. fol. 168.

Through *verie* displeasure of such iniuries as she dailie sus-
teined at the hands of his concubines, shee found means to strangle
him secretlie one night as he lay in bed.

*Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 183. The Historie of Scotland.
Fergus.*

And so much *verely* the Scottish men did by such their conti-
nuall rodes and incursions which they made into Angus, that the
countrie was left void and desolate of all the inhabitants.

Id. Ib. p. 196. Alpine.

Lord in thy anger do not reprehend me,
Nor in thy hot displeasure me correct;
Pity me, Lord, for I am much deject,
And *very* weak and faint; heal and amend me.

Milton. Psalm 6.

And if liberty be a power of doing what one liketh best; then
is he, who by his sloth is disabled from doing any thing wherein
he can find any reasonable satisfaction, the *veriest* slave that can
be.

Barrow. Sermon 19. vol. iii. p. 271.

This is the more necessary to be done by all those who search
after knowledge and philosophical *verity*, in that children being
taught words whilst they have but imperfect notions of things,
apply them at random, and without much thinking, and seldom
frame determined ideas to be signifi'd by them.

*Locke. Of Human Understanding, vol. i. book iii. ch. xi. sec. 24.
fol. 241.*

VESICARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
Lamarck, from *versica* a bladder, in allusion to the in-
flated pods. It belongs to the class *Tetradynamia*,
order *Siliculosa*, and the natural family of *Cruciferae*.
Generic character: silicle inflated, with hemispherical
valves; seeds numerous, margined; petals entire.

This genus is separated from *Alyssum* on account of
the inflated pods, and consists of many known species;
they are hardy plants, natives of various parts of the
globe without the tropic. The stems of most of the
species are suffruticose and branched; the leaves are
entire or sinuated; the racemes are terminal, the pedicels
bractless, and the flowers are yellow. All the species
answer well for decorating rockwork in gardening.

VE'SICATE, *v.* } Fr. *vesicatoire*, *vesicule*; It. *ves*
VESICA'TION, } *cica*; Lat. *vesica*, a blister or bladder
VE'SICLE, *n.* } To blister, to raise a blister or
bladder.

I saw [the arm] swelled, the cuticula *vesicated*, and shining with
a burning heat of a citron colour.

Wiseman. Surgery, book i. ch. vi.

VERY.
—
VESI-
CATE.

VESI- I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the
CATE. vesication with pledgets. *Wiseman. Surgery, book i. ch. vi.*

VESPA. Hasten revulsion by venæsection of *vesicatories*.

Id. book v. ch. i.

That the lungs should be made up of such innumerable air-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels in order to purifie, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray on the Creation, part ii. p. 333.*

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

The lungs performing their elaborate office, viz., distending and contracting their many thousand *vesicles*, by a reciprocation which cannot cease for a minute.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. ix. p. 166.

VESOUL, France, a town in the department of the Haute Saone, having a population of 5260. It is situated at the foot of a mountain called the Motte de Vesoul, in a valley watered by the Drugeon. It is well built and has a theatre, a library of 21,000 volumes, a civil and military hospital, cavalry barracks, a noble orangery and public baths, being situated near mineral springs. It is 77 leagues E.S.E. of Paris.

VESPA, in Zoology, a genus of *Rapacious Hymenopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ broken, consisting of twelve or thirteen joints, and swelling towards the tip into an oblong pointed club; palpi four; mandibles strong, obliquely truncated at the tip and toothed; anterior edge of the upper lid broadly truncated, and having a tooth on each side; body oblong, smooth, abdomen joined to the thorax by a pedicle; upper wings narrow, and folded longitudinally. Three sexes, all winged and living in the same nest. Larvæ footless, worm-shaped, and each enclosed in a separate cell.

The Wasps, although having broken antennæ like the Bees, are readily distinguished from them by their large and strong mandibles, and by their very short promuscles; by the more slender form of their body, which is less hairy, and by their narrow wings, of which the upper shut each into a double longitudinal fold. As among Bees, so are observed among Wasps, three sexes, males, females, and neuters; the latter, however, are considered to be females, in which the sexual organs remain undeveloped, and these, as the neuters of Bees, are the working members of the community. But a remarkable difference exists between Bees and Wasps in that the eggs of the latter are not, as with the former, produced by a single mother or queen, but by many, who assist in feeding the young grubs as soon as hatched. The male Wasps also are not dronish as with the Bees, but participate in the labours of the society, performing the necessary, though not very honourable, office of public scavengers, clearing the passages, and removing the dirt. The nests of Wasps are constructed of thin plates of a material very closely resembling papier maché, but laid lightly upon each other so that wet penetrating some of the exterior plates may drain off without injuring those beneath. The nests are differently shaped and differently placed in the several species. The Common Wasp, *V. Vulgaris*, builds under ground, forming an oval nest about sixteen or eighteen inches long, and twelve or thirteen broad; in which are built from twelve to fifteen horizontal stages, about half an inch apart, each consisting of numerous hexagonal cells, and the several stages communicating by holes through

each floor. The lowest story has two apertures, one invariably used for ingress and the other for egress; and these communicate by long and tortuous passages with the open air, these nests being commonly eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and either at first the deserted hole of a field-mouse or one excavated by the Wasps themselves. As the growth of the society is continued from the spring throughout the summer, new cells or stages of cells are built up and filled with eggs, so that in autumn it is computed there may be twenty or thirty thousand Wasps, besides a proportionate number of eggs and grubs in one nest. During their progress through their larval state, the grubs are fed both by the females and neuters, but directly they have attained their perfect form, they participate in the toil, building cells, and feeding such as are in the condition from which they have just emerged. As the Wasps do not lay up any store, at the approach of winter a tremendous slaughter is made of all the grubs which are unable to feed themselves; and even of the old insects which still remain, vast quantities are destroyed by the cold, so that on the return of spring, but few, perhaps not even one, remains of a large society. Another species, the Holstein Wasp, not uncommon in this country, attaches its nest or vespiary, which resembles the cone of the cedar of Lebanon, to the branch of a tree; it consists of an envelope of three incomplete folds, each of greater length than the other, and the innermost the longest, in which is placed a comb of about thirty hexagonal cells. Hornets, *V. Crabro*, suspend their nest in retired corners of out-houses, and these are of coarser construction than that of the Common Wasp. The Common Wasp, *V. Vulgaris*, may be taken as the type of the genus, of which five species are enumerated as European, and the fifth East Indian.

VE'SPER, } Fr. *vespre*; It. *vespero*; Sp. *ves-*
VE'SPERS, } *pero*; Lat. *vesper*, the evening star.
VE'SPERTINE. } Gr. *Εσπερος*, which Lennep says is the star that follows (or appears first after) the setting sun, from *εσπεσθαι*, for *επεσθαι*, to follow.

And thus when that the light is faded,
And *vesper* sheweth hym alofte,
And that the night is longe and softe
Under the cloudes derke and stille,
Than hath this thyng most of his wille.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 81.

But though his spirit was willing, yet his flesh was weak; and as the apostles in the *vespers* of Christ's, so he on the eve of his own dissolution was heavy, not to sleep, but heavy unto death, and looked for the last warning, which seized on him in the midst of business. *Bishop Taylor. Sermon 7, vol. ii. fol. 145.*

See, Phlegon, drenched in the hissing main,
Allays his thirst, and cools the flaming ear;
Vesper fair Cynthia ushers, and her train.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 5.

This is agreed upon and resolved, that these stars or planets in their evening setting, are nearest to the earth, both in regard of latitude, and also of altitude: and then they be called occidentall *vespertine*, i. e. when the sun toward the evening covereth them with his raies. *Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. xvi.*

And if ye had already that *vespertine* knowledge of the saints which yee shall once have in heaven, yet know that this bargain stands not more in the judgment than in the affections.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 476. The best Bargaine.

The other was *vesper*, in a robe of azure beset with drops of gold, whose breath he caught whilst it passed over a bundle of honey-suckles and tube-roses which he held in his hand.

Spectator, No. 425.

VESPA.

VESPER.

V E S P E R T I L I O .

VESPER-
TILIO

VESPERTILIO, from the Latin *vesper*, the evening, Linn.; *Bat. Penn.* In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Cheiroptera*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth *above*, four, cylindrical and sharp, in pairs with an intermediate gap; *below*, six with bifid points; cuspid teeth distinct, long, and conical; molar teeth from four to six on each side in each jaw, sharp-pointed, the posterior three tritorial and the anterior conical; muzzle lengthened; ears large, the tragus or earlet always existing; feet five-toed, the thumbs of the fore feet free from the wing-membranes, and furnished each with a claw; tail scarcely projecting beyond the interfemoral membranes, and curved forwards.

Of this interesting genus, all of which are insect feeders, there are in England no less than twelve species. Generally throughout the day they remain hidden in hollow trees, clefts of rocks, caverns, under the eaves of houses, or other out-of-the-way places, suspending themselves by their hind claws with their heads downwards, and crowding together one over another so closely as to make it matter of astonishment how they can find room to attach themselves. But as soon as the sun sinks below the horizon, and twilight appears, their busy time arrives, and they are seen darting and swimming around trees, or flitting over streams where gnats and other crepuscular insects are swarming, and, as it were, inviting their voracity, till morning dawns, when they speedily fly off to their retreats. Occasionally, however, it happens that even in July "a bat comes out," says White of Selborne, "many times in a day, even in sunshine, to catch flies. It is probably a female that has young and is hungry from giving suck." And it is not a very uncommon thing for one species, the *Pipistrelle*, to be seen on sun-shiny days, even in the cold month of December, flitting about in search of the few insects which the warmth has brought out into the air. All the Bats hibernate, but for very different periods; the *Pipistrelle* just mentioned, our most common species, is seen almost to Christmas, and re-appears as early as the middle of March. The Great Bat, on the contrary, does not come out, according to White's account, before the latter end of April, and is not seen later than July. They produce rarely more than one or two at a birth, and carry them in their wing-membranes as in cradles, of which a further account will be presently given. From the observations and experiments of Spallanzani, it appears that the motions of Bats result rather from the extreme sensibility of their wing-membranes than from either sight, scent, or hearing. He found that though deprived as far as possible of these senses, they were still capable of flying about and avoiding every obstacle against which they might be presumed likely to strike when set at liberty in places unknown to them, and that they were able even to pass through passages which were only sufficiently large to admit them. This remarkable phenomenon has been beautifully explained by Cuvier, who denied the *sixth* sense awarded by Spallanzani to the Bats, as he could not satisfy himself that either of the other senses were competent to the purpose. After noticing the great length of the hands and fingers, Cuvier observes, "the

membrane uniting them presents to the air a very extensive surface; the nerves distributed to it are numerous and very extensively divided, forming an admirable net-work by their delicacy, and by the number of their anastomoses. It is probable that in the act of flight, the air struck by the wing, or this so sensible hand, impresses on it a sensation of heat, cold, mobility, resistance, indicating to the animal the obstacles and facilities which it meets with in its flight. Thus is it that blind men distinguish with the hand, and even with the face, their approach to a wall, to the door of a house, to a street, before touching them, and by the simple sensation of different resistance of the air." (*Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, vol. ii. p. 581, 1st edit.)

A division of the Bats into two sections, though perhaps of but little importance, may be founded on the different shape of the tragus or earlet, which stands up like a valve before the passage leading to the ear-drum, it being in some species more disposed to a lance-like or even linear shape, whilst in others, with a narrowish base, it spreads upwards into a kidney or heart-shaped process.

α. *With the tragus or earlet lancet-shaped.*

V. Murinus, Lin.; *la Chauve-souris*, Buff.; *Mouse-coloured Bat*, Bell. Length of the head and body three and a half inches; of the head three-quarters of an inch, and of the tail not quite an inch and three-quarters; extent of the wings fifteen inches; face nearly naked, but the forehead very hairy; eyes rather large, with a few dusky hairs immediately above them; gape wide; nose projecting beyond the lower lip, smooth and naked; ears inclined backwards and standing well out from the head, which they equal in length, are oval with a broad base and sharpish tip, naked, ashy-brown externally and yellowish within, tragus or earlet awl-shaped; general colour reddish-brown above, dirty white inclining to yellow beneath; wing-membranes yellowish-brown. The species just described is not the *Common Bat* of Pennant, as was generally received, till it was shown by the Rev. L. Jenyns in the *Linn. Trans.* vol. xv. that the latter is really the *Pipistrelle*, and that the mistake had originated in English naturalists presuming that *V. Murinus*, a very common species abroad, was the same as our common one, which Jenyns's observations have proved to be incorrect. It is one of the largest European, and the largest British Bat, and here of extreme rarity, being only authenticated as caught in the gardens of the British Museum. They live in large companies, frequenting old retired buildings, but do not resort to woods, and avoid the society of other species.

V. Bechsteinii, Leisl.; *Bechstein's Bat*. Length of the head and body rather more than two inches, and of the former three-quarters of an inch, of the tail an inch and a quarter. It is distinguished from the preceding, to which it is nearly allied, by its smaller size, by the greater length of the ears, which exceed that of the head, by the darker colour of its belly, and by its remarkably slender thumbs. Face nearly bare, with a long, conical muzzle; general colour reddish-grey above and whitish beneath. Is a native of Europe, but rare

VESPER-
TILIO.

VESPER-
TILIO.

in this country, and hitherto only taken in the New Forest, where it lives in small parties of a dozen or thirteen, resorting solely to hollow trees, never approaching dwelling-places, and not intermixing with other species.

V. Nattereri, Kuhl; *Reddish-grey Bat*, Bell. Length of the head and body nearly two inches; of the former almost three-quarters, and of the tail rather more than an inch and a half; muzzle tapering and slightly hollowed between the nostrils; ears oblong oval, and about the same length as the head; face hairy, except immediately above the nose, and thin about the chin and eyes, which are very small, where are also a few long, bristly hairs, and upon the upper lip, where a row of bristles form a sort of moustache; wing and interfemoral membranes naked, the latter puckered at their edge, and furnished with some stiff hairs; the heel-spurs very long, but the tip of the tail scarcely projecting beyond the membrane; upper surface reddish-grey, under white; in the female the upper parts are more red than in the male. It is a native of England, not infrequent living in hollow trees and caverns in company with *V. Barbastellus* and *Mystacinus*, and also with *Plecotus Auritus*. It is found also in other parts of Europe.

V. Mystacinus, Leisl.; *Whiskered Bat*, Bell. Length of the head and body an inch and two-thirds; of the former, which is small and flattish, two-thirds of an inch, and of the tail nearly half an inch; muzzle short and full, with a shallow depression between the nostrils; face very hairy and the hairs on the upper lip very long, soft, and close set; ears shorter than the head, and notched at their outer edge; eyes small and over-shadowed by the fur; upper parts blackish-chesnut, under parts dusky-ash. Is a native of England and other parts of Europe; rarely frequents houses, and is said to prefer the neighbourhood of water, and is sometimes found in caverns.

V. Daubentonii, Leisl.; *V. Emarginatus*, Jen.; *Daubenton's Bat*. Length of the head and body two inches, and of the former more than half an inch; of the tail an inch and a half; head small, with an elevated forehead and flattened summit; muzzle obtuse, with a long, soft moustache on each side of the upper lip, which swells with sebaceous glands; ears about three-fourths the length of the head, their outer edge slightly notched and the inner folded near the base; hinder extremities very strong, the feet stout and the outer toe very distinct from the rest; fur soft and thick, greyish-red above and ashy-grey beneath; wing-membranes reddish, and interfemoral membranes whitish beneath. Bell considers that the specimen described by Jenyns as *V. Emarginatus* is this species, and is much disposed to consider that Geoffroy's *Emarginatus* is identical with *V. Daubentonii*. It is a native of England, is found also in many parts of Germany and in Denmark; flies rapidly near the ground or over stagnant waters.

V. Pygmaeus, Leach; *Pigmy Bat*. Length of the head and body not quite an inch and a quarter; of the former rather less than half an inch, and of the tail three-quarters; vertical dimensions of the head high; muzzle short and obtuse, with lateral nostrils; forehead marked with a longitudinal furrow (probably, Leach thinks, from age); ears shorter than the head, obtuse and rounded at the tip; inner margin nearly straight, outer slightly concave and convoluted; tragus linear, and rounded at the tip; about a line's length of the tail projecting beyond the membranes; head and body covered

with short, delicate fur, brown on the upper parts and inclining to grey beneath; wing-membranes brown. Is very numerous in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor forest, where it was first discovered by Dr. Leach, but is by some persons considered doubtful, and perhaps only the young of another species.

V. Pictus, Lin.; *le Muscardin Volant*, Daub.; *Painted Bat*. It has the ears oval, very wide, and much shorter than the head; general colour rufous, inclining to bright yellow on the back and dingy yellow on the belly; wing-membranes brown, and the fingers indicated by corresponding citron-yellow streaks. It is a native of Ceylon, where it is called *Kirivoula*, and is also found at Ternate.

V. Polythrix, Is. Geoff.; *Hairy Bat*. Has the ears small, but much longer than their breadth, and their outer edge notched; face hairy and interfemoral membrane slightly covered; general colour chesnut-brown, inclining to grey. Is a native of Brazil.

V. Lævis, Is. Geoff.; *Slender Bat*. Ears long, and the tail as long as the body; face partially naked; upon the interfemoral membrane some hairs; general colour dusky brown, tinged with chesnut. Native of Brazil.

V. Nigricans, Pr. Max.; *Blackish Bat*. Total length two inches and three-quarters; head small; tail half the length of the body; muzzle short, with swelling nostrils separated by a cleft; ears moderately large, rounded on the inner edge and straight on the outer; earlet very narrow and lancet-shaped, almost linear; wing-membranes black and naked, except at the shoulders, which are hairy; general colour dusky rufous or blackish-grey, paler on the belly. Is a native of Brazil.

V. Leucogaster, Pr. Max.; *White-bellied Bat*. Total length more than two inches and three-quarters; head short, muzzle short, and nostrils opening on its sides; ears lengthy and upright, their edges perfect and vertical, earlet lancet-shaped; tail scarcely projecting beyond the membranes; forehead very hairy; face, ears, wing-membranes, and all other naked parts brownish-black; the thick soft fur of the upper parts blackish-brown, and the tips of the hairs pale yellow; throat and sides of the breast brownish-black, middle of the latter pale greyish-brown; belly and vent greyish-white; side hairs of the body spreading on the wings whitish. Native of Brazil, and living in the neighbourhood of rivers, in the rocks, and in hollow trees.

V. Maximus, Desm.; *la Grande Serotine de la Guyane*, Buff.; *Great Serotine*, Penn. Total length five inches and two-thirds; muzzle long and pointed; ears oval, much shorter than the head, their earlets awl-shaped; fur on the back long and chesnut-brown, on the belly and insides of the legs very short and dingy white; membranes blackish. Is a native of Guiana; flies in large flocks at eventide in open places, and specially over prairies in company with goat-suckers.

V. Naso, Pr. Max.; *Long-nosed Bat*. Total length two inches and one-third, and of the tail more than half an inch; head small and pointed, with the nose projecting a full line beyond the lower jaw, and its tip cleft; the ears nearly half an inch high, very narrow and lancet-shaped, with the outer edge notched, and the inner surface marked with transverse lines; tragus or earlet so small as to be scarcely discernible; fur soft, thick, and close, and the face hairy to the tip of the nose; upper parts dingy yellowish-grey brown; under parts pale yellowish-grey; ears brownish, and the wing-membranes blackish-brown; upper and fore arm covered with tufts

VESPER-
TILIO.

VESPER-
TILIO.

of hair, between which some finer hairs; the hinder extremities similarly tufted down to the feet. Prince Maximilian observes, that the remarkable trunk-like form of the nose of this little Bat gives it a very peculiar appearance. It is a native of Brazil, and lives on the edge of rivers, in the trees, or in clefts of rocks.

β. *With the tragus battledoor shaped.*

V. Noctula, Schreb.; *la Noctule*, Daub.; *la Serotine*, Geoffr.; *Great Bat*, Penn. Head and body nearly three inches in length; of the former more than two-thirds of an inch, and of the tail an inch and two-thirds; head flat and very broad; muzzle short and thick, with tumid nostrils, slightly bilobed; mouth wide; face nearly bare, but the forehead very hairy; ears shorter than the head, far apart, somewhat triangular, their posterior edge folded back, and terminating below in a deep process which stretches forwards towards the corner of the mouth; tragus or earlet short, narrow at the base, and spreading above into a broad kidney-shaped process, covered with numerous papillæ; tail shorter than the fore arm, curved forwards, and projecting about a line and a half beyond the interfemoral membrane; fur short, soft, and thick, reddish-brown both above and beneath; ears, muzzle, and membranes dusky, with a ridge of hair along the arms. Bell observes, regarding this species, the remarkable circumstance that Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in his Paper on the Bats, in the *Annales de Museum*, vol. viii., has described this under the name of the *Serotine*, and at the same time speaks of that species as the *Noctule*. The *Great Bat*, which, next to the *Mouse-coloured* species, is the largest English species, is spread pretty generally over Europe. It lives in large companies, nestling in the hollows of trees, in caverns, and under house-roofs. Its flight is very rapid and high; hence White gave it the specific name of *Alti volans*. Its active life is shorter than that of any other species, not appearing till the end of April, and retiring in July, according to the observations of the last quoted zealous naturalist. In the *Zoological Proceedings for 1834*, a most interesting account of some Bats of this species whilst in confinement, is given by Mr. Daniell, and more especially of the accouchement of a female, which occurred under his observation, of which the following is a very brief description:—When her labour had commenced, she changed her ordinary mode of suspension by her hind feet, and attaching herself by her anterior limbs to a cross wire of the cage, she stretched her hind legs to their utmost extent, curving the tail upwards and forwards, and expanding the interfemoral membrane so as to form a perfect nest-like cavity for the reception of the young, which was born into it perfectly destitute of hair, and blind. She soon reverted to her natural position, carefully wrapping up the young one in the membrane so as to conceal it perfectly whilst suckling, and subsequently changed it occasionally from side to side to suckle, but always folding it carefully in the membranes of the wings and tail, and at such times reversing her usual position. Unfortunately she died four days after her confinement. It is an interesting fact resulting from Mr. Daniell's observations, that the gestation of this animal exceeded thirty-eight days.

V. Discolor, Natt.; *Parti-coloured*, Bell. Length of the head and body two inches and two-thirds; of the former rather more than three-quarters of an inch; tail an inch and a half; muzzle broad, swelling, and very long; ears

not so long as the head, oval, inclined outwards, and their margins reaching the mouth; tragus or earlet short and obtuse; forehead broad and hairy; upper parts rich chesnut, the fur becoming paler at the tip; hair beneath grey at the root, and white at the tip, excepting a large reddish-brown patch, mixed with white on the middle of the chest and belly. Is rare in this country; is found in Germany, but not known in the central and northern parts of Holland. Said to be peculiar to houses, and not found in trees.

V. Pipistrellus, Geoffr.; *la Pipistrelle*, Daub.; *Common Bat or Pipistrelle*, Penn. Length of the head and body rather more than an inch and a half; of the former half an inch, of the tail nearly an inch and a quarter. This, which is the smallest English species but one, in many respects resembles *V. Noctula*, except in size; the head much depressed in front, and convex behind; muzzle short; nostrils obtuse and separated by a slight depression; above the upper lip, on each side, a swelling consisting of sebaceous follicles; and above each eye a wart beset with a few black hairs; ears broad and ovalish, half as long as the head, deeply notched on their outer margin; earlet nearly straight, expanding above into a blunt rounded process; fur long and silky, yellowish-red on the forehead and base of the ears, but the other upper parts reddish-brown, the lower half of each hair, however, dusky; under parts dusky, the hairs tipped with reddish-brown; lips, nose, ears, and membranes dusky. This species is the most common Bat in England, as determined by Jenyns, but not the *Common Bat* of Pennant; and it is generally spread throughout Europe. It is more active than the other species, having been noticed about as late as the middle of December, and re-appearing in the middle of March. Jenyns observes its places of retirement are crevices of decayed brick walls, in the cracks of old door frames, or behind the leaden pipes frequently attached to buildings for carrying off rain. Its flight is quick and flitting, whence one of its vulgar names *Flitter Mouse*. It frequents the neighbourhood of rivers, flying over them or about the trees on their banks, in search of various kinds of gnats, which Bell considers are probably its chief food. Geoffroy says that this Bat is often found on the ground wearied with its ineffectual efforts to raise itself in the air, but this is denied by Bell, who says he has often seen it rise from a plain surface with a sort of spring, instantly expand its wings, and take flight. He also says that it runs on the ground with great celerity and freedom, although in an almost prostrate position, and that in this motion it is assisted also by the tail, which is thrown to the ground on either side alternately, in correspondence with the foot of the same side. But a still more remarkable circumstance regarding the tail, viz., its use as a prehensile organ, is mentioned by the same writer, who states that "in ascending and descending a rough perpendicular surface, this little caudal finger holds by any projecting point, and affords an evident support."

V. Serotinus, Gmel.; *la Serotine*, Daub.; *Serotine Bat*. Length of the head and body rather more than two inches and a half; of the former a little more than three-quarters of an inch, and of the tail an inch and three-quarters; face nearly bare; muzzle very short, broad and obtuse, upon the upper lip some sebaceous glands; ears shorter than the head, their inner edge arching outwards, hairy externally at their base, but naked above; tragus lengthy and semicordate; fur of the male deep chesnut-brown above, running into yellowish-grey be-

VESPER-
TILIO.

VESPER-
TILIO.
VESSEL.

neath; of the *female* much brighter. Is rare in this country, and hitherto observed only in the neighbourhood of London; but it is spread pretty generally over central Europe. It is common in the woods of France, and not infrequent on the timber stacks in Paris. It is rarely found but in pairs, and sometimes singly. Like the Great Bat, it appears late in spring, and flies throughout the night.

V. Dasycarpus, Leisl.; *V. Leisl.*, Kuhl.; *Hairy-armed Bat*, Bell. Length of the head and body two inches and a half; of the former three-quarters of an inch, and of the tail an inch and two-thirds; head short and flattened; muzzle more lengthy than in the *Great Bat*, with the nose depressed and naked, as are also the regions of the eyes; ears shorter than the head, and the outer basal edge approaching the corner of the mouth; tragus or earlet terminating in a rounded process which bends inwards, and bulging at the middle of its outer edge; fur lengthy; upon the upper parts its tips bright chesnut, and the roots deep brown; under parts deeper, the tips of the fur being greyish-brown, and its bases dusky; wing-membranes dusky, the parts nearest the body very hairy, and a band of scattered hair extending along and beneath the fore arm nearly half an inch wide. It is found in Germany in large societies in hollow trees, but not intermixed with other species, and is fond of the neighbouring stagnant waters. There is in the British Museum a single specimen said to be British, and the only one presumed to be such.

V. Kuhl., Natt.; *Kuhl's Bat*. Length of the head and body an inch and three-quarters, and of the former two-thirds of an inch, of the tail rather more than an inch and a quarter; head broad and thick; muzzle rounded and obtuse; ears very simple, almost trian-

gular, their edges perfect; tragus broad, obtuse, and inclined inwards; ocular circle naked, and the eyes but slightly concealed by the fur which extends further forwards than in the *Pipistrelle*, and forms a very broad band; general colour of the fur, which is long, soft, and woolly, pale reddish-brown above, and tawny beneath; inner half of the upper surface of the interfemoral membranes very hairy. Was found at Trieste, but its habits unknown. Many other species are enumerated by Zoologists, such are

<i>V. Caninus</i> , Pr. Max.	} Natives of Brazil.
<i>V. Calcaratus</i> , Pr. Max.	
<i>V. Brasiliensis</i> , Desm.	
<i>V. Hilarii</i> , Is. Geoff.	} Inhabiting Paraguay.
<i>V. Ruber</i> , Geoff.	
<i>V. Villosissimus</i> , Geoff.	
<i>V. Albescens</i> , Geoff.	} Found in the United States.
<i>V. Melanotus</i> , Rafin	
<i>V. Monachus</i> , Rafin	
<i>V. Phaiops</i> , Rafin	
<i>V. Cyanopterus</i> , Rafin	
<i>V. Carolinensis</i> , Geoff.	
<i>V. Lasiurus</i> , Lin.	
<i>V. Pruinosus</i> , Say.	} Natives of Africa.
<i>V. Arquatus</i> , Say.	
<i>V. Subulatus</i> , Say.	
<i>V. Nigrita</i> , Gmel.	} Natives of Africa.
<i>V. Borbonica</i> , Geoff.	

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in *Annales de Museum*, vol. viii.; Kuhl, *Die Deutschen Fledermäuse*; Cuvier, *Regne Animal*; Pr. Max. Zu Wied *Berträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*; Bell, *History of British Quadrupeds*; Jenyns, *British Vertebrated Animals*.

VESSEL, *n.* } Fr. *vaisseau*, *vaisselle*; It. *vaso*,
VESSEL. } *vascello*; Sp. *vaso*; Lat. *vas*, *vas-*
culum. Vossius derives from the Gr. *πα-ειν*, *habere-*
possidere; and adds that moveables and domestic
utensils of all sorts were called *Vasa*: not merely
those which were provided *edendi*, *bibendique causa*.

A concave utensil, formed to hold or contain either liquids or solids: also a boat or ship; the parts of animal bodies that contain the fluids; a measure of capacity; applied met. to those who contain or hold, or into whom any gracious gift, anything, has been infused or poured.

Of gold þer is a borde, & tretels þer bi,
Of siluer oþer *vesselle* gilte fulle richeli.

R. Brunne, p. 152.

But the fyve foolis taken her lampis, and taken not oyle with hem: but the prudent taken oyle in her *vessels* with the laumpis.
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxv.

The folyshe toke their lampes, but toke none oyle with them. But the wyse toke oyle with them in their *vessels* with their lampes also.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And he suffrede not that any man schulde bere a *vessel* thorow the temple.
Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xi.

And would not suffre that any man caried a *vessel* thorowe the temple.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And as god wolde for the nones
Hir ship goth in amonge hem all
And stynt not, er it befall,

And hath that *vessell* vnder gete,
Whiche maister was of all the flete.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 34.

For payment of which raunsome, all the wolfe of white mükys and chanons was takyn and solde, and rynges and crossys of prelatis w^t *vessels* & chalycis of all churchis through y^e lande.
Fabyan. *Chronycles*, p. 305. Anno 1198.

— Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light,
And like a weather-beaten *vessel* holds
Gladly the port, though shrouds and tackle torn.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii. v. 1041.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the seed.

Bacon.

That all the bones, and all the muscles, and all the *vessels* of the body should be so admirably contrived, and adapted, and compacted together for their several motions and uses, and that most geometrically, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks,
Ray on the *Creation*, part ii. p. 335.

There is no water on this island but at one place on the east side, close by the sea; there it drills slowly down from the rocks, where it may be received into *vessels*.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 132. Anno 1684.

The disposition of the blood-*vessels*, as far as regards the supply of the body, is like that of the water-pipes in a city, viz., large and main trunks branching off by smaller pipes (and these again by still narrower tubes) in every direction, and towards every part in which the fluid, which they convey, can be wanted.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. x. p. 131.

VEST.

VEST, *n.* } See To INVEST. Fr. *vester*; It.
 VEST, *v.* } *vestire*; Sp. *vester*; Lat. *vestire*, to
 VE'STIARY, } put on a covering, to clothe.
 VE'STING, *v.* } A clothing, a garment, a robe.
 VE'STMENT, } To *vest*, to put on; to put into the
 VE'STRY, } occupation or possession of; to put
 VE'STURE, } or place in possession or at the dis-
 VE'STURED. } posal; to give possession of.

Vestry, Fr. *vestiaire*, the room in which the vestments are kept: the persons who meet there for parochial business.

Ther first of þo is fode, an *vesture* þe seconde,
 And drynke þat do þe good.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 14.

Alas, shall mine hands bloudie be,
 I am maide, and as by my nature,
 And by my semblaunt, and by my *vesture*,
 Mine hands been not shapen for a knife.

Chaucer. Hypermestre, p. 319.

———— All and every man
 Of hem, as I you tell can
 Had on him throw a *vesture*,
 Which men cleped coate armure,
 Embroudred wonderly riche.

Id. The House of Fame, book ii. p. 355.

Then he sayde to the keeper of the *vestrye*, brynge forth gar-
 mentez [com. ver. *vestments*] for the seruantes of Baal.

Bible, Anno 1551. 4 Kynges.

And where the stole is worne nexte vnto the albe, whan the
 preest is *reuestred* to masse, this palle is worne vpon this *vesty-*
ment, ouermest of all, whan an archebyssshoppe syngeth his
 mass.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 221, p. 243.

But were it of rechelesnesse or of some euyl disposyd persone,
 fyre was put to the *vesturis* of the disguysers, the which anon was
 vpon suche a flame that no man coude quenche it.

Id. Ib. p. 558. *Car.* 7.

They are clothed in veluet and chamlet furred with grise, and
 we be *vestured* with pore clothe.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 381, p. 640.

In the morning y^e ded emperor was layd into the church of
 Michael the Archangel, into a hewen sepulchre, very richly decked
 with *vestures* fit for such a purpose.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 466. *The Emperor of Russia*
Coronation.

The right of which countie king Dauid affirmed to be iustlie
 in him (so that he might liberallie give it) as truelie *vested* in his
 possession by the forfeiture which Duncan sometime countie of
 Fife had doone in K. Robert Bruses daies.

Holinshed. Chronicles. vol. v. p. 389. *The History of Scotland.*
Anno 1357.

———— Over his lucid armes
 A militarie *vest* of purple flowd
 Livelier than Melibæan, or the graine
 Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old
 In time of truce; Iris had dipt the woof.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. v. 240.

He much effected to appear in foreign *vestes*, and, as if his
 clothes were his limbs, accounted himself never ready till he had
 something of the Persian habit about him.

Fuller. The Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 393. *Sussex.*

Just Simeon and prophetic Anna, warn'd
 By vision, found thee in the temple, and spake
 Before the altar and the *vested* priest.

Milton. Paradise Regain'd, book i. v. 255.

There passed an act or acts of parliament, intending the better
 preservation of Church-lands, by recalling a power which was
vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the
 future care and protection of them only in the crown.

Walton. Life of Hooker.

It is the great wisdom and providence of the Almighty, so to
 order the dispositions and inclinations of men, that they effect
 diuers and different works and pleasures; some are for manuary
 trades, another for *vestiary* services.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 740. *Select Thoughts*, 93.

To the same purpose is that observation of S. Hierome made
 concerning the *vesting* of the priests in the leuitical ministrations;
 the prieste put on the humeral, beset with precious stones.

Taylor. Sermon 10. vol. iii.

All that day she outwore in wondering
 And gazing on that chambers ornament,
 Till that againe the second euening
 Her couered with her sable *vestment*
 Wherewith the worlds faire beauty she hath blent.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12. st. 29.

Or, as I may more fully compare them, our *vestri-men*, who are
 commonly and of old designed under the name of the eight men,
 or twelve men, in every parish (as I am sure it is in the Western-
 parts) to order the businesses of seats, and rates, and such like
 externall occasions.

Hall. Works, fol. 244. *A Defence of the Human Remonstrance*,
 sec. 15.

Address'd her (Emily) early step to Cythia's fane,
 In state attended by her maiden train,
 Who bore the *vests* that holy rites require,
 Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire.

Dryden. The Knight's Tale, book iii.

This company, in consideration of a sum paid to the king, is
vested wth the property of all diamonds found in Brazil.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. v. p. 70.

Intimating, as I conceive, that praying to any persons who are
 not *vested* with supreme power and perfections is not unexcep-
 tionable: and it is very well known that he does not ascribe
 supreme power or perfections to the Son or Holy Ghost.

Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 377. *Remarks upon Dr. Clarke's*
Exposition of the Church Catechism.

Tore from his limbs the blood-polluted fur,
 And wrapt them in the woolly *vestment* warm,
 Or bright in glossy silk, and flowing lawn.

Thomson. Autumn.

Men ought to consider what restraints are requisite, as well as
 what may be abused; and remember, that a right to do things,
 necessary to be done, must be *vested* somewhere, and must be
 exerted.

Secker. Works, vol. v. p. 84. *Sermon* 5.

They lighten'd next the litter of its charge
 Inestimable, leaving yet a *vest*
 With two rich robes, that Priam might convey
 The body not uncovered back to Troy.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xxiv. v. 722.

On other thoughts mean time intent, her charge
 Of folded *vestments* neat the princess plac'd
 Within the royal wain.

Id. Ib. Odyssey, book vi. v. 307.

The venerable *vesture* which you have assigned to her is that
 of the dignified matron; who, while she charms by her graceful
 air and the symmetry of her features, strikes an awe into the
 beholders by the reverend decorum of her august presence.

Knox. Works, vol. vi. p. 373. *Sermon* 26.

VEST, *vestire*, in *Law*, to invest with; to make
 possessor of; to place in possession; to invest; to
 deliver possession; to give seisin; to enfeoff. Accord-
 ing to Spelman, *Plenam possessionem terræ ve prædix*
tradere, seisinam dare, infeodare. The term *vested*
 applies most frequently to the nature or quality of interest
 taken by parties under certain circumstances in legacies
 and in estates. As to a legacy, that is said to be vested
 when the words of the testator or party making the
 bequest convey a present or an immediate interest to
 the legatee in the legacy. Thus a legacy to one, *to be*
paid when he attains the age of twenty-one years, or
 any other specified age, is a vested legacy, because it is
 given unconditionally and absolutely, and therefore vests
 an immediate interest in the legatee. It is an interest
 which commences in *præsenti*, although it be *solvendum*
in futuro. So that if such a legatee were to die before
 he attained the age of twenty-one years, his representa-
 tives would be entitled to receive the legacy out of the

VEST.

VEST. estate of the testator, at the same time as it would have become payable in case the legatee had lived. If, however, the legacy were given *when* or *if* the legatee should attain the age of twenty-one years, or any other specified age, it would not be a vested legacy, but a contingent legacy, for the bequest is a kind of conditional one depending upon the happening of a particular event, namely, upon the legatee's attaining the specified age; and if in this case the legatee were to die before the specified age, the legacy would lapse, that is, fall into and become part of the testator's residuary estate, and the representatives of the legatee would not have any claim to the bequest.

The term vested, as applied to estates, is used to distinguish the nature or quality of interest a party takes in an estate in remainder, that is, in an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. This estate is said to be a vested or a contingent remainder, and it is a vested remainder if a present interest passes to the party, although to be enjoyed in future, as if an estate be conveyed to A for years, and afterwards to B and his heirs: here B takes a vested remainder, which nothing can defeat or set aside; so that a person who is entitled to a vested remainder has an immediate fixed right of future enjoyment, an estate *in presenti*, though it is only to take effect in possession and receipt of the profits *in futuro*, or at a future period. This distinguishes the vested from a contingent remainder, which latter is defined to be such as takes effect either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event.

"An estate," says Mr. Fearne, "is *vested in possession* when there exists a right of present enjoyment. An estate is *vested in interest* when there is a present fixed right of future enjoyment. An estate is contingent when a right of enjoyment is to accrue on an event which is dubious and uncertain."

VESTAL, *adj.* } Fr. *vestales*; It. *vestale*; Sp. *vestales*; Lat. *vestalis*; so called from the goddess *Vesta*. See the quotation from Kennett.

And glad I am that time with me is done.

Vowing myself religiously a nun:

My *vestal* habit me contenting more

Than all the robes adorning me before.

Drayton. *Matilda to King John*.

The terme of time limited and appointed for the *vestall* virgins or nuns, votaries at Rome, was divided into three parts; the first, to learne that which pertained to the religion; the second, to practice; and the third, to teach the younger.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 328.

It is to the piety of Christians that we owe the venerable foundations of schools and colleges, those institutions which, though they have often been perverted, have still kept the light burning like the *vestal* fire, and handed the torch from one generation to another, like the runners in the torch race.

Knox. *Works*, vol. i. p. 547. Essay 112.

The institution of the *vestal* virgins is generally attributed to Numa, though we meet with the sacred fire long before, and even in the time of Æneas.

Kennett. *Antiquities of Rome*, part ii. book ii. ch. vi. p. 77.

VESTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Willdenow to Dr. Vest of Clagenfurth, an excellent botanist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Solanaceæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, regular, five-toothed, persistent, with a valvate æstivation; corolla tubular, with a five-parted regular limb, which is conduplicate in æstivation; stamens five, exserted, free to the middle of the tube, villous at their insertion, variously curved before

the expansion of the flowers; anthers oval, dehiscing lengthwise; ovarium girded by a fleshy glabrous five-tubercled ring, two-celled, many-ovulate, the ovula fixed to the thick central placenta; stigma capitate, scarcely bifid; capsule girded by the calyx and hardly larger than it, cylindrical, very blunt, marked lengthwise by four smooth furrows, which are disposed crosswise, two-celled two-valved, the valves at length bifid, the placentas two, semi-globose adnate to the middle of the dissepiment; seeds numerous.

A solitary species of this genus is alone known, the *V. lycioides*, a native of Chili, about Concepcion. It is a beautiful half-hardy, deciduous, erect, fetid shrub. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate and entire; the peduncles are solitary and two or three-flowered, terminal, as well as from the axils of the upper leaves drooping; the corollas are yellow, with a villous throat. The genus appears to be intermediate between *Cestrum* and *Sessea*.

VE'STIBULE. Lat. *vestibulum*; It. *vestibulo*; Sp. *vestibulo*; perhaps comp. of *ve*, augm. and *stabulum*.

A spacious standing or place for standing; at or before the entrance into the house (or *ædes*).

But your lordship knows that the citizens of Rome placed the images of their ancestors in the *vestibules* of their houses; so that, whenever they went in or out, these venerable bustoes met their eyes, and recalled the glorious actions of the dead to fire the living, to excite them to imitate and even to emulate their great forefathers.

Lord Bolingbroke. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 326. *On the Study of History*.

But when Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
Look'd rosy forth, then binding to the yoke
Their steeds, again they mounted. Nestor's son
Urg'd through the *vestibule* and sounding porch
His coursers, of themselves not slack to go.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iii. v. 613.

VE'STIGE. Fr. *vestige*; It. *vestigio*; Sp. *vestigio*; Lat. *vestigium*. See **INVESTIGATE**.

A mark left—by which anything may be traced or pursued; a mark, a trace or track, a footstep.

In that cite yet (as it is left) there remaineth the temple of Jupiter's image called Bele, the fynder of the syderall science, or els is there non other memoriall or skant any *vestigie* thereof.

Joye. *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. i. fol. 14.

And therefore aftir their kingdome and preisthod were once annulled, it behouued not one stone vpon another nor *vestigie* of the temple to stand and remaine.

Id. *Ib.* ch. x. fol. 170.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* grey,

Or nodding column on the desert shore,

To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.

Thomson. *Liberty*, part ii. verse 404.

There may perhaps be some reason to suppose that men became gradually acquainted with the nature and effects of fire, by its permanent existence in a volcano, there being remains of volcanoes, or *vestiges* of their effects, in almost every part of the world.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iv. ch. vi. p. 211.

VESTRY, a place or room adjoining to a church, where the vestments of the minister are kept. The term vestry also means a meeting held in such room, or in some other place duly authorized by law, of persons having authority to manage the affairs of a parish. In former times the bishop and priests sat together in vestries to consult of the affairs of the church; and in imitation of that practice, in modern days the ministers, churchwardens, and chief men of most parishes constitute a parish vestry. In most parishes a person is chosen to act as vestry clerk, whose duty it is to attend at all parish meetings, to draw up and copy all orders and other acts of vestry, and to give out copies thereof,

VESTIA.

VESTRY

VESTRY. for which purpose he has the custody of all books and papers relating thereto.

The law relating to vestries seems to be as follows, excepting in those cases where the parishes are governed by select vestries or have adopted the provisions of the Acts 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 60. On Sunday, before a vestry is to meet, public notice ought to be given, either in the church, after divine service is ended, or else at the church door, as the parishioners come out—practices which have since been properly forbidden by statute 1 Vic. c. 45, hereafter adverted to—both of the calling of the meeting, and also of the time and place of assembling it; and it ought also to be declared for what business the meeting is to be held, that none may be surprised, but that all may have full time before to consider the subject matter of the meeting. It was also usual to toll one of the church bells for half an hour preceding the time when the vestry was to assemble, in order to remind the parishioners of the appointed time. But now, by statute 53 Geo. III. c. 69, a regular stated notice is required. Vestries for church matters are regularly to be called by the churchwardens, with the consent of the minister. Every parishioner who is assessed to and pays the church rates, or scot and lot, is of common right entitled to be admitted into a general vestry, and to give his vote therein. So also all out-dwellers, occupying land in the parish, have a right to vote in the vestry as well as the inhabitants. The rector, vicar, or curate also has a right to be admitted into the vestry, and to vote upon the question therein propounded, although not assessed to the church rates. The minister has by law a right to preside over the meeting, whether he be rector or vicar; and it is considered that in sound legal principle he is the head or *præses* of the meeting. And indeed the provisions made by the statute 58 Geo. III. c. 69, expressly, and impliedly by that of 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 60, for the nomination of a chairman in the absence of the rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, seem to admit the right of these parties, if present, to preside.

When the parishioners, thus qualified, are assembled at the time and place appointed, those who are present include all those who are absent, and the votes of the major part of those present bind the rest. The vestry has thus the right to investigate and restrain the expenditure of the parish funds, to determine the expediency of enlarging or altering their churches or chapels, or of adding to, or disposing of, the goods and ornaments connected with those edifices. The election of some of the parish officers is either wholly or in part to be made by the vestry, and it has either directly or indirectly a superintending authority in all the weightier matters of the parish. The acts of one vestry are not absolutely binding on a succeeding vestry, and they may be confirmed or rescinded by such succeeding vestry; but the confirmation of the succeeding vestry is not necessary to make the act of the preceding one valid. As all persons assembled at a vestry are upon an equal footing, the power of adjourning it does not reside singly in the minister, or in any other person as chairman, nor in the churchwardens, but in the whole assembly; for *inter pares non est potestas*, and therefore the adjournment, as well as every other act of the vestry, must be decided by the majority of votes.

Some material alterations were made by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 69, amended by 59 Geo. III. c. 85, passed for the purpose of regulating parish vestries. Three

days' notice shall be given of the holding all vestries by publication in the church on a Sunday, (altered now by statute 1 Vic. c. 45, before referred to) and affixing a notice on the church door. If the rector, vicar, or perpetual curate is not present at the vestry, a chairman shall be elected by the persons present; and in case of equality of votes, the chairman to have the casting vote in addition to his vote as a vestryman. The votes are to be proportioned to the amount of the poor's rate upon the parties voting, not exceeding six votes; and persons not inhabitants, rated to the poor, are allowed to attend and vote.

In the year 1831 an Act was passed, which has been very generally adopted, entitled "An Act for the better Regulation of Vestries, and for the Appointment of Auditors of Accounts, in certain Parishes of England and Wales." This Act does not alter the law in any parish by which it is not adopted by a majority of the rate-payers, nor does it interfere with parishes governed by select vestries. The most important provisions are, that in all parishes adopting the Act, the vestry shall consist of twelve vestrymen for every parish in which the number of rated householders shall not exceed one thousand, twenty-four where they exceed one thousand, and thirty-six where they exceed two thousand, and so on in the proportion of twelve more vestrymen for every thousand rated householders; but in no case is the number to exceed one hundred and twenty. The rector, district rector, vicar, perpetual curate, and churchwardens are to constitute part of the vestry, and vote in addition to the vestrymen so elected; but no more than one such minister is *ex-officio* to be a part of, or vote at, any vestry meeting. One-third of the vestrymen to go out of office annually, and others to be elected in their place. The qualification is declared to be, for parishes within the metropolitan police district, or the city of London, or parishes in which the resident householders exceed three thousand, resident householders rated to the poor upon a rental of not less than 40*l.* per annum, and for other parishes resident householders so rated on a rental of not less than 10*l.*, and five rate-payers, not vestrymen, are to be the auditors of the accounts of the parish. The Act also provides that, at every meeting of the vestry in the absence of the persons authorized by law or custom to take the chair, the members present shall elect a chairman before proceeding to other business, thus leaving the law respecting the right of presiding at such meetings untouched, excepting so far as it was interfered with by the Act of 58 Geo. III. c. 69.

Select vestries have arisen from a practice which obtained in large and populous parishes, especially in and about the metropolis, of choosing a select number of the chief and most respectable parishioners to represent and manage the concerns of the parish for a year; a practice which has been held by the courts of law to be a good and reasonable custom. It appears also to have been held a good and reasonable custom to choose a certain number of parishioners as a select vestry, with the regulation, that as often as any one of the members die, the rest shall choose one other fit and able parishioner of the same parish to fill up the vacancy of him so deceased, a custom, however, which can only be supported upon the basis of prescription and constant immemorial usage. Select vestrymen have been appointed in pursuance of local Acts of Parliament, and their number and qualifications have varied, as have those under

VESTRY. Act 10 Anne, c. 11, for building new churches. By the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 12, the inhabitants of any parish in vestry assembled, may appoint not more than twenty, nor less than five householders, who, with the rector, vicar, or other minister of the parish, and in his absence the curate, if rated and resident, and the churchwardens and overseers, are declared to be a select vestry. Whenever a select vestry is appointed under this Act, the right of the common law vestry has always in practice been considered as superseded. It is optional with the parishioners whether they will or will not proceed upon the old law, or upon the statutes, by appointing a select vestry; but if they pursue the latter course, they delegate their authority to that body.

The mode of summoning a vestry, whether it be a select one or not, is directed by the statute 1 Vic. c. 45, which enacts that no proclamation or other public notice for a vestry meeting or any other matter, except banns or notices connected with divine service, shall be made or given in any church or chapel during or after divine service, or at the door of any church or chapel at the conclusion of divine service, but that such notices shall be affixed to the church or chapel doors instead; and that notices for holding vestries are to be signed by the churchwardens, or the rector, or vicar, or curate, or the overseer of the poor. For further information on the subject, see Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law*, Shaw's *Parish Law*, and Steer's *Parish Law*.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcanic mountain in the kingdom of Naples, about six miles distant from the capital. It appears detached from the system of the Apennines, being situated in the midst of a plain. The base of the mountain is about 40 miles in circumference: the height has been variously stated; some observers making it upwards of 3900 feet, others reducing it to about 3500. Indeed the changes produced by eruptions are so considerable that the altitude has probably varied greatly at different periods. Vesuvius itself is supposed to have been formed within the cone of an older and larger volcano, of which the adjoining Monte Somma is presumed to be a portion.

Though this volcano was undoubtedly in a state of active operation at a very remote period, it appears to have been long quiescent prior to the 1st Century of the Christian era. Vitruvius, Diodorus Siculus, Silius Italicus, and Strabo, all allude to former eruptions, either as described by ancient traditions, or to be inferred from the actual state of the mountain itself. Silius Italicus, doubtless on competent authority, speaks of the ashes as conveyed to a considerable distance:—

Videre Eoi, monstrum admirabile faeces,
Lanigeros cinere Ausonio canescere lucos.

Strabo observes, that Vesuvius is extremely fertile; with the exception of the summit, which is totally barren, with a soil the colour of ashes, abounding in stones, bearing every appearance of having been calcined by fire; whence it may with great probability be regarded as an extinct volcano. However, the first regularly recorded eruption was A.D. 79, and is memorable, as well on that account as for the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. From that time to the end of the XVIIth Century, about 16 eruptions, at various intervals, the most destructive of which was in 1631. During the last and the present century they have increased in frequency, more than 20 having occurred from 1700 to 1835. This is perhaps more advantageous to the surrounding country than otherwise, as a compara-

tively long period of quiescence appears to have been generally succeeded by a more than usually destructive eruption. Before that of 1631, it is said that the interior of the crater was thickly covered with trees, and that it might be safely explored to the distance of a mile and upwards from the entrance.

The volcanic products of Vesuvius differ considerably from those of Etna and Lipari, tending to show that their respective sources of supply are different. They are minutely described by Breislak, who has also furnished an interesting account of the great eruption of 1794. Sir William Hamilton has also recorded a variety of phenomena observed by him during his long residence at Naples.

VETCH, } Fr. *vesce*; It. *veccia*; Lat. *vicia*; a
VETCHY. } word upon the origin of which the etymologists differ. See Vossius.

Vetches also doe manure and fat the ground where they be sowed; neither be they chargeable or stand the husbandman in much: they be sown with one tilth.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xviii. ch. xv.

But if to my cottage thou wilt resort,
So as I can, I will thee comfort:
There maist thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head.

Spenser. *The Shepherd's Calendar*, September.

Cicero, who was so called from the founder of his family, that was marked on the nose with a little wen like a *vetch* (which is *Cicer* in Latin) instead of Marcus Tullius Cicero, ordered the words Marcus Tullius, with a figure of a *vetch* at the end of them, to be inscribed on a public monument. *Spectator*, No. 50.

As *vetches*, or as swarthy beans
Leap from the van and fly athwart the floor,
By sharp winds driv'n, and by the winnower's force.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book xiii. verse 701.

VE'TERAN, adj. } Fr. *veterinaire*; It. *vetterano*;
VE'TERAN, n. } Sp. *veterano*; Lat. *veteranus*,
from *vetus*, old.

Old, aged, having passed or lived many years,—to a great age; to great exercise or experience.

The Arrians, for the credite of their faction, take the eldest, the best experienced, the most warie, and the longest practised *veterans* they had amongst them.

Hooker. *Ecclesiastical Politie*, book v. sec. 42. fol. 268.

Oh born to arms! Oh worth in youth approv'd!
Of soft humanity, in age belov'd!
For thee the hardy *vet'ran* drops a tear,
And the gay courtier feels the sigh sincere.

Pope. *On General H. Withers*.

Then, drawing nigh, Minerva thus address'd
The *veteran* king!—Laertes! O, my friend!
And most belov'd of all whom such I deem,
Pray'r off'ring to the virgin azure-ey'd,
And to her father Jove, delay not.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xxiv. v. 607.

VE'TERINARY, } Lat. *veterinarius*, from *veteri-*
VE'TERINA'RIAN. } *num*, a beast of burden; from
vehere, to bear or carry.

Pertaining to beasts of burden, their physiology, their diseases.

The words are now in common use.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book iii. ch. ii. p. 139.

VETITUM NAMIUM. See WITHERNAM.

VEX, v.

VEXA'TION,

VEXA'TIOUS,

VEXA'TIOUSLY,

VEXA'TIOUSNESS,

VE'XING, n.

Fr. *vexer*; It. *vexar*; Lat. *vex-are*, from *vehere*, to bear or carry, *nam qui fertur et raptatur et huc et illuc distrahitur*, *vexari proprie dicitur*.

To toss up and down, to and

VESU-
VIUS.
VEX.

VEX.
—
VEXIL-
LARIA.

from; to afflict, to agitate, to disturb or trouble, to disquiet, to harass, to perplex, to plague, to torment; to cause anger or displeasure.

The wicked spirites wer sore *vexed*, & could not abide the diuine power.

Udall. Erasmus. Matthew, ch. viii. fol. 38.

By reason whereof the sayde Scottys made sharpe warre vpō the kynges seruautys & frendys, and put the lande to greate *vexacion* and trouble.

Fabyan. Chronycle, Anno 1335, p. 444.

In those doubtfull times he maintained his fidelity and trust for 15 years, against open treacheries, court calumnies, and his second wife's *vexatious* carriage.

Camden. The History of Queen Elizabeth, 1591, book iv. fol. 445.

— when with fierce winds Orion arm'd
Hath *vext* the Red-sea coast, whose waves orethrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The sojourners of Goshen.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. verse 310.

This seems to be an art of torture, and a device to punish man with the spirit of agony, and a restless *vexation*.

Bishop T aylor. Sermon 25. vol. ii

The first is that which Nazianzen calls accusations and *verings* of a man when he is in misery; then when he needs most comfort, he shall by his evil conscience be most disquieted.

Id. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. i. fol. 12.

In the evening we returned to our boat, weary and *vext* at our ill success.

Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1675, part ii. vol. ii. ch. i. p. 35.

But when the morning broke, and daylight came on, we were most strangely and *vexatiously* disappointed, by finding that the light which had occasioned all this bustle and expectancy was only a fire on the shore.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. ix. p. 314.

For I had purpos'd yet with many a storm
To *vex* Ulysses, ere he reach'd his home,
Though finally to sink whom thou hadst sworn
At last to save, was never my design.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xiii. v. 150.

[I shall formally prove] that her taxes are more injudiciously and more oppressively imposed; more *vexatiously* collected.

Burke. Works, vol. ii. p. 89. *Observations on State of Nation*.

In disappointments, where the affections have been strongly placed, and the expectations sanguine, particularly where the agency of others is concerned, sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and chagrin.

Cogan. On the Passions. Sorrow.

VEXILLARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Bentham, from *vexillum*, a standard, on account of the standard of the corolla being large. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, five-toothed, lower tooth rather the longest; corolla papilionaceous; vexillum shortly unguiculate; broadly orbicular, narrower at the base, complicate, rather callous, naked on the back, a little longer than the wings; wings broadly suborbicular, rather falcate, adhering to the keel; keel shortly unguiculate, oblong, incurved, obtuse, a little shorter than the wings, having the petals connate on the back; stamens monadelphous; anthers uniform; ovarium nearly sessile, many-ovulate; style incurved, attenuated to the apex; stigma large, capitate; legume coriaceous, oblong—linear, rather compressed, with a narrow two-winged vexillar suture, and a naked carinal suture; valves convex, furnished with a prominent, acute, rather winged nerve along the centre towards the middle; seeds nearly globose.

A genus separated from *Neurocarpum*, and consists of four or five known species; they are twining shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of America. The leaves

are trifoliate; the leaflets are stipellate, the terminal one distant from the lateral ones; the stipulas are lined; the peduncles are axillary, subracemose at top; the bracteoles are lined.

VIAGE, now written *voyage*, q. v.

But howe as euer it felle so,
This worthy knight of his courage
Hath vnder take the *viage*,
And wolde nought his knightholde let
For no perille he couth set.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 74.

Whan that she wist of this *viage*
How Paris shall to Grece fare,
No woman might worse fare,
Ne sorowe more than she dede.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 125.

When Cæsar heard tidinges therof, staying hys *vyage* and setting al other thinges asyde, he sent a great part of his horsemen after him to pursew hym, cōmaunding to set him backe again.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book v. fol. 113

VI'AL, } See *ante*, **PHIAL**.
VI'ALLED. } A small bottle.

And whanne he hadde opened the book the foure beestes and the foure and twenti eldre men felden doun bfore the lombe, and hadden ech of hem harpis, and goldun *violis* ful of odours whiche ben the preiers of seintis.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. v.

And when he had taken the boke, the iiii. beastes and xxiii. elders fel doune before the lambe, hauynge harpes and golden *vialles* full of odours, whyche are the prayers of the sayntes.

Bible. Anno 1551.

A doue descendynge from heuen brught in har becke or byll a *vyoll* fylled with oyle of moost swetest sauour, and delyuered it seynt Remygius.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxviii. p. 71.

Having a *vial* fill'd with baneful wrath,
(Brought from Cocytus by that cursed sprite,) Which in her pale hand purposely she hath,
And drops the poison upon every wight.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, stan. 6

— [She] oft at eve
Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs
That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make,
Which she with precious *vial'd* liquors heal.

Milton. Comus, v. 843.

She said; and bad the *vial* to be brought,
Where she before had brew'd the deadly draught.

Dryden. Sigismonda and Guisarde.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho e Douro, having a harbour for small vessels. It is built at the foot of a steep mountain, 20 miles W. by N. of Braga.

VI'AND, } Fr. *viande*; It. *vivanda*; victuals,
VI'ANDER, } that which preserves or supports life,
VI'ANDERIE. } (*vita*.)
Victuals, food, meat.

He was content with meane fare at his table; how be it somewhat yet reteyning of the olde plentie in deintie *viande* and siluer vessell.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 6. *Life of John Picus*.

There wer present at y^t time in the same place, a good nūbre of his disciples, and yet was there but verai small prouision of *viandrie*.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, xxiv. fol. 397.

She fareth like one, that to purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*, would bid diuerse ghests to a costlie and deintie dinner.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. vi. p. 41. *The Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

In summer, all salt meats take downe those that be corpulent, whereas soft and tender *viands* doe feed and nourish the bodie.

Holland. Plinie, book xxviii. ch. 9.

VEXIL-
LARIA.
—
VIAND.

VIAND.

VI-
BRATE.

So down they sat,
And to thir viands fell, nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of theologians, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To transubstantiate.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 433.

Xenocles affirmed that these fruits (for the most part) carry with them a certain piercing and mordicant quality, yet pleasant withal, whereby they provoke and quicken the stomach to appetite, more than any viands or sauces whatsoever.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 448.

Homer tells us in the same manner, that upon Diomedes wounding the gods, there flowed from the wound an ichor, or pure kind of blood, which was not bred from mortal viands.

Spectator. No. 333.

Within the chariot wine and bread dispos'd,
With viands such as regal state requires.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iii. v. 599.

VI'ARY, } Lat. *viarius*, *viaticus*, of or pertaining
VI'ATICUM. } to the way, (*via*)—to travelling on the way.

So in beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all viary omens, they are only the gheasive interpretations of dim-ey'd man; full of doubt, full of deceit.

Feltham, part i. *Res.* 96, fol. 171.

He received the sacrament on his knees, with great devotion, which it may be supposed was the greater, because he apprehended it was to be the last, and so took it as his viaticum and provision for his journey.

Burnet. *Life of Sir Matthew Hale*.

The doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments was always pushing on its influence; was their constant viaticum through life; it stimulated them to war, and spirited their songs of triumph; it made them insensible of pain, immoveable in danger, and superior to the approach of death.

Warburton. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 134. *The Divine Legation*, book vi. sec. 6.

VIBORGIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Thunberg to Eric Viborg, an acute Danish botanist. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulately tubular, persistent, five-toothed, corolla papilionaceous; vexillum obovate; keel two-edged, obtuse; stamens monadelphous, having the sheath at length, cleft in front; style filiform, smooth; stigma simple; legume stipitate, compressed, ovate, indehiscent, mucronate, one-seeded, a little winged on the upper suture; valves rather ventricose, coriaceous, transversely nerved.

A genus separated from *Crotalaria*, and consists of three known species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope; they are small bushy shrubs, with trifoliate leaves, and racemes of yellow flowers. The stipulas are either wanting or very small.

VI'BRATE, v. } Fr. *vibration*; It. *vibrare*; Sp.
VIBRA'TION, } *vibrar*; Lat. *vibrare*, to brandish,
VI'BRATIVE, } to shake;—
VI'BRATIUNCLE, } To move to and fro with a tre-
VI'BRATORY. } mulous motion, to quiver.

See the Quotation from Belsham.

Let him then subtract his finger, and he will perceive the quicksilver to descend from the tube into the subjacent vessel, till it comes to 29 digits or thereabouts; there, after some vibrations, it ordinarily rests.

Glanvill. *Essay* 3, p. 27.

Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtle, ethereal medium, which pervades all bodies, into a vibrative motion, which gives us that sensation.

Newton.

He ceas'd. But still their trembling ears retain'd
The deep vibrations of his witching song.

Thomson. *Castle of Indolence*, can. 1.

VOL. XXVIII.

It appears from experiments of falling bodies, and from experiments of pendulums, which (being of equal lengths and unequal gravities) *vibrate* in equal times; that all bodies whatsoever, in spaces void of sensible resistance, fall from the same height with equal velocity.

Clarke. *On the Attributes*, p. 27. *Prop.* 3.

The Eustachiantube [is], like the hole in a drum, to let the air pass freely into and out of the barrel of the ear, as the covering membrane *vibrates*, or as the temperature may be altered; the whole labyrinth hewn out of a rock; that is, wrought into the substance of the hardest bone in the body.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. iii. p. 41.

The office of the drum of the ear is to spread out an extended surface, capable of receiving the impressions of sound, and of being put by them into a state of vibration. The office of the stapes is to repeat these vibrations.

Id. *Ib.* p. 42.

Impressions made upon the principal organs of sensation are vibratory; the vibratory agitations of light and of air, or any other medium of sound, may reasonably be supposed to excite corresponding vibrations, directly or indirectly, in the minute particles of the optic and auditory nerves.

Id. *Ib.* p. 41.

The theory of vibrations suggested by Sir Isaac Newton, adopted and amplified by Dr. Hartely, and supported by Dr. Priestley, assumes that the nerves are continuations of the medullary substance of the brain; that impressions made upon the organs of sense produce vibrations in the minute particles of the nerves; that these vibrations are propagated to the brain; that a vibration is excited in the particles of the corresponding region of the medullary substance; which vibration excites a sensation in the percipient principle, which remains as long as the vibration lasts, that is, as long as the object continues to affect the organ of sense; which object being removed, the vibration gradually subsides.

Belsham. *Philosophy of the Mind*, sec. 4. p. 38.

The renewed vibration being less vigorous than the original one, (unless when excited by the presence of the object, or in certain morbid cases,) is called a miniature vibration, or vibratuncle.

Id. *Ib.* p. 39.

Through, and out of this, passed rays of light of a brighter colour, which vanished, and were renewed nearly in the same time as those of the aurora borealis but had no degree of the tremulous or vibratory motion which is observed in that phenomenon.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. viii. p. 236.

VIBRIO, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Naked Infusories*.

Generic character. Body very small, very simple, cylindrical, and lengthy.

Such are the characters assigned by Lamarck to his genus *Vibrio*; but Ehrenberg forms from this genus his family *Vibrionia*, one of those belonging to his *Polygastric Infusories*, including only such as are lengthy, monomorphous, and dividing transversely and spontaneously into very many parts. All those which have the body thread-like, cylindrical, and wavy, form his genus *Vibrio*; whilst others have the body thread-like, rigid, spiral, and rolling itself, whilst moving either like a circular spire, as in *Spirodiscus*, or in a snail-like spire, as in *Spirellum*. Some also have a fusiform or spindle-like shape, as *Bacterium*, which are neither wavy, nor rolled up spirally nor circularly.

VIBRISSEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Fries, from *vibro*, to vibrate. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and the order *Fungi*. Generic character: receptacle capitately pileate; the margin at first adnate, but soon becoming free; asci emerging from the hymenium.

Only a solitary species of this genus is known, a native of Britain, the *V. truncorum*; it is an orbicular, yellow fungus, found on branches of trees and sticks lying in water.

VIBURNUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, and according to Vaillant, from *vies*, to tie, on account of the pliability of the branches of some of the species. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order

6 Y

VI-
BRATE.
—
VIBUR-
NUM.

VIBUR-
NUM.
—
VICAR.

Trigyna, and the natural family of *Caprifoliaceæ*. Generic character: limb of calyx small, five-cleft, persistent; corolla rotate, somewhat campanulate, or tubular, with a five-lobed limb; stamens five, equal; stigmas three, sessile; berry ovate, or globose, one-seeded from abortion, crowned by the teeth of the calyx; seeds compressed.

This genus consists of several species; they are shrubs, with opposite petiolate leaves, and terminal corymbs of white flowers, which are often tinged with red. There are two species, natives of Britain, the *V. Opalus*, the Guelder Rose, a variety of which is the Snow-ball tree, and *V. Lantana*, the Wayfaring tree, supposed to be the *Viburnum* of Virgil. The *V. Tinus* is the *Laurestinus*, a well-known evergreen ornamental shrub, which flowers during the winter months, of which there are several varieties.

VICAR, } Fr. *vicaire*; It. *vicario*; Sp. *vi-*
VICARAGE, } *careo*; Lat. *vicarius*, *qui vicem ali-*
VICARIAL, } *cujus gerit*, one who acts in the
VICARIATE, } stead of another; who takes a turn
VICARIOUS, } with another to perform a work of
VICARIOUSLY. } difficulty. Lat. *vix*; any thing dif-
ficult, or requiring strength or power (*vis*). Generally
a Vicar is—

One who acts for another, performs the office, the duty of another; a deputy, delegate, or substitute.

Sir, I schewe þe here, for alle holy kirke,
þat no man has powere þer of to deme no wirke,
Withoute þe pape of Rome, Godes *vicarie*.

R. Brunne, p. 283.

For he that is the former principal,
Hath maked me his *vicaire* general.
Chaucer. *The Doctoures Tale*, v. 11954.

Nature, the *vicare* of the almightie Lord,
That hote, colde, heuie, light, moist, and drie,
Hath knit, by euen number of accord,
In easie voice, began to speake and say.
Id. *The Assembly of Fowls*, p. 332.

At Rome as it hath ofte fall,
The *viker* generall of all,
Of hem that leuen Christes feith,
This laste daie, whiche none with seith,
Hath shette, as to the worldes eie.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 43.

Than kynge Edgar gaue to y^e *vykers* the lande that before be-
longed to the prebendaries, trustynge therby that they wolde do
theyr dueties. But it was nat longe to, or the sayd *vicaries*
were as necligent as the other.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 193, p. 196.

Then it was devised, that by their common seal (which is the
tongue of their corporation) they might appoint a deputy or *vicar*
to do it for them; which invention gave the wound unto the
church, whereof she bleedeth at this day.

Spelman. *On Tythes*, ch. xxix.

When Saint Paul sent for Timothy from Ephesus, he sent
Tychicus to be his *vicar*, (do thy diligence to come unto me
shortly, for Demas hath forsaken me, &c., and Tychicus have I
sent to Ephesus,) here was an express delegation of the power of
jurisdiction to Tychicus, who for the time was curate to Saint
Timothy.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourse*, fol. 163. *Episcopacy Asserted*,
sec. 50.

This whole discourse shews clearly not only the bishops to be
superiour in jurisdiction, but that they have sole jurisdiction, and
the presbyters only in substitution and *vicaridge*.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 129.

The Son of God, a little before his ascension, could say, all
power is given unto me, both in heaven and in earth; and ever
since, rules the church by a *vicariate* of his spirit, as Tertullian
expresses it, according to that order of government which he
hath appointed.

Hall. *Works*, vol. x. p. 114. *The Revelation Revealed*.

VICAR.

Be truth so found, with sacred heed possess,
Not kings have pow'r to tear it from thy breast.
By no blank charters harm they where they hate,
Nor are they *vicars*, but the hands of Fate.

Pope. *On Dr. Donne. Satire 3*, v. 121.

The popes indeed in the fourth century began to practise a fine
trick, very serviceable to the enlargement of their power; which
was to confer on certain bishops, as occasion served, or for con-
tinuance, the title of their *vicar* or lieutenant; thereby pretend-
ing to impart authority to them.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 261. *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

Pope Simplicius to Zeno bishop of Seville. We thought it con-
venient that you should be held up by the *vicariat* authority of our
See.

Id. *Ib.*

The death of Christ, by the Scripture account, was properly a
vicarious punishment of sin, a true and proper expiatory sacrifice
for the sins of mankind; and therefore it ought to be remembered
as such, in the memorial we make of it at the Lord's table.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. vii. p. 72. *Doctrine of the Eucharist*,
ch. ix.

But the great proprietors of land soon found the inconvenience
of a ministry, so precarious and distant, intolerable, and obtained
for each a resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an in-
cumbent or a substitute.

Knox. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 377. *Sermon 26*.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some
parishes rectorial, and in some *vicarial* tithes.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book i. ch. xi. p. 387.

They, who do not love religion, hate it. The rebels to God
perfectly abhor the author of their being. They hate him with
all their heart, with all their mind, with all their strength. He
never presents himself to their thoughts but to menace and alarm
them. They cannot strike the sun out of heaven, but they are
able to raise a smouldering smoke that obscures him from their
own eyes. Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they
have a delight in *vicariously* defacing, degrading, torturing, and
tearing in pieces his image in man.

Burke. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 237. *Letter. On a Regicide Peace*.

VICAR, *vicarius*, *quasi vice fungens rectoris*. The
priest of every parish is called rector, unless the predial
tithes are appropriated, and then he is styled vicar, as
acting *vice*, instead of the rector; and when rectories
are appropriated, vicars are to supply the rectors' places.
The grants formerly made, whereby rectories and their
profits were annexed to the proper and perpetual use of
some religious or ecclesiastical corporations having the
patronage of the livings, were called appropriations.
The effect of this was, to make such spiritual bodies
perpetual incumbents, by allowing them to retain the
tithes and glebe in their own hands, without presenting
any clerk, and to appoint a deputy, called a vicar, to
perform the service. It is probable that vicars were not
at first endowed with any part of the tithes; but by
statute 15 Rich. II. c. 6, it was enacted, that upon every
appropriation, the ordinary of the place should provide that
the vicar be well and sufficiently endowed; and by statute
4 Hen. IV. c. 13, that in every church appropriated,
one should be ordained vicar perpetual, and be canonically
instituted and inducted, and conveniently endowed
by the discretion of the ordinary. Hence arose the en-
dowment of vicarages, which usually included the small
tithes belonging to the benefice, which the appropriators
found it difficult to collect, and a portion of the
glebe. But where the small tithes did not amount to a
third share, then some part of the great tithes, as of
corn and grain, was allowed to make up the deficiency,
which was the cause of many vicarages being now so
endowed. Where the vicar is endowed, and comes in
by institution and induction, he has *curam animarum*
actualiter, and is not to be removed at the pleasure of
the rector, who in this case has only *curam animarum*
habitualiter; but where the vicar is not endowed, nor

VICAR. comes in by institution and induction, the rector has
 VICAR. *curam animarum actualiter*, and may remove the vicar.
 AGE. Upon endowment, the vicar has an equal, though not
 so great an interest in the church as a rector; the free-
 hold of the church, churchyard, and glebe is in him;
 and as he has the freehold of the glebe, he may pre-
 scribe to have all the tithes of the parish, except those
 of corn and other great tithes. Many vicars, however,
 have a part of the great tithes, and some benefices, that
 were formerly severed by impropriation, have, by being
 united, had all the glebe and tithes given to the vicars.
 But tithes can in no other way belong to the vicar than
 by gift, composition, or prescription, for all tithes *de*
jure appertain to the parson, and yet, generally, vicars
 are endowed with glebe and tithes, especially small
 tithes. In other matters relating to vicars, such as
 their mode of appointment, &c., see the article PARSON.

VICARAGE, *vicaria*. The origin and history of vicar-
 ages has been already sufficiently treated of in the
 article PARSON, it will therefore only be necessary here
 to refer to a few particulars relating to them, and to the
 substance of the late Act of Parliament, 1 and 2 Wm.
 IV. c. 45, for their further augmentation. The rector
 of common right is patron of the vicarage; but it may
 be settled otherwise, for if the rector makes a lease of
 his parsonage, the patronage of the vicarage passes as
 incident to it. And by statute 19 Edw. II. c. 41, if a
 vicarage become void during the vacancy of the par-
 sonage, the patron of the parsonage shall present to
 such vicarage. The parson, patron and ordinary may
 create a vicarage and endow it; and in time of vacancy
 of the church, the patron and ordinary may do it; but
 (17 Edw. III. c. 51) the ordinary alone cannot create a
 vicarage without the patron's assent.

A vicarage may be re-united to the parsonage; as
 where both are vacant, and in the gift of one person,
 if the patron presents his clerk as parson, who is there-
 upon inducted, this (11 Hen. VI. c. 32) unites the par-
 sonage and vicarage. If also the profits of the parson-
 age or vicarage fall into decay, that either of them by
 itself is not sufficient to maintain a parson or vicar, they
 ought to be re-united.

By an Act 29 Car. II. c. 8, entitled, "An Act for
 Confirming and Perpetuating Augmentations made by
 Ecclesiastical Persons to Small Vicarages and Curacies,"
 certain augmentations theretofore made in favour of
 poor vicars and curates were declared to be, when made
 by appropriators, perpetual, but it was declared that
 no such augmentation should be confirmed which
 should exceed one moiety of the clear yearly value
 above all reprises of the rectory impropriate, out of
 the which the same should be granted or reserved.
 The Act also gave vicars and curates remedies by distress
 or action for the recovery of the augmentations. By the
 Act 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 45, the provision of 29 Charles
 II. limiting the amount of the augmentation to one
 moiety, is repealed; and it is declared in substance as
 follows: that, the Act of Charles II. shall extend to
 augmentations made by colleges and hospitals, and to
 augmentations made by spiritual persons, colleges, and
 hospitals, out of any hereditaments to any church or
 chapel, being in their patronage; all such augmenta-
 tions to be in the form of annual rents, and the reme-
 dies for the recovery of augmentations given by statute
 of Charles II. not to extend to any others than rents.
 Archbishops, bishops, deans, deans and chapters, pre-
 bendaries, and other ecclesiastical corporations, and

masters of colleges and hospitals holding impropriate
 rectories or tithes, authorized to annex the same to any
 church or chapel within the parish in which the rectory
 lies or the tithes arise, and empowered to annex by
 deed lands to any church or chapel under their patron-
 ages, with a proviso that no benefices exceeding in
 yearly value 300*l.* shall be augmented, and no others
 to be raised above 350*l.* a-year, or 300*l.* a-year, not
 taking account of surplice fees; also with a proviso as
 to consent being given to such augmentation, and that
 no incumbent of a benefice or living shall exercise any
 of these powers with respect to hereditaments to which
 he may be entitled in right of his benefice. But incum-
 bents may annex tithes arising out of the limits of their
 benefices, and to which they are entitled in right of
 their benefices, to the church or chapel of the parish
 where such tithes arise, so that they may be enjoyed by
 the incumbent for the time being of such church or
 chapel. Rectors and vicars, under certain restrictions,
 may charge their rectories and vicarages with the pay-
 ment of annual sums of money for the benefit of incum-
 bents of chapels of ease situate within such rectories
 and vicarages; but this last-mentioned power is not to
 extend to new churches built under the provisions of
 the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45, "For Building and Pro-
 moting the Building of Additional Churches in populous
 Places." The word "benefice" is declared to extend
 to rectories, vicarages, donatives, perpetual curacies,
 parochial and consolidated chapelries, district parishes,
 district chapelries, and churches and chapels having a
 district assigned thereto; and the Act is declared to
 apply to all heads of colleges under whatever denomi-
 nation.

VICE, *n.*

VI'CIUS, or
 VI'TIOUS,
 VI'CIUSLY,
 VI'CIUSNESS,
 VI'TIATE, *v.*
 VI'CETY,
 VI'TIOSITY.

Fr. *vice*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*;
 Lat. *vitium quia vitandum*, because
 it is to be, ought to be avoided,
 turned away from. See the Quota-
 tion from Belsham. Applied to—
 A fault of some magnitude; a
 default, a defect, an offence, a sin.

To vitiate, to spoil, to corrupt, to
 deprave, to pollute; to deprive of the virtue, power, or
 efficiency.

Hyt ys neý výf ger, þat we abbýþ ýlyued in such *vyce*,
 Vor we nadde nogt to done, and in suche delýce.

R. Gloucester, p. 195.

And in this wise I thynke to treate
 Towarde them, that nowe be greate,
 Betwene the vertue and the *vice*,
 Whiche longeth vnto this office.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue, fol. 1.

Tho was vertue set aboue,
 And *vyce* was put vnder foote.

Id. Ib. fol. 2.

He put awaie the *vicious*
 And toke to him the vertuous.

Id. Ib. book vi. fol. 166.

And [she] demeanyd hir so *viciously*, that in processe of tyme
 she fell in such pouerte, that she dyed in great penury and miserye,
 Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 157, p. 146.

[The church] infected by many false folke w^t false doctrin, and
 the scripture adulterate and *viciate* with false gloses and wrong
 expositions.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 636. Against Tyndal.

The church in dede praieth, she maketh great entreacting, she
 exhorteth, she chydeth suche persones as dooe offende, because
 she would haue them to emende and bee in perfect rest from
 their *viciousnesse*. Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. vii. fol. 281.

VICE.

Nedes must beneficence and liberalitie be capitall vertues, and magnificence procedeth fro them; approaching to the extreme partes. And may be turned into vyce, if he lacke the brydell of reason.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. x. p. 131.

When an orator was to praise a person deceased, generally and justly hated for his viciousnesse, it was suspected that he would, for his fee, force his conscience by flattery to commend him.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 69. England.

Now since vice gets more in this vicious world
Than piety, and my stars confluence
Enforce my disposition to affect
Gain, and the name of rich, let who will practice
War, and grow that way great.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act iii. sc. 1.

Reason by little and little doth illuminate, purge, and cleanse the soule in abating and diminishing evermore the vitiosity thereof.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 203.

For the further explication of which, it is observable that the word [sinner] and [sin] in scripture, is us'd for any person that hath a fault or legal impurity, a debt, a vitiosity, defect, or imperfection.

Taylor. Polemical Disc., fol. 712. Of Repentance, ch. vi. sec. 1.

With, here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem,
With the old Peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's vicety.

Ben Jonson. Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

That this is the common measure of virtue and vice, will appear to any one who considers, that tho that passes for vice in one country, which is counted a vertue, or at least not vice in another; yet every where, virtue and praise, vice and blame, go together.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 155. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xxviii. sec. 11.

He that will allow exquisite and endless happiness to be but the possible consequence of a good life here, and the contrary state the possible reward of a bad one; must own himself to judge very much amiss if he does not conclude, that a virtuous life, with the certain expectation of everlasting bliss which may come, is to be preferr'd to a vicious one, with the fear of that dreadful state of misery, which 'tis very possible may overtake the guilty; or at best the terrible uncertain hope of annihilation.

Id. Ib., ch. xxi. sec. 70, fol. 119.

Vice with such giant-strides come on amain,
Invention strive to be before in vain;
Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some rising genius sins up to my song.

Pope. Dial, 2, vol. vi.

On the other hand, what does a vitious man gain? only such enjoyments as a virtuous man leaves; and these are such, as most commonly owe their being to a vitiated taste; grow insipid in time; require more trouble and contrivance to obtain them than they are worth; go off disagreeably.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 9, fol. 216.

Christianity in the spirituality of its precepts has as far exceeded all that they [the professors of Christianity] have writ as some of their lives have most of ours; though that be not to be imputed to our religion, unless it were justly chargeable upon the vitiosity or defect of its principles or rules.

Pleydell. Sermon at Glatvil's Funeral.

Vice, in propriety of language, is applicable to the same qualities [voluntary], and expresses something which renders them ineligible, and worthy of being avoided.

Belsham. Moral Philosophy.

VICE, *n.* } A tool; Fr. *vis*; D. *vyse*, which some

VICE, *v.* } derive from the Fr. *vire*, to turn, others from *vis*, force.

Within this hundred years were the frames devised which wee call Græcanica; wherein the maine planke or upper stocke of the presse, went with a vice in manner of a skrew.

Holland. Plinie, book xviii. ch. xxxi.

CAM. He thinks, nay with all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't, or beene an instrument
To vice you to't; that you haue toucht his queene
Forbiddenly.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, act i. sc. 2. fol. 281.

VICE, in composition. See VICAR: one who acts for, in the stead or place of (*vice*), as deputy, delegate, or substitute for another.

I left the there euē as myselfe, to haue the autoritie as a notable vice-gerent in so excellent and paynefull an office.

Udall. Erasmus. Timothy, ch. i. fol. 4.

In both of these orders, which are very honourable, there are many places and degrees, so that from the inferiour place they must ascend vnto the superiour, vntill they haue attained vnto the highest dignity of all; and immediately after that they come to be vice-royes.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., part ii. vol. ii. p. 95. A Description of China.

In coasting along the island of Mutyr, belonging to the king of Turnate, his deputie or vice-king seeing vs at sea, came with his canoe to vs without all feare, and came aboard.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 739. Sir Francis Drake.

Ouer each vniuersitie also there is a seuerall chancelor, whose offices are perpetuall, howbeit their substitutes, whom we call vice-chancellors, are changed euerie yeare.

Hollinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 254. The Description of England, book ii. ch. iii.

He did command them also to obeie Robert earle of Leicester, whome he appointed to remaine amongst them as his lieutenant or vicegerent of those parts during his absence.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 210. Richard I. Anno 1190.

In the yeare also 1228, one Reginald was vice-roy or petie king of Man.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 67. The Description of Britain, ch. x.

Yet sufficient these were not
But to the great vicegerency I grew,
Being a title as supreme as new.

Drayton. The Leg. of Thomas Cromwell.

The vicegerent of the immortall gods under heaven and representing their image unto all mankind.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxvi. ch. xv.

VICE CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. This judicial functionary is assistant to the Lord Chancellor, and was appointed by statute 53 Geo. III. c. 24. He holds his office during good behaviour, and has power to hear and determine all matters depending in the Court of Chancery, according to the direction of the Lord Chancellor. The learned persons who have successively held this office are Sir Thomas Plomer, Sir John Leach, both subsequently Masters of the Rolls; Sir Anthony Hart, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the present Vice Chancellor of England. Since the year 1813, when the above-named Act was passed, the business of the Court of Chancery has so greatly increased that Parliament has found it necessary to add to the number of equity judges, and in doing so has consolidated the whole general equity jurisdiction of the country in that court, abolishing "all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster as a Court of Equity." By the statute 5 Vict. c. 5, the Crown is empowered to appoint two additional judges assistant to the Lord Chancellor in the discharge of the judicial functions of his office, to be respectively called Vice Chancellor, with authority to appoint a successor to the Vice Chancellor first appointed under the Act, but not to that secondly appointed. These judges hold their offices during good behaviour, but are removable upon address of both houses of Parliament. The Vice Chancellors acting under the authority of this Act are Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce and Sir James Wigram.

VICENTIN, the province of the, situated to the North of the Veronese and Paduan, is styled the Garden of Venice, from its fertility, and the quantity of fruit it

VICE.
VICEN-
TIN.

VICEN-
TIN.

VICIA.

produces. The plain fattens many cattle, and grows an abundance of mulberry trees for feeding the silk-worm. The places besides Vicenza most noted in the province are Marostica, Valdagno, Thieno, Schio, Arsignano, Camisano, Monticchio, Lonigo, Origliano, and Brendola.

VICENZA, anciently *Vicentia*, a city dependent on the State of Venice, 32 miles distant to the westward, and said to have been founded by the Gauls 392 years before Christ. It is built on the river Bachiglione, near its junction with the Rerone. Of the bridges, one was built by Palladio, who was born in this city; the edifice called the Ragioni, situated in the Plaza, is also the work of that great architect, but his finest work is the Olympic theatre, situated towards the Isola, being an oval, cut longitudinally in the form of the ancient theatre. There is in Vicenza a public library, a magnificent walk, called the Field of Mars, ornamented with a triumphal arch, by Palladio. There are numerous churches containing many works of art, though none superior to those in some of the other Italian cities. The cathedral has some decorations alluding to the Council of Trent. Vicenza possesses silk manufactories, carried on by machinery, and contains a population of 20,000 souls. The environs are beautiful, and the garden of Count Valmara is much admired, as well as the church of Madona del Monte, about four miles distant, the resort of many pilgrims. The châteaux of Caldagno, Trissino, Potanio, and Gueldi, all by Palladio, are much celebrated.

VICIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, and is said to be from *vincio*, to bind together, in reference to the species being furnished with tendrils, by which they bind other plants. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, five-cleft or five-toothed; corolla papilionaceous; stamens diadelphous; style filiform, almost forming a straight angle with the ovary, and villous on the upper side, and on the under side beneath the apex; legume oblong, one-celled, many-seeded; seeds having a lateral, oval, or linear hilum.

VICIA, includes a great number of species; they are generally climbing herbs, with abruptly pinnate leaves, furnished with numerous pairs of leaflets. The common petiole is always drawn out into a tendril at the tip, which is usually branched. The stipulas are generally semi-sagittate. The peduncles are axillary, elongated, and many-flowered, or short and one-flowered. The tufted Vetch *Vicia Cracca*, and the Wood-Vetch *Vicia sylvatica*, both beautiful perennial plants, are said to advance starved and weak cattle beyond any herb yet known. They yield such abundance of food that they seem to deserve the attention of agriculturists. *Vicia polysperma*, *Vicia sepium*, and *Vicia biennis*, promise to be useful plants for fodder, the stems growing to a great length; and being well furnished with leaves which do not decay in autumn, but continue green through the winter in defiance of the most severe frost, so that in February and March, when there is often a scarcity of green food for ewes and lambs, they may be of great service. *Vicia sativa* is the well-known agricultural plant called Tare, two varieties of which are cultivated for green food for horses and fattening cattle, the winter and spring Tare. To have early food, the winter variety is to be preferred; but where the land is foul, and requires to be two or three times ploughed in

spring, or for a late crop, the spring variety is to be preferable. The *Vicia Narbonensis*, *serratifolia*, and *platycarpus*, might be cultivated to advantage as Tares.

VICINE,

VICINAGE,

VICINAL,

VICINITY.

Fr. *voisin*, *voisinage*, *vicinité*; It.*vicino*; Sp. *vecino*; Lat. *vicinus*;*qui in eodem vico habitat*; vicus,from *oikos*, by prefixing the *di-*

ma; a dwelling.

Neighbouring, or dwelling or abiding near, adjoining, bordering upon, approaching.

After that [he] subdued ye parties, and many other *vycyne* countreys. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 312. Anno 1202.

Under whose [God's] merciful hand navigants above all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and *vicine*.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 229.

The which *vicinitie* serveth very well to entertaine and nourish amitie among nations, separated by nature one from another; and in this disunion as it were, appeareth yet a brotherly fellowship and unitie.

Holland. Plinie, book vi. ch. i.

For that of verse 18. (ye know how I have been with you in Asia in all seasons) that indeed was spoke to all the presbyters that came from Ephesus and the *voisinage*, viz. in a collective sense.

Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, sec. 21.

It put Herod upon strange arts of security for his kingdom, it effected a sad tragedy accidentally, for it occasioned the death of all the little babes in the city and *voisinage* of Bethlehem.

Id. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. iv. fol. 94.

It was an honorary and extraordinary priveledge indulged to them for their *vicinity* and relation to our blessed Lord the fountain of all beneson to us; and for that very reason Simeon himself was chosen bishop too.

Id. Polemical Disc., fol. 134. *Episcopacy Asserted*, sec. 40.

Juxtaposition in this case could signify nothing: the distinction and individuation of the several particles would be as much retained in their *vicinity*, as if they were separated by miles.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sect. 9, fol. 187.

The weather was pleasant; and we daily saw some of those birds which are looked upon as signs of the *vicinity* of land; such as boobies, man of war, tropic birds, and gannets.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book i. ch. i. p. 10.

One dead uniform silence reigned over the whole region. With the inconsiderable exceptions of the narrow *vicinage* of some few forts, I wish to be understood as speaking literally.

Burke. Works, vol. vi. p. 262. *Speech on Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

The Ermin-street passed under Cripplegate; and a *vicinal* way went under Aldgate, by Bethnal Green, towards Oldford.

Pennant. London, p. 13.

VICISSITUDE,

Fr. *vicissitude*; It. *vicissitu-*

VICISSITUDINARY.

dine; Sp. *vicissitud*; Lat. *vicis-**situdo*; from *vicis*, a turn, a change.

A turn, a change, mutation, revolution, return.

He endeavourerth by *vicissitude* of mutations, and by periodical passion, to continue alwaies young, as if he should never die and perish.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 1066.

There is no sincere, compleat, perfect happiness in this world; it is mingled with evils, with fears, with *vicissitudes* of sorrow and trouble.

Hale. Cont. vol. i. p. 241. *The Victory of Faith*.Nature hath these *vicissitudes*. She makes

No man a state of perpetuity, sir.

Ben Jonson. The Devil is an Ass, act ii. sc. 1.

We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill.

Donne. Devotions, p. 313.

A good conscience is very stable, and persisteth unvaried through all circumstances of time, in all *vicissitudes* of fortune.

Barrow. Sermon v. vol. i. p. 317.

And now, such is the *vicissitude* of life, we thought ourselves happy in having regained a situation, which but two days before it was the utmost object of our hope to quit.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. v. p. 180.

VICIA.

VICISSI-
TUDE.

VICOA.
VICTOR.

VICOA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Cassini, probably to some botanist of that name. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Asterideæ-Inuleæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray narrow-ligulate, female in one series, those of the disk tubular, five-toothed, and hermaphrodite; involucre of linear-subulate, imbricate scales; receptacle bractless, areolate, plano-convex; anthers appendiculate at their bases; achenia beakless; pappus of the ray none, of the disk capillary in one series.

A genus nearly allied to *Inula*, and consists of four known species, all annual, branched, erect herbs, natives of India. The leaves are alternate, sagittately auriculate, half stem-clasping, lanceolate or linear, entire or toothed. Each branch bears few leaves, and a solitary head of yellow flowers.

VICTIM, Fr. *victim*; It. *victima*; Sp. *victima*; Lat. *victima*, supposed to be so called, because slain *victrice manu*, after a victory; and—

A sacrifice—for a victory; generally a sacrifice, an immolation; any thing slain, or destroyed in expiation.

The chief part of the sacrifice was *τισιον*, the *victim*, concerning which it may be observed, in the first place, that it was required to be whole, perfect, and sound in all its members, without spot or blemish.

Potter. *Antiquities of Greece*, book ii. ch. iv.

What want of offer'd *victims*, what offence
In fact committed could the sun incense,
To deal his deadly shafts.

Dryden. *Homer. Iliad*, book i.

When thus in publick view the peace was try'd,
With solemn vows, and sworn on either side,
All dues perform'd which holy rites require;
The *victim* beasts are slain before the fire.

Id. *Virgil. Æneid* 12. v. 316.

When the proud steed shall know why man restrains
His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plains;
When the dull ox, why now he breaks the clod,
Is now a *victim*, and now Egypt's god;
Then shall man's pride and dullness comprehend
His actions', passions', being's use and end.

Pope. *Essay on Man. Epistle* 1. v. 61.

Then, Nestor, hoary warrior, furnish'd gold,
Which, hammer'd thin, the artist wrapp'd around
The *victim's* horns, that seeing him attir'd
So costly, Pallas might the more be pleas'd.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iii. v. 545.

VICTOR, } Fr. *victoire*; It. *vittoria*; Sp.
VICTORY, } *vittoria*; Lat. *victoria*, from *vict-*
VICTORIOUS, } *um*, past participle of *vinc-ere*,
VICTORIOUSLY, } which Vossius thinks may be form-
VICTRESS, } ed from Gr. *νικ-ᾶν*, by a transposi-
VICTRICE. } tion of the two first letters and
prefixing V. Barnes uses—*victordome*.

One who overpowers, or overthrows; who subdues, vanquishes, conquers; puts to flight, compels to yield or submit.

An overthrower, a conqueror, a subduer, destroyer.

Victorious tree, protection of trewe,
That only worth were for to bere
The king of heven, with his woundes newe,
The white lamb, that hurt was with a spere.

Chaucer. *The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 4077.

For this condicion he had,
That where hym hapneth the *victoire*,
His lust and all his most glorie
Was for to slee, and not to saue.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi. fol. 162.

Whereof Octavius beyng warned, folowed hym, and in the countree of Westmerlande gaue unto hym y^e seconde batayll, where than Octavius was cha^yd and Traherne was *victour*.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxx. p. 49.

For the which *victorious* acte the sayd Charlis obteynyd a surname, and was callyd after that day, Carolus Martellus, the which is to meane Charlis the hamer.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. cxlvii. p. 133.

If thou wilt not bee content, but wilt dispute, and inquire causes of God's inscrutable will, then will I stand by, and looke on, and see what *victordome* thou shalt get.

Barnes. *Workes*, p. 278.

And as longe as the royalme of Englande was in vnyte, y^e king with his people and they w^t hym, the we prospered and reyned *victoriously*.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. xlix. p. 172.

Such is euer-more the finall *victorie* of all truth, that they which haue not the hearts to loue her, acknowledge, that to hate her they haue no cause.

Hooker. *Ecclesiastical Politie*, book v. sec. 71. fol. 384.

The manner was to hang this ridiculous puppet under the chariots of noble *victors* riding in triumph, not only to defend them by a medicinable power against the venome of envious and spightfull tongues, but also to returne all envie upon them, and bid as it were to take it among them.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxviii. ch. 4.

— Brave friends, now for your grandsires' sakes,
Your country, honours, or what may inspire
Your souls with courage, strain up all your powrs,
To make this day *victoriously* ours.

Drayton. *The Battle of Agincourt*.

But when the *victoresse* arriued there,
Where late she left the pensive Scudamore
With her owne trusty squire, both full of feare,
Neither of them she found where she them bore.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 12. stan. 44.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And leade thy daughter to a conqueror's bed:
To whom I will retaille my conquest wonne,
And she shal be sole *victoresse*, Cæsar's Cæsar.

Shakspeare. *Richard III.* act iv. sec. 4. fol. 198.

To have her captived spirit freed from flesh,
And on her innocence, a garment fresh
And white as that put on; and in her hand
With boughs of palm, a crowned *victice* stand.

Ben Jonson. *Elegy on his Muse*.

These his lance reaches, over those he rowls
His rapid car, and crushes out their souls;
In vain the vanquish'd fly; the *victor* sends
The dead men's weapons at their living friends.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid* 12. v. 495.

They command me, that I ask
A pause of battle, till the slain, consum'd
In fun'ral fires, our conflict be renew'd,
Nor cease again, till *victory* descend
From all-deciding heav'n on us or you.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*. book vii. v. 409.

VICTORIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Schomburgk, one of its discoverers, to the Queen of Britain. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Nymphyaceæ*. Generic character: tube of calyx campanulate, adhering to the ovary, segments of the free four-parted limb coloured inside and persistent; petals indefinite, inserted by many series in the upper part of the tube of the calyx; outer ones spreading, inner ones incurved, and much smaller than the outer ones; stamens numerous by many series, inserted with the petals, free, outer ones fertile; filaments pelaloid; cells of anthers linear, adnate; inner ones sterile, horned, adnate, to the back of the stigma; ovary nearly globose, many-celled; ovula numerous, inserted in the parieties of the dissepiments; stigma campanulate, radiately furrowed, with an elevated conical centre, and a free limb, which is divided into reniform lobes, which cohere with the sterile filaments; berry cup-shaped, many-celled at the

VICTOR,
—
VIC-
TORIA.

VIC-
TORIA.
—
VIC-
TUAL.

base, rostrate in the centre, with an elevated truncate limb, which is radiately furrowed inside; seeds numerous, globose, nucummentaceous.

This genus, which does not appear to differ from *Euryale*, consists of only a single known species, *V. regina*, the *Euryale Amazonica* Poppig; it is a splendid Water Lily, a native of rivers in Guiana and north of Brazil. The leaves are very broad, orbicular, and peltate, and emarginate, and are said to be six or eight feet in diameter; they are dark green above, flat, with elevated margins; they are reddish, and nerved beneath; the peduncles, petioles, calyxes, and nerves of leaves are armed with prickles like those of *Euryale ferox*. The flowers are large, often fifteen inches in diameter; very showy; at first white, but at length reddish; very fragrant. The seeds are edible. The plant is called Maruru in Brazil. *Victoria* is said to differ principally from *Euryale*, by the persistent lobes of the calyx, which are said to be deciduous in *Euryale*; but this character has not as yet been sufficiently ascertained even although there has been a large folio volume written on the subject, the object of which is not sufficiently understood.

VICTUAL, n. } Anciently written without the C.
VICTUAL, v. } Fr. *victuailles*; It. *vitluaglia*;
VICTUALS, } Sp. *vitualas*; Lat. *victus*, from
VICTUALLER, } *victum*, past participle of *vivere*, to
VICTUALLING, } live, (*omne id quo vivimus*). See
VIAND.

Food, meat; animal or vegetable substances, eaten or drank, for the sustenance or support of life.

He kept his castles, his *vitaile*, his mone,
Undere þe kyng seales, þe chance listnes me.
R. Brunne, p. 288.

His *vitaile* he has purueid in Brigges for to be,
His wyfnes were þer leid, & warnised þat cite.
Id. p. 293.

Thenne hadde Pacience as pilgrimes have in here poke *vitailles*,
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 252.

Uorgheours & *vytailers* and (ad) vokettus of arches
Ich can ngt rekenþe þe route.
Id. Id. p. 27.

And he was wrooth to men of tire and of sidon, and thei
of oon accord camen to hym—whanne thei haddes counseiled
with bastus that was the kingis chaumburlein thei axiden þees,
for as mych that her cuntreis weren *vituled* of hym.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xii.

Kynge Charles mannyd and *vytaylyd* certeyn galeys and other
shyppes.
Fabyan. Chronicle, p. 522.

And for the kynges hoost it was plenteously *vytaylled* by y^e
Flemynges and by other *vytayllers* dayly cōmyng out of Eng-
lande.
Id. Id. p. 459.

This castle is very strong, in compasse a large mile and a halfe,
which being *victualled* (as it is neuer unfurnished) and manned
with men of trust, it may defend it selfe against any princes
power.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 104. John Locke.

[Giue and render] a iust or plaine and perfect accompt of ex-
penses of the *victuals*, as wel flesh, fish, bisket, meate, or bread, as
also of beere, wine, oyle, or vineger, and all other kinde of *victual-
ling* vnder their charge,

Id. Id. vol. i. p. 227. Instruct. of Cabota.

He, bycause in those quarters was small store of grayne, sent
out diuers of hys chyef offycers and tribunes into the cities there-
abouts to fetch corne and *victuals*.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book iii. fol. 69.

And therevpon they not onely *vitelled* them aboundantlie, but
also received the earle and his chiefe freends into the citie.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 223. The Description of Eng-
land, book ii. ch. i.

Then our men entered the town, and found it emptied both of
money and goods; there was not so much as a meal of *victuals*
left for them.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 144. Anno 1684.

They replenished their stock of eggs, and salted up a few young
seal, for fear they should want; and being thus *victualled*, they
returned again towards Plata.
Id. Id. p. 159.

After which separation, there remained in company only our
own squadron and our two *victuallers*, with which we kept on our
course for the island of Madera.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. ii. p. 20.

VIDUITY, Fr. *viduite*; It. *vedovita*; Lat. *vidui-
tas*, from *viduus*, deprived or bereft;—

Bereavement, (of a wedded consort,) widowhood.

As for that other, which hee imagines a vow of continued
viduitie, it was neither faith nor first; let him instance [if hee
can] where our apostle takes faith for a vow.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 693. The Honour of the Married Clergie,
book i. sec. 6.

The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *vidual*.
Parthenia. Sacra, p. 80.

VIE, n. } Skinner prefers the Ger. *wagen*; D.
VIE, v. } *waeghen*, *periclitari*, to put to hazard. He
believes that there formerly existed a Fr. verb, *vier*, still
preserved in the compound *renvier*, to *revy*, at play.
Envier escaped his notice, or it might have led him to
infer that *envier* was formed upon the n. *vie*; Lat.
via, as *envoyer* is upon *voye*, the same word as *vie*,
differently written, and meaning, as *voyager* does,—to go
on the way, to put, to send on the way; Cotgrave tells
us that *vie vie*, (an adverb of encouraging or com-
manding) signifies—"On, on apace, go on, forward,
make haste, march, march, quickly, speed it my hearts."
We have similar expressions now in use,—keep on, get
on, go it. And hence the verb to *vie* may denote—

To urge, to press on, (*sc.* the way) to press forward;
to strive to surpass or outstrip; to ply, to strive or con-
tend; to emulate, to rival, to challenge to a contest, to
defy.

To *vie* at cards, to throw down or play a card in chal-
lenge to the adversary, for him to play upon or in re-
turn; to *revie*, to play in return or acceptance of the
challenge. And hence further, *vying* and *revying*,
q. v. Challenging and retorting, criminating and recrimi-
nating.

This caue was also as derke
As hell pitte, ouer all about,
They had good leyser for to rout,
To *vye* who might sleepe best.

Chaucer. The Dream of Chaucer, p. 321

A friend that is himselfe solemnly invited must be carefull that
he take not with him, for to goe unto another mans house, those
that he first meeteth or that come next hand, but such especially
as he knoweth to be friends and of familiar acquaintance with
the feast-maker, as if he strived a *vie* to prevent him in bidding
of them.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 619.

Then came in Theon also with his *vie*, adding moreover and
saying, that it could not be denied, but that in truth herein there
have been great changes and mutations.

Id. Id. fol. 974.

WEL. Slight, here's a trick *vied* and *revied*.

Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, act iv. sc. 1.

Out, thou camelion harlot! now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyæna.

Id. The Fox, act iv. sc. 2.

When of that streame he had discovered
The fount, the well-spring, or the bubbling head,
He there would sit, and with the well-drop *vie*,
That it before his eyes would first runne drie.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. sec. 1.

VIC-
TUAL.
—
VIE.

VIE.
—
VIENNE.

Who 'gainst the sun (though weakned by the morne)
Would *vie* with lookes needeth an eagle's eye.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe. Eclogue 5.

Pleas'd let me own, in Esher's peaceful grove,
(Where Kent and Nature *vie* for Pelham's love)
The scene, the master, opening to my view,
I sit and dream I see my Craggs anew!
Pope. Epilogue to Satire. Dialogue 2, v. 66.

Though some of the more potent chiefs may *vie* with the king
in actual possessions, they fall very short in ranks and in certain
marks of respect, which the collective body have agreed to pay
the monarch.

Cook. Voyages, vol. v. book iv. ch. xi. p. 427.

VIENNE, the name of a department and river of France, the former being once a part of Haut Poitou. It is bounded North by the departments of the Maine and Loire, and Indre and Loire, East by that of the Indre, and South by those of the Haute Vienne and Charente, and West by the Deux Sevres. It is divided into five arrondissements, 31 cantons, and 369 communes, and sends four deputies to the chambers, from a population of 267,670. The climate is temperate, though sometimes the cold North-West winds destroy the hopes of the husbandmen. The surface is hilly, with plains, and sands to the Southward. Corn is produced in plenty in this department, and wine, of which most part is distilled. There are good pastures and extensive forests, but the trees are not remarkable for excellence of growth; these last cover 57,800 hectares of land. The vines cover 33,000. There are few horses; cattle are numerous; and the mules bred are held in much esteem. There are considerable flocks of sheep, and game abounds. The mineral products are iron and coal; there are also mineral springs at Roche, Posay, and Availles. The manufactures are inconsiderable, and trade is fettered by the difficulty of transportation. Cattle are sent to Nantes, Rochefort, and Rochelle, and bullocks and wine to Paris. The Vienne and Creuse are the only navigable rivers.

Vienne, Haute, the name of a department of France, formerly old Limousin, the Basses Marches and portions of Haut Poitou. It is traversed from East to West by the river Vienne, and bounded North by the departments of the Vienne and Indre; East by that of the Creuse, South by those of the Dordogne and Corrèze, and West by those of the Charente and Vienne. It is divided into four arrondissements, 27 cantons, and 225 communes, and sends four deputies to the chambers, from a population of 276,551 inhabitants. This department is mountainous, with levels of little fertility, but excellent pastures, which feed great numbers of cattle, particularly horses, which are in much esteem for their vigour and strength. There are sands and wastes to a considerable extent. The mountains are covered with chestnut trees, the produce of which annually is estimated at 480,000 quintals. This produce is dried in ovens, and with a species of turnip much cultivated, forms a great part of the food of the inhabitants. The corn crops are not equal to the consumption, tillage is carried on with oxen, and even cows are yoked. There are 22,000 hectares of oak, 40,000 of chestnut, and 2790 of vines in this department. Rye is much cultivated; but the supply of wheat is small; buckwheat, nuts, and chestnuts are abundant; the hay is excellent, but the wine is of very middling quality. The only mine of tin in France is in this department, where antimony and lead are also found. The manufactures of the department consist principally of woollen stuffs, porcelain,

cotton goods, tannery, and glass ware. The rivers are VIENNE, the Vienne, Gartemps, and Taurion.

Vienne, anciently *Vienna*, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Isère, containing 14,000 inhabitants. It was once the capital of the Allobroges, and is built on the left bank of the Rhone, near the confluence of the little river Gère, which separates the suburb of St. Columb, connected with the city by a bridge, said to be of Roman construction. The city is built on the slope of a steep hill, between the Rhone and the mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow, the houses ill-built, dark and difficult of access. The great road from Lyons to Marseilles passes through it. There are considerable remains of antiquity in Vienne, among them is a Maison Carrée, like that at Nismes, the work of the Romans. Vienne is seven leagues South of Lyons, and 20½ W. N. W. of Grenoble.

VIEUSSEUXIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De La Roche to M. Vieusseux, a physician of Geneva. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Iridææ*. Generic character: perianth rotate, of six segments; outer segments unguiculate, narrowed at the base, often bearded, inner ones much smaller, subulate, or tricuspidate; stamens three, seated on an epigynous disk, combined into a tube; anthers oblong, fixed by the base; ovarium oblong-prismatic, three-celled; ovula numerous, two series in each cell, horizontal, fixed to the central axis; style short, filiform; stigmas three, petaloid, bilobed, opposite the stamens; capsule coriaceous, bluntly trigonal, three-celled.

Separated from *Morea*, and is composed of herbs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The roots are tuberous rhizomas. The leaves are few, and sword-shaped. The stems are terete, and paniculately branched. The flowers are solitary, and pedicellate, within two leaved spaths.

VIEW, *n.* } Fr. *voir*, *veue*; It. *vedere*, *veduta*;
VIEW, *v.* } Lat. *vid-ere*, to see, to look.
VIEWER, } To see, to look; to behold, to ob-
VIEWLESS. } serve, to hold or keep before the eye,
in sight, in prospect; to keep before the mind, to per-
ceive, to examine, to regard.

The englysshmen sawe the well, and knewe well howe they
were come thyder to a *view* them, they let them alone, and made
no countenance towards the, and let them retourne as they came.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. cxxix. p. 155.

And whan they were nombred and *viewed*, they thought the selfe
able to fight with the greatest prince in all the worlde.

Id. Ib. ch. 397. p. 687.

For what can force or guile
With him, or who deceive his mind; whose eye
Views all things at one *view*? he from heav'n's height
All these our motions vain, sees and derides.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. v. 108.

You are as fair, as i the morning bare ye:
Imagination never made a sweeter;
Can it be possible this frame should suffer,
And built on slight affections, fright the *viewer*?
Beaumont and Fletcher. Custom of the Country, act iii. sc. 2.

'Tis here, 'tis done; behold, you fearfull *viewers*;
Shake, and behold the model of the world here,—
The pride, and strength: look, look again, 'tis finish'd!
Id. The False One, act ii. sc. 1.

To be imprison'd in the *viewlesse* windes,
And blowne with restlesse violence round about
The pendant world.
Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, act iii. sc. 1. fol. 71

VIEW.

VIEW.

VIGIL.

But I hear the tread
Of hateful steps, I must be *viewless* now.
Milton. Paradise Lost. Comus, v. 91.

Viewing things on every side, observing how far consequences reach, and proceeding to collect and hear evidence, till reason saith there needs no more, is grievous labour to indolence and impatience, and by no means answers the ends of conceit and affectation.

Secker. Works, vol. i. p. 11. Sermon 1.

In her arch'd recess
He slept the night beside her, and, by day,
Reclining on the rocks that lin'd the shore,
And *viewing* wishfully the barren deep,
Wept, groan'd, desponded, sigh'd, and wept again.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book v. v. 182.

Oh, that I were
The *viewless* spirit of a lovely sound,
A living voice, a breathing harmony,
A bodiless enjoyment—born and dying
With the blest tone which made me!

Byron. Manfred, act i. sc. 2.

VIEW, *vue, visus.* In real actions, or, as they were sometimes called, feudal actions, which concerned real property only, and which were such whereby the plaintiff, called the demandant, claimed title to have any lands or tenements, rents, commons or other hereditaments, in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life, the defendant, styled the tenant, might demand a view, that is, a sight of the thing, in order to ascertain its identity, and other circumstances. As, for instance, if a real action had been brought against a tenant for land, or rent, or common, and such tenant did not exactly know what land it was that the demandant asked, or out of which he claimed the rent, or for which he claimed common, then he might pray a view, which was that he might see the land, which or in respect of which the demandant claimed. As, however, real actions were by statute 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27, with the exception of dower and *quare impedit* abolished, and as in those, too, such actions have been long disused, on account of the inconvenient length of their process, no further notice of view is needed in respect to them.

The earlier statutes relating to view were repealed by the Jury Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 50, by which now, where in any case either civil or criminal, it may appear to the Court, or to a judge in vacation, to be proper and necessary that a jury should have a view of the premises in question previously to the trial, they have authority to order that the sheriff shall have six or more of the jurors returned to try the cause, who shall be consented to by the parties, or nominated by the sheriff, in case the parties cannot agree, at the place in question, some convenient time before the trial; and that the place in question shall be then and there shown to them by two persons to be named in the writ, and appointed by the court or judge. And the sheriff shall afterwards, by a special return, certify that the view has been had according to the command of the writ, and shall specify the names of the viewers. And the court or judge may also, if they think fit, require that the party applying for it shall deposit in the hands of the under-sheriff a certain sum of money for payment of expenses of the view; the amount of that sum being now fixed by a rule of court made in Trinity Term 7 Geo. IV.

VIGIL, } Fr. *vigile, vigilant*; It. *vigile, vi-*
VIGILANT, } *gilante*; Sp. *vigila, vigilante*; Lat.
VIGILANCE, } *vigilare, vigil*, from *vig-ere*, to be
VIGILANCY, } strong, active, alert, and conse-
VIGILANTLY. } quently—

VOL. XXVIII.

Wakeful or watchful; actively, sharply, circumspect, **VIGIL.**
or regardful; looking carefully, and warily.

And in the place where he was crucified was a gherd, and in the gherd a newe graue in which ghīt no man was leid, therefore there thei putten ihesus for the *vigile* of iewis feest, for the sepulcre was nygh.
Wiclif. Ion, c. xix.

Which grace if that I might gete,
With all myn herte I woll serue
By nyght, and thy *vigille* obserue.

Gower. Conf. An. book iv. fol. 81.

And y^e next mornyng, y^e whiche was in the *vigil* of saynt Symonde and Jude, the Frenche kynge departed out of Calais.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 213, p. 264.

Wherefore, as I late sayde, to the augmentation of vnderstandynge, called in latine intellectus et mens, is required to be moche redynge and *vigilante* studye in euery scyence.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xiii. p. 50.

This I truste shal suffice, for the expressynge of that incomparable treasure, called amytie: in the declaration thereof I haue aboden the longer, to the intent to perswade the reders, to enserche therfore *vigilantly*.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. xiv. fol. 158.

The brethren in Egypt (saith Saint Augustine, Epis. 121.) are reported to haue many prayers, but eurie of them verie short, as if they were darts throwne out with a kind of suddayne quicknesse, lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is verie necessarie, should bee wasted or dulled through continuance, if their prayers were few and long.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 33, fol. 252.

In regard of which enormities it behoveth parents to repress and bridle their wild and untamed affections with great care and *vigilance*.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 12.

They towards the throne supreme,
Accountable, made haste to make appear
With righteous plea, thir utmost *vigilance*,
And easily approv'd.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. v. 28.

If these shepheards had been snoring in their beds, they had no more seen angels, nor heard news of their Saviour, than their neighbours; their *vigilancy* is honoured with this heavenly vision.
Hall. Works, vol. ii. p. 208. Cont. The Birth of Christ.

Because, be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions, it behoveth, that we *vigilantly* note and prevent by all means those evils, whereby the hearts of men are lost.

Id. Ib. The Epistle. Dedication.

Visits to ev'ry church we daily paid
And march'd in ev'ry holy masquerade;
The stations duly, and the *vigils* kept;
Not much we fasted, but scarce ever slept.

Pope. The Wife of Bath, v. 283.

The queen much esteemed this her treasurer, who managed her exchequer with great care and *vigilancy*; of which she was very sensible.

Strype. Ecclesiasticall Memoirs. Mary I. Anno 1554. ch. xiv. p. 202.

Keep thou, meantime,
All here with *vigilance*, but chiefly watch
For thy own good, and save thyself from harm;
For num'rous here brood mischief.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xvii. v. 708.

While we watch *vigilantly* over every political measure, and communicate an alarm through the empire with a speed almost equal to the shock of electricity, there will be no danger that a king should establish despotism, even though he were to invade the rights of his people at the head of a standing army.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 24. Essay 122. On the Influence of Politicks, &c.

VIGIL, in its ecclesiastical acceptation, denotes the eve of a religious festival, or other day of public devotion, or the services then performed.

The time when vigils were first instituted, as ordinary religious observances, is not known with any certainty; but there is no doubt that the practice is of high antiquity. Sometimes an extraordinary nocturnal service was appointed on occasions of danger or calamity, as a

VIGIL.
—
VIGO.

season of special prayer and humiliation, in the exigencies of the church in general, or some portion of it. It was also the practice to pass a considerable part of the night in prayer and devotion prior to the great annual festivals, more especially those of Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Ascension of Christ, as an introduction to the solemn duties of the day following. Vigils were also observed on the eve of the anniversaries in commemoration of the holy martyrs, which were regarded as festivals of peculiar solemnity, and were therefore thought worthy of an especial degree of preparation. And finally, a vigil was, in process of time, regularly kept on the night before the Sabbath in every week; and in some churches, where public service was celebrated on Saturday as well as Sunday, there was also an evening assembly on the Friday. A vigil was distinct from the antelucan, or early morning service, as it commenced some time before midnight. It was attended by people of all ranks and conditions, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who employed themselves in prayer and psalmody till the time of separation. The *Trisagion* and *Gloria in Excelsis* seem to be alluded to by Chrysostom as regular portions of the service on those occasions; and Basil relates that it was usual to conclude with the 51st Psalm, "Have mercy upon me, O God," commonly called the Psalm of Confession. Various other particulars respecting the nocturnal services are mentioned by the ecclesiastical writers; but it is not always easy to distinguish whether they refer to the vigils, properly so called, or to the early morning service.

In the church of Rome the service for a festival with a vigil regularly commences at the vespers of the preceding day. In our church also, the collects for Sundays, and for certain festivals specified in the Calendars, are introduced in the evening service of the day before, as an intimation of the solemnities which are to follow. In both churches the vigil of a festival is usually regarded as a fast.

Further information on the subject will be found in Bingham's *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; Cardinal Bona's *Rerum Liturgicarum*; and Gavanti's *Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*.

VIGNA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Savi to Dominic Vigna, a commentator of Theophrastus. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-cleft, the upper lip entire, or of two divisions, which are joined to the apex; corolla with a broad reflexed vexillum, which is furnished with converging callosities above the base; wings rhomboid; stamens diadelphous; stipe of ovary sheathed; legume terete, incurved; seeds nearly globose, without any caruncle, but having the umbilicus on the side.

Vigna is a genus separated by Savi from *Dolichos*. Two species are known, *V. glabra* and *V. villosa*, both natives of tropical America. They are twining annual plants, with trifoliate leaves and heads of yellow flowers.

VIGNETTE, Fr. *vignette*, a little vine:—Applied to vine branch, or branch-like border, or a flourish with the branches of vines.

This lady, with the dagger at her breast, and a ridiculous expression of agony in her face, formed a *vignette* to most of his books; the same figure was also stamped on the covers of them.

Ben Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*, act v. sc. 2. note 2.

VIGO, a Spanish sea-port in the province of Gallicia, on the South side of a bay of the same name, 14

miles West-North-West of Tuy, in lat. 42° 14' N., lon. 8° 40' W. The harbour is good, and is defended by a fort and castle.

VI'GOUR, } Fr. *vigueur*; It. *vigoria*; Sp. *vigor*; Lat. *vigor*, from *vig-ere*; *vi agere*, to act with force or power.
VI'GOROUS, }
VI'GOROUSLY, }
VI'GOROUSNESS. }

Active force or power, or strength; force or power exerted with spirit, with animation, energy.

Although we believe it, yet is therein many of vs, that believe verve faynte and farre fro the poynte of suche *vigour* and strength, as woulde God it hadde.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 1267. *A Treatise. To Receive the Body of our Lord, &c.*

The foresayd mantellets were appointed to beat S. Nicholas tower, and by the space of ten or twelve dayes they shot sore against it; but they had so sharpe and *vigorous* answers, that there was not one mantellet that abode whole an houre.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. p. 81. *The Losse of Rhodes.*

But the Sarazeyns beyng ware of theyr cōmyng, issued out of the cytie, and defended y^e porte *vigorously*.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 372. Louis X. Anno 22.

Unto his limmes (though tir'd,)

His mother's touch a *vigour* fresh inspir'd.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book iv.

Now we find this our empyreal form

Incapable of mortal injurie

Imperishable, and though pierc'd with wound,

Soon closing, and by native *vigour* heal'd.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book vi. v. 433.

And lay e're while a holocaust,

From out her ashie womb now teem'd,

Revives, refflourishes, then *vigorous* most

When most unactive deem'd,

And though her body die, her fame survives,

A secular bird ages of lives.

Id. *Samson Agonistes*, v. 1702.

[The power of God] in the strength of which, and by whose aid, as we do not doubt of the performance of the promise, so we *vigorously* pursue all the parts of the condition, and are enabled to work all the work of God.

Taylor, vol. ii. *Sermon* 1, part ii. fol. 4.

If the elephant knew his strength, or the horse the *vigorousness* of his own spirit, they would be as rebellious against their rulers as unreasonable men against government.

Id. vol. ii. *Sermon* 19, part ii.

The heart of the former was the largest, the latter the least, he had ever beheld: inferring hence, that contracted spirits act with the greatest *vigorousness*.

Fuller. *The Worthies of England*, vol. ii. p. 134. *Norfolk.*

The lab'ring bee, when his sharp sting is gone,

Forgets his golden work, and turns a drone;

Such is a satyr, when you take away

That rage, in which his noble *vigour* lay.

Dryden. *Prologue to Amphitryon.*

And the *vigorous* vegetation which constantly takes place there, furnishes such a prodigious quantity of vapour, that all the night and great part of the morning a thick fog covers the whole country, and continues till either the sun gathers strength to dissipate it, or it is dispersed by a brisk sea-breeze.

Anson. *Voyages*, book i. ch. v. p. 61.

The States of Austria have furnish'd Marshal Heister with a considerable sum of money, to enable him to push on the war *vigorously* in Hungary, where all things as yet are in perfect tranquillity.

Tatler. No. 7.

New confidence and new hope, however founded, inspired new *vigour*; and though our state was the same as when the men first began to slacken in their labour, through weariness and despondency, they now renewed their efforts with alacrity and spirit.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. iii. p. 129.

A grain of mustard-seed has been known to lie in the earth for a hundred years; and as soon as it had acquired a favourable situation, to shoot as *vigorously* as if just gathered from the plant.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xx. p. 307.

VIGO.
—
VIGOUR.

VIGUI-
ERA.
VILE.

VIGUIERA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Kunth to L. G. A. Viguier, a botanist of Montpellier. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustranea*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Heli-anthææ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray neuter, ligulate, those of the disk hermaphrodite and five-toothed; involucre semi-globose, of one or two series of nearly equal scales, each of which is drawn out at the apex into a foliaceous appendage; receptacle beset with persistent paleæ which clasp the achenia; branches of style exerted, subulate, hispid; achenia compressed, obovate-cuneated pubescent, crowned by four ovate, obtuse, subdenticulated scales, and two awns which rise from the angles.

A genus nearly allied to *Coreopsis*, and consists of about twelve known species, principally natives of tropical America. They are glabrous, rarely villous herbs; the leaves are opposite or alternate, petiolate, triple-nerved, ovate-lanceolate, and scabrous on their upper surfaces; the heads are pedunculate and disposed in loose paniced corymbs; the corollas are yellow.

VILE, *adj.* Fr. *vil*; It. *vile*; Sp. *vil*; Lat. *vilis*; which Vossius thinks may be from *villus*; *floci vestium*, the hair or shag of cloth. *Floci* is applied to any thing of no worth. The A. S. *fyl-an*, to file, may be the origin. *Vile* may mean—
Foul or filthy; mean, base, worthless; abject, contemptible. To *vilify*—
To debase, to degrade, to disparage, to defame.
To *vilipend*, Fr. *vilipende*; to contemn, to despise, to disparage, to disesteem.

He suor he wolde awreke be of this *vil* trespas.

R. Gloucester, p. 488.

And noble men, as ge beþ, brynge in so *vyle* seruage.

Id. p. 214.

þo he say ys felawes ymorþred so *viliche*,
God earnest he nom to hym, and sturde hym harde liche.

Id. p. 126.

That to so *vile* a poure wretche
Him deigneth shewe such simplese
Against the state of his noblesse.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 20.

But this Peter was so *vyle* of condycions y^t his subyettes had to hym but lytel fauoure.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 476. Anno 1365.

As he therfore submitted himselfe to our *vilenes*, to thend he would by lytle and lytle exalt vs to a hygher state: so meete is also that we of him take example, how to allure our neyghbour to true godlines.

Udall. Erasmus. Romaines, ch. xv. fol. 41.

(Guie me thy grace good Lorde)

To knowe myne owne *vilitee* and wretchedness.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1416. A Godly Meditacion, &c.

— Ah! sir, but mote ye please,
Sith ye thus farre have tendred my poore case,
As from my chiefest foe me to release,
That your victorious arme will not yet cease,
Till ye have rooted all the reliekes out
Of that *vilde* race, and established my peace.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 11.

And the receiv'd opinion of the thing,
For some unhallow'd string that *vilely* jarr'd,
Hath so unseason'd now the eares of men,
That who doth touch the tenour of that vein,
Is held but vain; and his unreckon'd pen
The title but of levity doth gain.

Daniel. Musophilus.

Can he haue any part or fellowship with Peter, and with the successours of Peter, which thinketh so *vilely* of building the precious temples of the Holy Ghost?

Hooker. Second Sermon upon St. Jude, sec. 21. fol. 578.

Those which are truly brought down, make it not dainty that the world should think them so; but are ready to be the first proclaimers of their own *vilenes*.

Hall. Works, vol. i. p. 251. Naomy and Ruth.

Travelling to Rome, he came into the company of Italians (the admirers only of themselves, and the slighers general of all other nations), *vilifying* England as an inconsiderable country, whose ground was as barren as the people barbarous.

Fuller. Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 340. Suffolk.

Thir maker's image, answer'd Michael, then
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilif'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd, a brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 515.

You shall not finde our Saviour in all the New Testament in such a mood, so bent to contemn and *vilifie* a poor suitor.

Hales. Remaines, p. 155. Sermon, Luke, ch. xviii. v. 1.

In the midst of all the storms and reproaches, and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me, I enjoy the comfortable presence and favour of God in my soul, and his suffrage, and attestation, and acceptance of my innocence.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. p. 117. A Preparation against Affliction.

He doth *vilipend* and mock Socrates most, in that he demaundeth the question, What is man? and in a youthfull bravery, and childishly as he saith, affirmeth that he knoweth not.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 914.

Upon this occasion, and for the reducing the rule to practice, and to regulate a case which now-a-days happens too frequently, it is not amiss to inquire concerning the necessities of women married to adulterous and morose *vile-natur'd* husbands.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. v. fol. 144.

ALT. Thou canst not, dar'st not mean it; speak again
Say, who is *vile*? but dare not name Calista.

HOR. I had not spoke at first, unless compell'd,
And forc'd to clear myself; but since thus urg'd,
I must avow I do not know a *viler*.

Rowe. The Fair Penitent, act iii.

I have also been credibly informed that Sir A. Weldon did at the beginning of the Long-Parliament communicate the MS. of it to the Lady Eliz. Sedley, accounted a very sober and prudent woman; who, after perusal, did lay the *vilenes* of it so much to Sir Anthony's door, that he was resolved never to make it public.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. fol. 729.

God being most holy and pure, most great and glorious, we sensible of our corruption and *vilenes*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him.

Barrow. Sermon 7. vol. i. p. 360.

Believe it that can, while he is labouring to destroy the best, the only compleat system of morality that ever yet appeared; and to *vilify* that book which so truly places "the whole of religion in doing good."

Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 165. Scripture Vindicated.

If the other person is the only workman, why then he shall monopolize all the custom; if he be as good as this, then this shall have the less: and this is that which sets them upon perpetual bickerings and mutual *vilifications*.

South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 164.

Though we caress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despicable kind, when we employ terms of reproach; and this appellation is the common mark of the last *vilenes* and contempt in every language.

Burke. Works, vol. i. p. 172. On the Sublime and Beautiful.

That we set ourselves to bite the hand that feeds us; that with a malignant insanity we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 222. Thoughts on the Cause of the Discontents.

VILL, *n.* Fr. *ville*; It. *villa*; Sp. *villa*; Lat. *villa*, *q. d. vehilla*, quod in eam fructus ex arvis (vehuntur) conveyuntur; because the fruits or produce of the earth are conveyed into it.

Applied to —

VILE.
VILL.

VILL.
—
VILLAIN.

A small collection of cottages, or rustic houses.

Villa, a rustic or country house or abode.

For the *villages* and men of the countre there about, had ayde the duke agayne the towne and castell.

Fabyan. Chronycles, p. 497. *Phil. de Valoys. Anno* 19.

For it is not enough to say that it [the commonwealth] consisteth of a multitude of houses and familiees, which make streets and *villages*, and the multitude of the streets and *villages* make townes, &c.

Smith. Common-wealth, book i. ch. xvi. p. 27.

This book [Doomsday] in effect gives an account not only of the manurable lands in every mannor, town, or *vill*, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. x. sec. 2. fol. 235.

We are a few of those collected here
That ruder tongues distinguish *villager*,
And to say veritie, and not to fable,
We are a merry rout, or else a rable.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act iii. sc. 6.

And as an ev'ning dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd
Of tame *villatic* fowle.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 703.

Are not you hee,
That frights the maidens of the *villagerie*,
Skim milke, and sometimes labour in the querne,
And bootlesse make the breathlesse huswife cherne.

Shakspeare. A Midsummer Night's Dreame, act ii. sc. 1. fol. 148.

Another to his *villa* wou'd retire,
And spurs as hard as if it were on fire;
No sooner enter'd at his countrey door,
But he begins to stretch, and yawn, and snore;
Or seeks the city which he left before.

Dryden. Lucretius, book iii.

The younger Pliny, you know, writes a long letter to his friend Gallus, in which he gives him a very particular plan of the situation, the conveniences, and the agreeableness of his *villa*.

Tutler, No. 179.

The day-labourer in a country *village* has commonly but a small pittance of knowledge, because his ideas and notions have been confined to the narrow bounds of a poor conversation and employment.

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 3.

And if there are conveniences of life which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them because they are not grown into the ordinary fashion of the country, and every *villager* doth not know them.

Id. Ib. sec. 24.

A certain pragmatistical fellow, in a certain *village*, took it into his head to write the names of the 'squire, of all his family, of the principal officers, and of some of the notable members of the vestry, in the margin of the Whole Duty of Man, over against every sin which he found mentioned in that most excellent treatise.

Lord Bolingbroke. On Parties, Letter 19.

These were thy charms, sweet *village*! sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please;
These round thy bow'rs their cheerful influence shed,
These were thy charms—but all these charms are fled.

Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

VILLAIN,	}	Fr. <i>villain</i> , <i>vilein</i> , <i>vilence</i> ;
ViLLANAGE,		It. <i>villano</i> , <i>villania</i> ; Sp. <i>villano</i> ,
ViLLANIZE, v.		<i>villania</i> . See VILL, and the Quo-
ViLLANY,		tation from Blackstone. Skin-
ViLLANOUS,		ner inclines to <i>vilis</i> as the origin
ViLLANOUSLY,		—because <i>vilanus</i> is written with
ViLLANOUSNESS.		a single <i>l</i> : but it was <i>as</i> , if not

more, commonly written with two. See in Du Cange. And Spelman affirms that *villani* were so called because they belonged *ad villam domini*, that is, to the manor or town of their lord.—*Of Antient Deeds*, ch. x. The gradations from the inhabitants of *vills* or *villages* to any base fellow or rascal are well stated in Cotgrave (in his coarse manner). See in v. VILAIN.

A servant in the country; a servant, one employed VILLAIN. in servile offices; in base or degrading offices; in vile or wicked actions; a wicked fellow, a rogue, a rascal, a scoundrel. Sir T. More uses *villain* as a verb.

Ac for he hab now þe maistry, such pruyd hym hab ynome,
þat now me, þoru wam he hab of þe maistrie,
Dryue he wolde out of ys lond myd gret *vilenye*.

R. Gloucester, p. 54.

þe chartres & þe scriis þat noied Cristen men,
þat lay for vsure in pris elleuen als for ten,
Were casten in fire and brent in podels *vilaýnlý*,
Of Iues slayn & schent a hundred & sextý.

R. Brunne, p. 224.

He never yet no *vilanie* ne sayde
In all his lif, unto no manere wight.

Chaucer. The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 71.

But first I praie you of your curtesie,
That ye ne arette it not my *vilanie*,
Though that I plainly speke in this matere,
To tellen you hir wordes and hir chere;
Ne though I speke hir wordes proprely.

Id. Ib. v. 728.

Alas! well oughten they than have disdeigne to be servants and thralles to sinne, and sore to be ashamed of himself, that God of his endles goodnesse hath sette in high estat, or yeve him witte, strength of body, hele, beautee, or properitee, and brought hem fro the deth with his herte blood, that they so unkindly against his gentillesse, quiten him so *vilainly* (i. e. *villainously*), to slaughter of her owen soules.

Id. The Persones Tale, p. 288.

Reason saith, that I shulde leue
To loue, where there is no leue
To spede: and will saith there ageine,
That suche an herte is to *vileine*,
Whiche dare not loue, till that he spede,
Let Hope serue at suche a nede.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 54.

And whan he had hem so forleyn,
As he, whiche was all *vileyn*,
He did hem oute of londe exile.

Id. Ib. book viii. fol. 175.

But suche a grace god hir sent,
That for the sorowe, whiche she made,
Was none of hem, which power hade
To done her any *vilanie*.

Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 182.

Manumission of all kinde of *villaines* or bondmen in England, is vsed and done after diuers sortes, and by other and more light and easie meanes than is prescribed in the ciuill law.

Smith. Common-wealth, book iii. ch. x. p. 137.

And when they have once *vilayned* the sacrament of matrimonye, then woulde they make vs vyolate the sacrament of the aulter too.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 344. *Against Tyndal*.

The Burgoyns and men of the towne of Verdeley rebelled agayne the hed church, or abbey of y^t towne, and inteded to haue done some *vy lany* to y^e abbot and mūks of the same.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 235. p. 271.

To piteouse and to abhominable were it, to rehearse the *vilanouse* paine and tormentes y^t thei deuised on the sely womē.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 253. *A Dialogue concerning Heresy*, &c. book iv. ch. vii.

And whan the other cōmons sawe that, they began to sterre, and sayde to the burgesses many euill and *vy lanous* wordes.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lxvi. p. 88.

Than the regent drewe vnto hym the nobles of Champayne and of Prouynce, and began to manace y^e prouost and other of Paris that had before put hym to dyshonoure, and slayne so *vy l-aynously* his trewe counceylours.

Fabyan. Chronycle. John of France. Anno 8.

But thus the poor sinner shall not be affrighted from his danger, nor chastised by severe language, but the *villain* that eats his meat shall take him by the hand, and dance about the pit till he falls in and dies with shame and folly.

Taylor. Sermon 24, vol. i.

No wretchednesse is like to sinfull *villanage*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9. st. 1.

VILLAIN. We hate villenage no lesse than you hate peace, and hold (in capite) of him that is the head of his body, the church.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 574. *Apologie against Brownists*, sec. 51.

Did never yet no damned libertine,
 Nor elder heathen, nor new Florentine,
 Tho they were famous for lewd libertie,
 Venture upon so shamefull villanie.

Id. Satires, book i. Sat. 9.

I remember at a trial in Kent, where Sir George Rooke was indicted for calling a gentleman knave and villain, the lawyer, for the defendant, brought off his client by alledging that the words were not injurious; for knave, in the old and true signification, imported only a servant; and villain, in Latin, is *villicus*, which is no more than a man employed in country labour, or rather a bailly.

Swift. Works, vol. x. p. 162. *Letter to Lord Middleton*.

A certain author writes to this purpose, if a souldier who had taken oath to Cæsar, should run over to the enemy, and serve him against Cæsar, and after that be taken; would he not be punished as a deserter, and a perjured villain?

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 1. fol. 11.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
 Cou'd never villainize his father's fame:
 But as the first, the last of all the line,
 Wou'd, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine.

Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

Nobility of blood is but renown
 Of thy great fathers, by their virtue known,
 And a long trail of light, to the decending down.
 If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
 But infamy and villanage are thine.

Id. Ib.

On the other side, if vitious and wicked men do prosper and make a figure; yet it is possible their sufferings hereafter may be such, as that the excess of them above their past enjoyments may be equal to the just mulct of their villanies and wickedness.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 5, fol. 114.

Love of that which is amiable, compassion towards the miserable and helpless, a natural abhorrence and resentment of that which is villainous or vitious or base, fear of evils, are things which, duly tempered, have laudable effects; and without them mankind could not well subsist.

Id. Ib. sec. 9. fol. 174.

It has been observed that those writings, which villainize mankind, have a pernicious tendency towards propagating and protecting villainy; and help the most of all to teach and encourage it.

Law. Theory of Religion, part iii.

This they call villenage, and the tenants villeins, either from the word *vilis*, or else, as Sir Edward Coke tells us, a *villa*; because they lived chiefly in villages, and were employed in rustic works of the same sordid kind, resembling the Spartan helotes, to whom alone the culture of the lands was consigned.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. vi. p. 93.

VILLAIN OR VILLEIN. *Villanus.* A man of base or servile condition; a bondman or servant. The word is adopted from the French *vilain*, derived from the Latin *vilis*. In England, in ancient times, bondmen or villains were of two sorts; one was called villain in gross, who was immediately bound to the person of the lord and his heirs; the other a *villein regardant* to a manor, being bound to his lord as a member belonging and annexed to a manor whereof the lord was owner. Villeins could not leave their lord without his permission; but, if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action, like beasts or other chattels. They could acquire no property either in lands or goods; but, if they purchased either, the lord might enter upon them, turn out the purchasers, and seize them to his own use, unless the purchasers contrived to dispose of them again before the seizure. The children of villeins were in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin *nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*. In case of a marriage between a freeman and a neife, or a villein and a free woman, the issue followed the condition of the father, being free if he was free, and villein if he was villein,

contrary to the maxim of the civil law, that *partus sequitur ventrem*. But no bastard could be born villein, because by a maxim from law he is *nullius filius*; and as he could gain nothing by the inheritance, it were hard that he should lose his natural freedom by it.

Villeins, however, were protected by law from atrocious injuries to their persons by their lords. Though the lord might beat them with impunity, he might not maim or murder them; and neifes were protected from their lord's violence by appeal of rape. Villeins might also be enfranchised by manumission, either expressed or implied—express, as where a man granted to his villein a deed of manumission; implied, as where a man dealt with his villein in such a way as was inconsistent with his state of bondage, as by granting him an estate in fee, for life, or years, or by entering into a bond with him, or bringing an action against him, &c. Modern copyholders are derived from villeins. See also VILLENAGE.

VILLANOVA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Lagasca, to a Spanish botanist of the same name. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionidæ-Anthemidæ*. Generic character: heads few-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray five or ten in number, ligulate, obovate, toothed at apex, those of the disk hermaphrodite, fertile, tubular, terete, five-toothed; involucreum campanulate of a few scales, which are disposed in one series; receptacle flat, naked; branches of the styles of the disk-flowers terminated each by a cone; achenia obpyramidal, wingless, bald, dotted, glabrous, with a minute epigynous disk.

Four species of this genus are known; they are herbs, either natives of Peru or Mexico; the leaves are opposite or alternate, hairy, deeply crenated or pinnatifid; the heads are terminal or lateral, with yellow disks and white or yellow rays. The genus is nearly allied to *Dimorphotheca*.

VILLARESIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Ruiz and Pavon to Matthew Villares, a Spanish botanist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Illicineæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, persistent; petals five, inserted in the bottom of the calyx, oblong, furnished each with a prominent middle nerve inside, imbricately convolute in æstivation; stamens five, inserted with the petals, but a little shorter and alternating with them; filaments subulate, flattened; anthers cordately reniform, dehiscing inside; ovary sessile, conical, incompletely two-celled, from a half-parietal dissepiment; ovula two, pendulous, one on each side at the top of the dissepiment; style short, thick, sublateral; stigma oblique, bluntish; drupe globose, rather fleshy, containing a woody putamen, one-seeded by abortion; seed inverted with a ventral furrow.

Of this genus only one species is known; it is a tall tree, a native of Chili, with pubescent branches; the leaves are alternate, petiolate, coriaceous elliptic, mucronate, quite glabrous, shining above, with quite entire, callous, or spinulosely denticulated margins; the flowers are small and white, and disposed in racemosely paniced heads.

VILLARSIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Ventenat to D. Villars, a celebrated French botanist, and author of *Histoire des Plantes du Dauphiné*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Menyanthaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla subrotate, with a spreading limb; the segments have flat disks, bearded or

VILLAIN.
VILLAR-
SIA.

VILLAR-
SIA. scaly at their bases, with ascending edges; stigma two-
lobed, the lobes toothed; hypogynous glands five;
VIMI- capsule one-celled, two-valved, or valveless; seeds
NARIA. girded by a membranous margin or naked, fixed to the
edges of the valves in a double row.

Several species of *Villarsia* are known; they are either floating aquatic plants or marsh herbs, natives of various parts of the globe; the leaves are usually alternate, rarely opposite, entire, or toothed, generally dotted underneath; the flowers are axillary or seated on the petioles, somewhat umbellate, or in terminal panicles; the corollas are usually yellow, and the margins of the segments are either fringed or entire. *Villarsia Nymphioides* is a native of England, particularly in the recesses of the river Thames.

VILLENAGE. *Villenagium*. This term comes from *villein*, and means a base tenure of lands or tenements, whereby the tenant was anciently bound to do all such services as the lord commanded, or were fit for a villein to perform. Tenements were of two kinds, *frank-tenement* and *villénage*. Villénage was either pure or privileged. He who was held in pure villénage was bound to do whatsoever was commanded him, and always was bound to an uncertain service. The other kind of villénage was called villein-socage, and villein-socmen did villein services, but such as were certain and determined. Thus, where the service was base in its nature, and uncertain as to time and quantity, the tenure was *purum villénagium*, absolute or pure villénage; but where the service was base in its nature, but reduced to a certainty, this was still villénage, but distinguished from the other by the name of privileged villénage, *villénagium privilegiatum*; or it might be called socage, from the certainty of its services, but degraded by their baseness into the inferior title of *vilanum socagium*, villein-socage. From the tenure of pure villénage have sprung copyhold tenures, or tenure by copy of court roll at the will of the lord. See also articles **VILLAIN** and **COPYHOLD**. The tenure itself was abolished by statute 12 Car. II. c. 24.

VILLOUS, Lat. *villosus*; hairy, shaggy, rough as hair.

* The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows extremely sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward villous coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger.

Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments, ch. i. p. 6.

VILMORINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to M. Vilmorin, a celebrated seedsman of Paris. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx bractless, cylindrical, bluntly five-toothed, somewhat bilabiate; corolla papilionaceous; petals oblong, the wings shorter than the keel; stamens diadelphous; style glabrous, subulate, acute; legume pedicellate, lanceolate, attenuated at the base, compressed, ending in a filiform point, containing from twelve to sixteen seeds.

A genus separated from *Clitoria*, consisting of a single known species, *V. multiflora*, a native of the West Indies. It is an upright shrub with impari-pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of dark red flowers; the stipules are broad at the base, but ending in a long subulate point.

VIMINARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Smith, from *vimen*, a twig, on account of the appearance of the species being that of a bundle of naked twigs. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Mono-*

gynia, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed, angular; petals unequal in length; style capillary, longer than the ovary, which is two-seeded; stigma simple; legume valveless, ovate; seeds destitute of a strophiole.

Composed of leafless shrubs with twiggy, rush-like branches; leaves are, however, present on young plants, which are either simple or trifoliate; the flowers are yellow and disposed in racemes, having the pedicels destitute of bractes. There are two species known, both natives of New Holland, *V. denudata*, and *V. lateriflora*.

VIMINEOUS, Fr. *viminal*; It. *vimine*; Lat. *vimen*, a twig, from *viere*, to bend, to bind.

Formed of twigs.

——— In a hive's *vimineous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home,
Each does her studious actions vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.

Prior. Alma, can. 3.

VINCA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from *vinco*, to conquer, because the species kill other plants which grow near them by their creeping runners which become matted. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, the segments narrow; corolla salver-shaped; the tube longer than the calyx; throat bearded; segments of the limb flat, oblique, truncate at apex; stamens five, short, inserted in the throat, inclosed; anthers ending each in a hairy membrane at apex, which connive over the stigma: stigma bearded, seated on a flat, orbicular disk, which is grooved around the circumference; glands two, alternating with the ovaria, which are glabrous as well as them; follicles two, erect, terete, narrow, dehiscing lengthwise, few seeded; seeds cylindrical, naked.

Three species are known of this genus, two of which are creeping shrubs, natives of Britain, the *Vinca minor* and *major*, the Lesser and Greater Periwinkle, and *Vinca herbacea*, or the Herbaceous Periwinkle, a native of Hungary. They are all pretty plants when in blossom.

VINCENNES, a village of France in the department of the Seine, about four miles East of Paris. It is remarkable for a strong castle and a palace built by Francis I., enlarged and made a state prison by Louis XIV. In the ditch the Duke d'Enghien was shot, in pursuance of the sentence of a military commission in 1804, during the reign of Bonaparte.

VINCENTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Bojer to John Vincent, an eminent advocate in the Mauritius, and a patron of natural history. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Tiliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five reflexed deciduous sepals; corolla of five bifid petals, each furnished with a scale at the base; torus pentagonal; stamens numerous, free, inserted in the stipe-formed torus; style persistent, crowned by a four-lobed stigma; capsule globose, indehiscent, containing four five-celled, five-seeded nuts, which are sometimes only one-celled and one-seeded from abortion. Seeds horizontal, pear-shaped, compressed; albumen wanting.

Only a single species of *Vincentia* is known, the *V. triflora*, a native of Madagascar. It is a tree with the habit of *Ulmus campestris*; the leaves are alternate, stalked, oval-oblong, deeply serrated, three-nerved at the base; the peduncles are short, axillary and twin, three-flowered, and the three flowers are inclosed within a bractea before expansion; the petals are yellow.

VIMI-
NARIA.
—
VIN-
CENTIA.

VINCENTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Gaudichaud to Bory de St. Vincent, a celebrated French botanist. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: spikes generally consisting of about six flowers; scales imbricated, carinately convex, lower ones smaller and empty; perianth none; stamens three; ovary stipitate, triangular, the angles membranous, running into the style, which is trifid, triangular, and thickened at its base; achenia unknown.

Three species of this genus are known, natives of the Sandwich Islands, Bourbon, and Madagascar. The culms are compressed, two-edged and leafy; the leaves are stiff, ensiform, equitant, basilar, and disposed in two ranks; the panicles are pedunculate, branched, rising from the axils of the upper leaves in fascicles, the whole constituting much branched terminal panicles.

VINCETOXICUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Moench, from *vinco*, to conquer, and *τοξικον*, *poison*, said to destroy the effects of poison; but Haller, with more reason, regards it as a dangerous plant. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadeæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla subrotate, five-parted; staminous corona saucer-shaped, fleshy, five or ten-lobed, naked inside; anthers terminated each by a membrane; pollen masses ventricose, fixed beneath their attenuated apices, pendulous; stigma with a very short entire beak; follicles two ventricose, smooth, spreading; seeds numerous, comose at the umbilicus.

A genus separated from *Asclepias*, and consists of several known species; they are herbaceous perennial plants, indigenous to the south and north of Europe; the stems are erect or twining towards the tops; the leaves are opposite, and the umbels are interpetiolar; the flowers are white, purple, blackish, or greenish.

VINCIBLE. It. *vincevole*, *vincibile*; Lat. *vincibilis*. See *ante* VICTOR and INVINCIBLE.

That may be overpowered or overcome, that may be conquered.

All sorts of ignorance use to lessen a fault amongst men, but before God some sorts of ignorance do aggravate; such as is the voluntary and malicious, which is the worst sort of *vincible*.
Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 614. *Of Repentance*, ch. iii. sec. 3.

The man cannot by humane judgement be concluded a heretic, unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, *vincible* and criminal), or that there be a palpable serving of an end accidental and extrinsecal to the opinion.

Id. Ib. fol. 1023. *Liberty of Prophesying*, sec. 12.

The regulated degree of contractile force with which they are endowed, sufficient for retention, yet *vincible* when requisite, together with their ordinary state of actual contraction, by means of which their dependence upon the will is not constant, but occasional, gives to them a constitution, of which the conveniency is inestimable.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. ix. p. 121.

At length he commanded an enquiry to be made by physicians, whether such a blindness and debility were *vincible* by human aid.

Id. Evidences of Christianity, Prop. 2. ch. ii.

VINDEMIATE. Sp. *vindemia*; Lat. *vindemia*, *vinidemia*, or *vitis demia*, a demendo vino, from taking the fruit of the vine. *Vindemiate* is a Latinism peculiar to Evelyn.

Now *vindemiate* and take your bees towards the expiration of this month; unless you see cause (by reason of the weather and season) to defer it till mid-September.

Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense, fol. 72. *August*.

VINDICATE, v.

VINDICA'TION,

VI'NDICATIVE,

VI'NDICATOR,

VI'NDICATORY,

VINDI'CTIVE,

VINDI'CTIVELY,

VINDI'CTIVENESS.

See *ante* VENGE. Fr. *vindiquer*, *vindicative*; It. *vendicare*, *vendicativo*; Sp. *vindicar*, *vindicativo*; Lat. *vindicare*, *vim dicere*, to denounce violence.

To avenge, to punish or inflict punishment (in retribution or retaliation for wrongs committed), to redress wrongs; to redeem or deliver from wrong; and consequently, to assert innocence, to justify; to assert a claim to; to maintain, to sustain, to support.

Vindicative or *vindictive*, that can or may avenge, vengeful, revengeful; that will revenge.

Behold the kings of the earth, how they oppress
Thy chosen, to what highth thir pou'r unjust
They have exalted, and behind them cast,
All fear of thee: arise and *vindicate*
Thy glory, free thy people from thir yoke.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 44.

For God,
Nothing more certain, will not long defer
To *vindicate* the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it, doubtfull whether God be Lord,
Or Dagon.

Id. Samson Agonistes, v. 474.

Yea, and we shall by daily experience see in the world, that if one proud man injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication*, and very oftentimes is a means of his protection and deliverance.

Hale. Cont. vol. i. p. 275. *Of Humility*.

It is true that warre is a thing that should not, but must be; neither is it other than an unavoydable act of *vindicative* justice; an usefull enemy, an harsh friend.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 425. *The Defeat of Crueltie*.

Nerva and Antoninus Pius impress'd upon their money a thunderbolt upon a pillow; to signifie that *vindicative* justice ought to sleep sometimes.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. iii. fol. 534.

For in all penal laws and inflictions, although there be much *vindictive* justice, yet this justice is but a handmaid to government and correction.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. ii. fol. 285.

If they be only actions punitive and *vindictive*, they do indeed punish the man, and help so far as they can to destroy the sin; but of these alone, St. Paul said well, bodily exercise profiteth but little; but of the latter sort he added, but Godliness is profitable in all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come; and this indeed is our exactest measure.

Id. Of Repentance, ch. x. sec. 9.

Under injuries [we are obnoxious to, we are subject] to *vindictiveness* and immoderate anger.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. p. 306. *Paraphrase upon the Lord's Prayer*.

Forgiveness of injuries to a person that seeks it: the contrary whereof are a rigorous exaction of our own rights to the extremity, taking the utmost advantage of the severity of laws, or implacableness, *vindictiveness*, fierceness.

Id. Ib. p. 451.

But how that *vindicates* the making use of identical propositions for the improvement of knowledge, from the imputation of trifling, I do not see.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 286. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. viii. sec. 3.

But here I have no reason to be sorry that your lordship has given me this occasion for the *vindication* of this passage of my book; if there should be any one besides your lordship who should so far mistake it as to think it in the least invalidates the argument for a God from the universal consent of mankind.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 60. *Note G*.

If I had, upon this occasion, been forward to assume to myself the honour of an original, I think I had been pretty safe in it, since I should have had your lordship for my guarantee and *vindicator* in that point, who are pleased to call it new; and, as such, to write against it.

Id. Ib. book i. ch. i. p. 11. *Introduction*.

**VINDI-
CATE.**

VINDI-
CATE.
—
VINE.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindictory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces.

Bramhall. Answer to Hobbes.

Eucrate argued, that nothing but the most severe and *vindictive* punishment, such as placing the bodies of the offenders in chains, and putting them to death by the most exquisite torments, would be sufficient to extirpate a crime [duels] which had so long prevailed, and was so firmly fixed in the opinion of the world as great and laudable.

Spectator, No. 97.

Revengingly [is] with vengeance, *vindictively*.

S. Johnson, in v. Revengingly.

We are, for example, disposed to be angry at whatever occasions sorrow, and there is a *vindictiveness* in fear, which may render it dangerous to its most innocent cause.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. i. part ii. ch. iv. p. 204.

VINE, } See WINE. Fr. *vigne*; It. *vigna*,
VI'NED, } *vile*; Lat. *vinea*, a place, planted with
VI'NERY, } *vines* (*vites*). *Vitis* is from *viere*, to
VI'NOLENT, } bend, and so called from the slender-
VI'NOUS, } ness and flexibility of the branches.
VI'NTAGE, } *Viere*, Vossius thinks, is from the Gr.
VI'NTAGER, } *βι-ειν*, Æolic for *μει-ειν*, *ligare*, to bind.
VI'NTNER, } *Vinolent*; fond of wine, addicted to
VI'NTRY, } drink wine.
VI'NY, } *Vintage*; the season for gathering
VI'NEGAR, } the produce of the *vine*; the produce
VI'NEYARD. } itself.

Vinegar, Fr. *vin aigre*, sour wine; sourness, acidity, crabbedness.

In the south half of the toun, and suththe the Spicerie
Hii brake fram ende to other, and dude al to robberie.
Vor the Mor [Mayor] was *viniter*, hii breke the *viniterie*,
And alle othere in the toun, and that was lute maistrie.

R. Gloucester, p. 542.

The kyngdom of hevenes is lyk to an housbondeman that wente out first bi the morowe to hyre werkmen into his *vyneyerd*.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xx.

For the kyngdome of heauen is lyke unto an householder, whiche went out erlye in the morninge to hyer labourers into his *vyneyarde*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And sum men that stoden there and herynge seiden this clepith Hely, and anon oon of hem rennyng took and fillide a sponge with *vynegre* and puttide on a reed and gaf to him to drynke.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvii.

Some of the y^t stode there, when they hearde that, sayde: this man calleth for Helyas. And strayght waye one of them ranne, and tooke a sponge and fylled it full of *vineger* and put it on a reed, and gaue hi to dryncke.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For all so sicker as cold engendreth hayl,
A likerous mouth most han a likerous tayl.
In woman *vinolent* is no defence,
This knowen lechours by experience.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6047.

Paradise of pleasaunce, gladsome to al good,
Benigne braunchelet of the pine tree,
Unary envermailed.

Comm. of our Lady, p. 547.

Iff thou be fatte other corpolent,
Than wol they sain thou art a great gloton,
A devourer, or els *vinolent*.

A Ballad of Good Counsail, p. 556.

For he [Saturnus] fonde of his owne wit
The fyrste crafte of plough tillynge,
Of earynge, and of corne sowynge,
And howe men shulde set *vines*.
And of the grapes make wines.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 90.

And to thentent yt he myght haue the more prayers of the comyn people to stande state of grace, he firste releasyd a greuous trybute, or imposition that he had lately set vpon all *vynes* thorough his region.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 89, ch. 115.

Then the quene his sister, and other, made instant labour to agree hym and the duke, which in cōclusyō toke such effecte, y^t the kyng shuld haue in recōpencemēt of his wrongys, the erledam of Bygorre, and the *vynerie* of Ramer.

Id. Ib. p. 511. John of France. Anno 8.

And there he taryed tyll they had inned all their corne and *vyntage*.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. xxii. p. 55.

So fashioned a porch with rare deuise,
Arch over head with an embracing *vine*,
Whose bunches hanging downe, seem'd to entice
All passers by to taste their luscious wine,
And did themselues into their hands incline,
As freely offering to be gathered.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 12. st. 54.

These *vines* again grow sometime no taller than the ordinarie height of a man of middle stature, and being supported and underpropped with stakes and forkes, cleave and cling thicke together, and in this order fill whole *vineyards*.

Holland. Plinie, book xiv. ch. i.

The grape-gatherer in time of *vintage*, puttith in a clause in the covenants of his bargain when hee is hired, that in case his foot should faile him, and he breake his necke, his maister who sets him aworke should give order for his funerall fire and tombe at his owne proper cost and charges.

Id. Ib.

Eleven daies before the calends of September, which is the 22 day of August (by the calculation of Cæsar and the Chaldeans) the star named in Latine *Vindemiater*, i. e. the *vintager*, beginneth to show in the morning, both to the Assyrians and the Italians.

Id. Ib. book xviii. ch. xxxi.

We come not in debt to bakers and *vintners* for our bread and wine.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 235.

To dress thy *vines* new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the painful husbandman be tir'd:
For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy *vineyard* must employ the sturdy steer,
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily paine
To break the clods, and make the surface plain:
T' unload the branches or the leaves to thin,
That suck the vital moisture of the *vine*.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, ii. v. 548.

Your microscopes bring to sight shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of *vinegar*; but we who can distinguish them in their different magnitudes, see among them several huge Leviathans that terrify the little fry of animals about them, and take their pastime as in an ocean, or the great deep.

Tatler, No. 119.

It [Madera] is composed of one continued hill, of a considerable height, extending itself from east to west: the declivity which, on the south side, is cultivated and interspersed with *vineyards*.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. ii. p. 21.

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour.

J. Philips. Cider, book ii

Then, at hand
The lemon, uncorrupt with voyage long,
To *vinous* spirits added (heavenly drink!)
They with pneumatic engine ceaseless draw,
Intent on laughter.

Id. Ib.

Lest the water which we had taken in at Prince's Island should have had any share in our sickness, we purified it with lime, and we washed all parts of the ship between decks with *vinegar*, as a remedy against infection.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xiii. p. 336.

There too, well rooted, and of fruit profuse,
His *vineyard* grows; part, wide-extended, basks
In the sun's beams; the arid level glows;
In part they gather, and in part they tread
The wine-press, while, before the eye, the grapes
Here put their blossom forth, there gather fast
Their blackness.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book vii. v. 149.

Had it [water] been *vinous*, or oleaginous, or acid; had the sea been filled, or the rivers flowed, with wine or milk; fish, constituted as they are, must have died; plants, constituted as they are, would have withered; the lives of animals which feed upon plants must have perished.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xxi. p. 321.

The *vintners*, or *vintonners*, were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. They were originally divided into *vinetarii et tabernarii*: *vintners* who imported the wine, and *taverners* who kept taverns, and retailed it for the former.

Pennant. London, p. 468.

VINE.

VINE.

In this neighborhood was the great house called the *vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath.
Pennant. London, p. 466.

VIOLA.

VINE, Lat. *vinea*, military engine.

Wherefore fortifying his camp he made *vines* (an instrument of war made of timber and hurdles for men to go vnder safelye to the walles of a towne) and began to make prouision of thinges meete for the siege.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book ii. fol. 52.

VI'NNY, } See ante FENNOW. A. S. *fyneg*;
VI'NEWED. } Ger. *vinuigh, rancidus, mucidus*. Ki-
lian. *Finnen, sordes, finning, mucidus, putridus*. Wach-
ter. Lye remarks that the Devonshire people call
bread, cheese, &c., *vinny*, when spoilt by mould or
must. *Fynig* is the past participle of the A. S. verb
fynig-ean, to spoil, corrupt, decay. See Tooke.

Decayed, spoilt; mouldy, musty; *whinid*, q. v.

Many of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, *vinew'd* and
hoarie with over long lying.

Beaumont. Letter to Speght. Chaucer, 1602.

VI'OL, } Fr. *violle*; It. *viola, violino*; Sp. *viola*,
VIOL'N. } *violin*; Low Lat. *vitula, vidula, viella*,
perhaps formed upon the Lat. *fidicula*, the dim. of *fides*,
a stringed instrument. See FIDDLE.

They were exceedingly delighted with the sound of the trumpet,
and *vialles*.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 751. M. John Winter.

I see Calliope speed her to the place,
where my goddesse shines:
And after her the other muses trace
with their *violines*.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calendar. April.

The trembling lute some touch, some strain the *viol* best,
In sets which there were seen, the music wond'rous choice.

Drayton. Poly-olbion. Song 4.

Besides his fancies of the three, four, five, and six parts to *vyol*
and organ, he made above thirty severall sorts of musick for voyces
and instruments.

Fuller. Worthies of England, p. 451. Wiltshire.

A set of these *violins* I would buy, too, for a delicate young noise
I have in the country; they are every one a size less than another
just like your fiddles.

Ben Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, act iii. sc. 1.

Music, therefore, is to aggravate what is intended by poetry; it
must always have some passion or sentiment to express, or else
violins, voices, or any other organs of sound, afford an entertain-
ment very little above the rattles of children.

Spectator, No. 258.

His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the *viol*, he
pampers every bodily sense, till pleasure itself is converted into
pain or insensibility.

Knox. Works, vol. vii. p. 226. Christian Philosophy, sec. 56.

VIOLA, in Botany, a genus so named by Tourne-
fort from *iov, a violet*, in Greek. The ancients feigned
that violets were the first food of Io, one of Jupiter's
mistresses. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order
Monogynia, and the natural family of *Violariæ*. Ge-
neric character: calyx of five unequal sepals, all of
which are drawn out downwards into ear-like append-
ages; petals five, unequal, convolute in æstivation, lower
one drawn out downwards more or less into a hollow
spur; stamens five, approximate, inserted on the tops
of the teeth of a five-toothed torus; filaments dilated at
the base, bearing the anther below the apices, the two
anterior anthers furnished each at the base with necta-
riferous, filiform appendages, which are located within
the spur; ovarium sometimes superior and sometimes
girded by a concave torus, and in that case appears half
inferior; capsule three-valved, many-seeded; valves
elastic, contracting at maturity and ejecting the seeds;

VOL. XXVIII.

seeds horizontal, carunculate, attached to three parietal
placentas in the middle of the valves.

Viola is composed of a great number of species, na-
tives of all the temperate parts of the globe. Violets
are well known dwarf, usually perennial herbs, rarely an-
nual; the peduncles are solitary, axillary, one-flowered,
and furnished each with two bractæas; the flowers
are usually delicate and beautiful, of various hues; the
roots of all the species act as emetics, and some of them
are used as a substitute for ipecacuanha. The flowers
of violets are laxative, and a syrup of them is used by
chemists to detect an acid or an alkali, and for this
purpose the *Viola odorata* is cultivated to some extent
at Stratford-upon-Avon. All the species form elegant
border flowers in gardening, but those kinds called
pansies are by far the most showy.

VI'OLATE, v.

VIOLA'TION,

VIOLA'TOR,

VI'OLENT, adj.

VI'OLENT, v.

VI'OLENTLY,

VI'OLENCE,

VI'OLENCY,

VI'OLOUS.

Fr. *violier, violenter*; It. *violare*,
violentare; Sp. *violar, violentar*;
Lat. *violare*, to force or use force,
(Lat. *vis*).

To force, to use, exercise, or
employ force; to hurt, to harm, to
injure; to outrage, to ravage or
ravish; to destroy, to break, to
infringe; and (consequently) to

pollute, to profane.

And fro the daies of Jon baptist til now the kyngdom of
hevenes suffreth *violence*, and *violent* men ravyschen it.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xi.

Fro the tyme of John Baptist hytherto the kyngdome of heauen
suffreth *violence*, and they that go to it w^t *violence* pluck it vnto
them.

Bible, Anno 1551.

The tidynge of this *violence*
Whan it cam to the mother's eare,
She sende anone aie wide where
To syche frendes as she had,
A great power till that she lad.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. fol. 163.

The man is besyde, so *vyolent* and so ieopardous, that none of the
dare be a knowen to speake of it.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, ch. xl. fol. 909. The Apology.

Also this siege enduryng; the soudyours of saynt Amande
yssued out, and came to Hanon, in Heynalt, and burnt the towne,
and *vyolated* the abbey.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. liv. p. 75.

They sawe the dumme beaste myght lawfully bee drawn out
of the hole, leste it shoulde perishe, without any *violacion* or
breache of the Sabbath: and woulde in no wyse see, that it was
like lawfull to proude for mennes healthe vpon the same daye.

Udall. Erasmus. Marke, ch. iii. fol. 133.

Notwithstāding a grieuous penaltie of money being imposed
vpon the *violaters* of the same statute.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 174. Henry IV. Prussian Ambas.

The lofty pine the great wind often rives;

With *violenter* sway fall turrets steep.

Surrey. Of the Golden Mean, &c.

But our souldiers wēt with such spede and force, hauing no more
than only their heades aboue y^e water, that the enemy being not
able to withstand the *violence* of oure fotemen and men of armes,
forsooke the bankes and toke them to flyght.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book v. fol. 119.

So much fauourable our princes be, and the law of our realme
to iustice and to the punishment of blood *violently* shed.

Smith. Commonwealth, book iii. ch. iii. p. 118.

The death of euery subiect by *violence* is accounted to touch the
crowne of the prince, and to be a detriment vnto it.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. xxv. p. 96.

Whereby it plainly appeareth, that in things indifferent, what
the whole church doth thinke conuenient for the whole, the same
if any part doe wilfully *violate*, it may be eformed and inrayled

VIOLATE. againe by that generall authoritie whereunto each particular is subject.

—
VIOLENT
PRE-
SUMP-
TION.
Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book iv. sec. 13. fol. 161.
But Guy de Montford was excommunicated, as a violater of the church, a murderer and a traitor.
Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 478. Edward I. Anno 1274.

CRES. Why tell you me of moderation?
The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it: How can I moderate it?
Shakspeare. *Troilus and Cressida*, act iv. sc. 4.

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.

Fuller. *The Worthies of England*, vol. ii. p. 571. Anglesey.

WIT. No, my tuneful mistress?
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
Nor nature *violenced* in both these:
With all whose gentle tongues you speak, at once.
Ben Jonson. *The Devil is an Ass*, act ii. sc. 2.

The English first exhibited their mindes in writing to this effect:
That infants, if they were justly taken, if they were given, or bought, or the like, (for it might not be lawful fraudulently or *violently* to take them from their parents,) ought to be baptized.
Hales. *Letter to the Synod of Dort*, p. 16.

He [a man] may escape death, but he must not fight with the ministers of justice; he may run away, but he must not break his word; that is, he may do what is in his natural capacity to avoid these *violencies* and extremities of nature, but nothing that is against a moral duty.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. ii. fol. 479.

GIL. You are so *violent*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid in the Mill*, act iii. sc. 1.

Since he, who begins to *violate* the happiness of another, does what is wrong, he who endeavours to obviate or put a stop to that *violence*, does in that respect what is right, by the terms.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 6. fol. 132.

When any thing may be either done, or not done, equally without the *violation* of truth, that thing is indifferent.

Id. *Ib.* sec. 1. fol. 21.

When it comes to be these men own case, to be oppressed by *violence*, or over-reached by fraud; where then are all their pleas against the eternal distinction of right and wrong? How, on the contrary, do they then cry out for equity, and exclaim against injustice! How do they then challenge and object against providence, and think neither God nor man severe enough, in punishing the *violators* of right and truth!

Clarke. *On the Evidences*. Prop. 1.

I was at Jamaica when there happened a *violent* South. It made great havock in the woods; and blew down many great trees.

Dampier. *Voyages*, part iii. ch. vi. *Disc. of Winds*.

For tho' the surface of the sea is raised in waves and driven *violently* with the winds to the Southward, yet the current underneath runs still to the northward.

Id. *Ib.* ch. viii.

But though from *violence*, yet not from words
Abstain'd Achilles, but with bitter taunt
Opprobrious, his antagonist reproach'd.

Cowper. *Homer. Iliad*, book i. v. 269.

VIOLENT PRESUMPTION is a term in Law. It is in many instances equal to full proof, for there those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact. As if a landlord sues for rent due at Michaelmas, and the tenant cannot prove the payment, but produces an acquittance for rent due at a subsequent time in full of all demands, this is a violent presumption of his having paid the former rent, and is equivalent to full proof; for though the actual payment is not proved, yet the acquittance in full of all demands is proved, which could not be without such payment; and it therefore induces so forcible a presumption, that no proof shall be admitted to the contrary. If, however, the question had arisen on a suit for rent due at Michaelmas, and the tenant had proved the payment of rent due at Christmas following, this evidence would tend to exonerate him,

unless it were shown that the Michaelmas rent was retained for some special reason, or that there was some fraud or mistake, on the ground not that it raised a violent presumption, but that it was a probable presumption arising from such circumstances as usually attend such a fact, for it would be fairly presumed that the rent previously due would be paid before that accruing at a later date.

VI'OLET, n. } Fr. *violet*; It. *viola*; Sp. *violeta*;
VI'OLET. } Lat. *viola*, from the Gr. *ίωv*, by pre-
fixing *v*, but itself of uncertain origin.

When the kynge approached nere to the citie, Edmonde Sha goldesmithe then Mayre, with Wilyam White and John Mathewe sheriffs, and all the other aldermenne in scarlete with five hundred horse of the citizens in *violette*, receiued hym reuerentlye at Harnesey.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 44. *History of Rychard the Thirde*.

Bayleaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweet *violet*.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. Aprill.

I ask'd a nodding *violet*, Why
It sadly hung the head?
It told me, Cynthia late past by
Too soon from it that fled.

Drayton. *The Quest of Cynthia*.

The lakes and rivers which receive the sun beams, by that means seem in their superficies to be some time reddish, and otherwhiles of a *violet* colour.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 957.

— Four fountains of serenest lymph
Their sinuous course pursuing side by side,
Stray'd all around, and ev'ry where appear'd
Meadows of softest verdure, purpled o'er
With *violets*, it was a scene to fill
A God from Heav'n with wonder and delight.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book v. v. 82.

VI'PER, } Fr. *vipere*; It. *vipera*; Sp. *vibora*;
VI'PEROUS, } Lat. *vipera*, i. e. *serpens vivipara*,
VI'PEROUSLY. } because said to be the only kind of
serpent that produces its young alive; the rest being
oviparous. *Viperous*, met.—

Venomous; stinging, biting, venomously, maliciously.

First of all therefore we have the adder (in our old Saxon toong called an *atter*) which some men dooe not rashly take to be the *viper*.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. i. book iii. ch. vi. p. 382. *The Description of England*.

Yt wer too longe, yet it is doubt, whether one man might comprehend, to write all that maye be trulye verified of their wicked lyves, and *viperouse* behaviour toward the said bishope.

Styrye. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*. Adv. against Farrar, Bishop of St. Davids.

He (I say) in that copious treatise hauing spoken as maliciouslie and *viperouslie* as he might of Wicliffes life, which he concludeth to be lewd.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, p. 717. Richard II. Anno 1377.

Out, *viper*! thou that eat'st thy parents, hence!
Rather such speckled creatures, as thyself,
Should be eschew'd, and shunn'd.

Ben Jonson. *The Poetaster*, act v. sc. 1.

Special care therefore must be taken to find out this lurking *viper* [pride] in our bosoms, and to cast it far from us.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. ix. p. 11. *Sermon* 1.

Let us now see into how many cursed consequences, this *viperous* piece of villany is like to spread itself; and that, whether we consider the accusation as true or as false; as relating to the person accused, or to him before whom he is accused.

South. *Sermon* 9. vol. x. p. 286.

The *viper*, that is but a slow, feeble-bodied animal, makes way, in a heavy, undulating manner; advancing his head, then drawing up its tail behind, and bending the body into a bow; then from the spot where the head and tail were united, advancing the head forward as before.

Goldsmith. *Animated Nature*, book iii. ch. i. p. 129.

VIOLENT
PRE-
SUMP-
TION.
—
VIPER.

VIPERA.

VIPERA.

VIPERA, from the Greek *ἰππῶ*, *I hurt*, or from the Latin *vivus*, *alive*, and *paro*, *I bring forth*, Laur.; *Viper*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the order *Ophidia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Head depressed; the vertex in some covered with scuta, in others scaly; no depression before the eyes; body scaly above; abdominal scuta single, subcaudal in pairs; solid teeth in the palatine and inferior maxillary bones; in the superior maxillary, poison teeth only.

The Vipers were included by Linnæus in his genus *Coluber*, on account of the subcaudal scuta or plates in pairs. This arrangement was followed by other Erpetologists, till Laurenti and Latreille, considering that the existence of poison fangs was too important a distinction to permit them to remain in the same group, removed many of those so provided, and formed them into the genus *Vipera*. This, however, has been much diminished by the abstraction from it of several species from which new genera have been formed, as for instance, *Naja*, *Elaps*, *Trimeresurus*, &c. And within the last few years a still further division has been made by Merrem, which will at present be used merely to indicate sections of the genus *Vipera*, though perhaps, strictly speaking, Merrem's *Pelias* has sufficient claim to stand distinct. These animals are all oviparous; and it is presumed by Mr. Bell, that the membrane of the egg is broken in the act of parturition, for he observes, "I have examined several in which the young have appeared ready to be excluded, and have always found the investing membrane entire, although so thin and soft as to be torn by the slightest force." They are all poisonous, and some more highly so than others. In this country we fortunately possess only one. During winter they retire to holes, and become torpid, but as warm weather returns, they revive, shed their coats, and during the heat of summer are very active, and most dangerous.

To his genus *Pelias*, Merrem assigns, as generic characters, the head covered anteriorly with minute scutella, but for the most part with scales; the vertical scutum surrounded with scutella, and the occipital scuta small. In this he includes two species, our Common one, and Catesby's Black species.

V. Berus, Daud.; *Col. Ber.*, Lin.; *Pel. Ber.* Merr.; *la Vipère commune*, Lacep.; *Common Viper*, Bell. From eighteen inches to two feet in length, of which the tail is less than one-ninth; head depressed, and widening above the angles of the gape, which extends far back; the neck contracted, and the body thence increasing in thickness to its middle, and continuing of nearly the same size to the vent, from which it tapers suddenly to the tip of the tail, which is very sharp; top of the head covered with small squamous plates, of which three are larger than the rest, one in the middle between the eyes, and the other two immediately behind it; some smooth imbricated scales beneath the lower jaw; upon the back the scales are imbricated, carinated, and oblong lanceolate, but on the sides they are larger and smooth; abdominal plates from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty; caudal thirty-three pairs. The colours of the *Common Viper* vary very considerably, so that several species have been described which have proved to be merely varieties of the one under consideration. The ground colour of the back

and upper parts is sometimes dirty yellow, at other times olive or pale ashy brown; and Bell observes, that after the skin has been recently cast, the surface is sometimes iridescent. A spot between the eyes, and an oval one on each side of the back of the head, a zigzag band commencing from the nape, and continued to the tip of the tail, often assuming the appearance of confluent diamond-shaped spots, and a row of small triangular notches running along each side of the body, all of darker colour than the ground, and sometimes even black; under surface steel blue, here and there tinged with yellow. The first variety is the *Red Viper*, of Strickland, *Coluber Chersea*, Lin.; the *Petite Vipère* of Cuvier, in which the head is broader and shorter than in the *Common* one; the ground colour of both back and belly bright ferruginous red, and the markings deep mahogany, with the zigzag line, commencing from a heart-shaped spot on the head. The *Black Viper*, *Coluber Prester*, Lin., is described by Bell as of a fine rich black colour, excepting under the jaw and throat, which is of a dirty white, and the usual markings may be seen in particular lights, of a more intense black than the ground colour. The latter writer also speaks of another variety in his possession, of which the markings are deep black on a dirty white ground. The *Plumbeous Viper* of Sheppard is considered by Bell to be scarcely a distinct variety, its plumbeous belly being rather a difference of degree than hue. The Viper is found pretty generally throughout Europe, and is common in many parts of England, frequenting chalk pits, dry sandy wastes and thickets. It is said to be most numerous in the Western Isles, but in Ireland is unknown. The Black variety is most rare, and is noted as having been found only in Suffolk. During their hybernation, Vipers congregate together in some retired spot, and are found tied up as it were in a knotted coil. They feed on mice, frogs, and insects. The bite of this animal is much dreaded, and produces in the human subject generally more frightful than serious symptoms, though one instance is known in which a young man of 18 years of age died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital from this cause. The severity of the symptoms varies according to the time of year, upon which the virulence of the poison, or perhaps indeed its secretion, depends. The bite is of little consequence if perpetrated when the animal has been roused from its torpid state in winter. But, on the contrary, in the height of summer, when the Viper is in its greatest state of activity, the poison is correspondently strong. A person bitten by an active Viper, within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, perhaps less, becomes pallid and faint. Vomiting soon follows, and is repeated, accompanied with great and continued languor. The pain, at first simply such as might be produced by a sharp needle, increases, and the immediate neighbourhood of the wound swells. The pain and swelling continue, and are propagated along the limb; if the hand or foot have been bitten, towards the trunk. The skin becomes distended by effusion beneath it almost to bursting, and has a doughy colour and feel. If very severe, erysipelas, improperly so called, (but which is really only inflammation of the tegument from distension,) ensues; and the skin becoming gangrenous, the subjacent effusion finds a passage out, and, according to the activity of the poison or the strength of the patient, fatal or favourable results follow

VIPERA.

VIPERA. the sloughing of the skin and cellular tissue. Excessive depression of the nervous power accompanies these symptoms. The treatment is very simple, and easily pursued, without any medical knowledge, at least at the onset. The wound, and all the swollen parts, should be gently and freely rubbed with sweet oil, or, in case that cannot be procured, unsalted butter, or any other thin unctuous substance may be used instead. Hence the vulgar practice of killing the Viper and rubbing its fat upon the injured parts is not without reason. Opium in any form, with the view of alleviating the pain, is always to be avoided; the nervous system is already depressed sufficiently without further assistance. Brandy and water may be given, and freely repeated, again and again; the sufficient quantity will be indicated by the cessation of sickness, and relief from the extreme depression; but the stimulant, though in less quantity, will need to be continued in diminished doses for a few days, according to the patient's condition. Generally the oily friction affords relief from pain in a few hours, and is to be continued till the subsidence of the swelling. But if the symptoms increase in severity, and the skin continues distending, the medical attendant will find it advisable to employ free scarifications to relieve the overloaded cellular tissue, and so tend as far as possible to prevent sloughing of the skin and tissue, and the severe constitutional excitement resulting from that circumstance, independent of the nervous disturbance.

V. Niger. Merr.; *le Scytale noir*, Daud.; *Black Viper*, Catesb. About two feet in length, and the tail short; body thick, but smaller than the head, which is short and wide behind; colour dusky black, a little inclining sometimes to rufous above. It is a native of Carolina, and very venomous.

The following form Merrem's genus *Vipera*, with the distinctive character of the upper part of the head scaly. Some of these Cuvier groups as having the scales imbricated and carinated, like those on the back. Such are—

V. Brachyura, Cuv.; *Col. Severus*, Lin.; *la Vipère Hébraïque ou Sévère*, Daud.; *Short-tailed Viper*. Head very broad and obtuse, its scales carinated; body spindle-shaped, and the tail one-fifth of the entire length, with a conical straight tip; scales oval, lanceolate, abdominal scuta a hundred and seventy, caudal forty-two pairs; ground colour of the upper surface rufous, with a brownish tinge; the top of the head marked with three yellow streaks, and the back with from eleven to thirteen transverse chevrons, with their angles opening forwards, which on the tail are converted into a broken longitudinal zigzag line, sides marked with oblong blackish spots; under surface yellowish-white. Is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Merrem says that this species is the *Puff Otter*, as he calls it, the *Puff Adder* mentioned by Lieut. Paterson, in his *Narrative of Four Journeys into the Countries of the Hottentots and Caffraria*, which, says the Lieutenant, "has its name from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference;" he adds, it is of a greenish colour, about three feet and a half in length; is considerably thicker than any other he ever saw in that country; its head large and flat; the poison teeth about an inch long and hooked; and it is very dangerous to cattle. These particulars are meagre enough, nor is the account much better of the *Pof Adder* or *Puff Adder*, which Burchell mentions, in his *Travels in Southern Africa*, as having found at Klaarwater, and being well known to the colonists at the Cape. He applies to it the specific name

Vipera Inflata, and says that its venom is said to be most fatal, taking effect so rapidly as to leave the person bitten no chance of saving his life but by immediately cutting out the flesh surrounding the wound. The animal here destroyed measured three feet seven inches in length, and, at its thickest part, seven inches in girth; but he saw another, which was about four feet and a half long. Its general colour he describes as dusky brown, varied with black and cream-coloured transverse stripes, in shapes of which it is not easy to convey an idea by mere description. Unfortunately this is all the account he gives of its specific characters; but if the synonym quoted by Merrem be only a mistake in the spelling, it is very probable that, as both are natives of the Cape, they are really the same reptile. Burchell mentions a remarkable circumstance relating to his Viper, that "unlike the generality of snakes which make a spring or dart forward when irritated, the Puff Adder, it is said, throws itself backwards; * * * and the natives, by keeping always in front, are enabled to destroy it without much risk."

V. Ocellata, Latr.; *l'Aspec*, Lacep.; *la Vipère Ocellée*, Daud.; *Spotted Viper*. Three feet in length; head trigonal; the lips and muzzle covered with little plates, and the other parts of the head with little scales nearly rhomboidal and carinated, as also the back and upper part of the tail, but the scales are nearly oval; abdominal scuta one hundred and fifty-five, caudal thirty-seven pairs; upper parts greyish rufous, with some dusky spots on the top of the head, and towards the edges of the jaws, and a black streak before the eyes; upper surface marked with three longitudinal rows of roundish rufous spots, edged with black, running upon the tail into zigzags; under parts irregularly marbled, and spotted with grey or brown on a yellowish white ground. Is a native of France.

V. Atropos, Latr.; *Col. Atrop*, Lin.; *Atropos Viper*. Head obtuse and heart-shaped, broader than the neck, and covered with lanceolate, carinated scales, as are also the back, and tail, which is conical; abdominal scuta one hundred and thirty-one; caudal twenty-two pairs; general colour whitish, with four brown spots on the head, and four rows of roundish brown spots, pierced with white upon the back. Native of America.

V. Clotho, Daud.; *V. Fusca*, Cat.; *Col. Cloth*, Lin.; *Truncheon Viper*. Two feet in length, of which the tail is only one-tenth, which renders it doubtful, as noted by Merrem, whether this is not really Cuvier's *Short-tailed Viper*. Its body is very thick and round, whence probably the name *Truncheon Snake* applied to it by the Anglo-Americans, as mentioned by Catesby. The forehead, muzzle, and throat are covered with plates, upon the latter of which they are carinated, and have a white spot; the scales generally are large and rounded, and it is of a dusky colour. Is found in Carolina and Virginia, and crawls very slowly.

V. Daboya, Daud.; *la Daboie*, Lacep.; *Daboie Viper*. Three feet and five inches in length, of which the tail measures five inches and three-quarters; head large, with a slightly projecting obtuse muzzle, and broad behind the eyes; scales oval, carinated, and reticulate, except on the muzzle and beneath the lower jaw, where the plates are square or pentagonal; abdominal scuta one hundred and sixty-nine; upper parts, according to Lacepede, whitish, with three longitudinal rows of slightly separated large oval spots, edged with black or brown. Is found in the kingdom of Juide, on the western coast of Africa, and held sacred by the negroes.

VIPERA. *V. Elegans*, Daud.; *Elegant Viper*. Four feet and two inches in length; two inches in girth, in the middle of the body; the tail tapering, pyramidal and pointed; head much wider than the neck, swelling posteriorly, narrowed near the eyes, which are upon the upper surface, large but not prominent, and terminating in an obtuse muzzle, flattened in front and compressed on the sides; covered with small oval carinated scales, except a few plates on the muzzle, and several broad ones on the throat; abdominal scuta one hundred and sixty-eight; ground colour yellowish-brown, the back marked with twenty-two oblong oval spots, brown in the centre, encircled with black, which is edged with white, the greater number connected together, but a few distinct upon the tail; upon each side similar spots, but of more rounded form; under surface white, with indistinct, dusky, semicircular spots; the caudal plates dingy yellow; sides of the head blackish, each marked with two arched lines. Is very common on the Coromandel coast, where it is called *Katuka-rekula-poda*.

Some species, as the following, have, according to Cuvier, the head covered with little granular scales.

V. Redi, Laur.; *Col. Aspis*, Lin.; *la Vipère commune*, Cuv.; *Redi's Viper*. Head flattened; muzzle obtuse, with three plates between the nostrils; head covered with small scales, more distinct between and behind the eyes, then smaller and imbricated on the occiput; scales on the trunk carinated; abdominal plates one hundred and fifty-two, caudal thirty-three pairs; nasal plates yellow; top of the head varied with dusky lines on an ashy ground in the male, or brownish in the female, with two arched streaks uniting on the occiput; upon the nape some little oblique and transverse blackish streaks, which collect together, and at first form a single line on the ridge of the back, then divide into two as the body thickens, and again unite on the tail to form a single dentated line; spots of black pass back from the corner of the mouth along each side, and, as the body thickens, a second row appears; lips white, and from above the upper, a streak passing to the back of the head; the throat is spotted with blackish; belly varied with white, brown, and black; under and lateral of the tail marked with a yellowish-brown streak expanding towards the tip. This species is found on the banks of rivers in Austria and Italy, and, according to Cuvier, also in Paris, but it is very different from the Common Viper of this country. Laurenti says that this is the more venomous than either the *Common Viper* or than *Charas's Viper*, and that its bite is mortal.

V. Ammodytes, Daud.; *Col. Amm.*, Lin.; *la Vipère Ammodyte*, Latt.; *Charas's Viper*. Has the head broad and triangular, with a narrow neck; the trunk semicylindrical, and the tail conical; is remarkable for a little soft horn covered with scales upon the tip of the

muzzle, which is obtuse; the lips are edged with small scales; a pair of very large ones are above the eyes, and the others on the head are oval or hexagonal and carinated, as are also those on the back, which are imbricated; the abdominal scuta are one hundred and forty-six. The upper parts are deep grey, and sometimes pale rufous, with black points, and a longitudinal zigzag blackish band extends from the nape to the tip of the tail, with black spots in the angles on each side; a long blackish streak passes from behind the eye both above and below to the tip of the muzzle; under parts black and white, tinged with rufous. This species is found in Dalmatia, Hungary, and the southern parts of France.

V. Cerastes, Daud.; *Col. Cer.*, Lin.; *le Ceraste*, Daub.; *Horned Viper*. About two feet in length, of which the tail is five inches; the head obtuse, short, flattened, and widening behind the eyes; neck narrow; body spindle-shaped; above each eye is a little horn, slightly curved and vertical, about two lines in length, marked with four longitudinal grooves, and covered with a thin horny skin; lips edged with numerous small plates; scales on the head and trunk oval and carinated, those near the horns smaller than the others; abdominal scuta one hundred and fifty, caudal twenty-five pairs; irides yellowish green; upper surface yellowish grey, marked with irregular deep transverse spots; under parts yellowish white. This species lives in holes in the sand in Egypt, in Syria, and Arabia, and throughout the East. It is very voracious, and often feeds till it becomes double its usual size. Bruce says the Jerboa often becomes its prey.

V. Lophophris, Cuv.; *C. Aspis*, Lin.; *la Vipère cornue du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, Daud.; *Crested Viper*. From twelve to eighteen inches in length, of which the tail is about one-eighth; head short and thick, with the muzzle short, and the vertex rather elevated; above each eye is a little crest of five little elevated horny threads or scales; its general colour is greyish, with some black spots upon the head, and along the body four longitudinal rows of black streaks, but two rows only on the tail. Is very common in the country of the Bosjesmans, and in the Namaquas. It is highly poisonous, and much dreaded. The natives use it to poison their arrows, bruising the whole animal together till it forms a kind of glutinous mass, portions of which they attach to the point of their weapons. Patterson, who describes it, calls it the *Horned Serpent*.

Besides these, Merrem enumerates, in his subgenus *Echidna*, thirteen or fourteen other species.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Daudin, *Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles*; Merrem, *Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum*; Jenyns, *British Vertebred Animals*; Bell, *British Reptiles*.

VIRAGO, } Lat. *virago*, quia *similis viri*. Vos-
VIRAGINIAN. } sius.

A female who *acts* like a male or man; a heroine; with the courage, with the boldness, audacity, impudence of man.

Cezers triumphis were nat so moche to prayse,
As was of Elifeda that sheldes so ofte dyd rayse,
Agayne her enemyes, this noble venqueresse
Virago and made, whose vertue can I nat expresse.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 180.

Her breast open, *virago-like*.

Ben Jonson. King James' Entertainment.

But does it not argue rather the lascivious promptness of his own fancy, who from the harmless mention of a Sleekstone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops.

Milton. Apology for Smectymnus, sec. 6.

Camilla is one of the greatest beauties in the British nation, and yet values herself more upon being the *virago* of one party, than upon being the toast of both. *Spectator, No. 57*

VIPERA.

VIRAGO.

VIRECTA. **VIRECTA**, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle, from *virectus*, a green place, on account of the agreeable greenness of the leaves. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx with an ovate short tube, and five linear lobes; corolla funnel-shaped, with an obconical tube, a naked throat, and five linear, oblong, ciliated segments; stamens five, exserted; anthers narrow, oscillatory, bifid at the base; style filiform; stigma undivided; capsule globose, terminated by the lobes of the calyx in the young state, but almost naked in the adult state, two-celled; seeds numerous, angular, rather muricated.

Composed of a few hairy herbs, natives of Sierra Leone. The leaves are opposite. The stipulas are twin on each side of the petiole, and lanceolate. The flowers are either white or yellow, and disposed in axillary and terminal cymose corymbs. The branches of the corymbs become elongated after flowering.

VIRELAY, Fr. *virelay*, a kind of rondeau, from *vire*, to turn, and *lay*, a song. See the Quotation from Dryden.

What eileth you? some gay girle, God it wote,
Hath brought you thus upon the *viretole*:
By seint Neote, ye wote wel what I mene.

Chaucer. *The Milleres Tale*, v. 3768.

Whiche boke was called the Melyader, conteyninge all the songes, baladdes, rondeaux, and *vyrelays*, whiche the gentyll duke had made in his tyme.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. xxvi. p. 51.

And other-whiles, with amorous delights,
And pleasing toyes he would her enttaine,
Now singing sweetly, to surprise her sprights,
Now making layes of loue and louers paine,
Bransles, ballads, *virelayes*, and verses vaine.

Spenser. *Fuerie Queene*, book iii. can. 10. st. 8.

And then the band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay*;
And still at ev'ry close she wou'd repeat
The burden of the song, The Daisy is so sweet.

Dryden. *The Flower and the Leaf*.

VIRENT, } It. *virente*, *viridite*; Lat. *virens*, *vir-*
VIRID, } *dis*, from *virere*, to grow or increase
VIRIDITY. } (from *vi*).

Growing; verdant, as vegetables growing.

For in these yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book ii. ch. vi. p. 106.

Mean-while of his dear love the reliques sweet
(As best he could) to graue with pomp he brought,
Her tombe was not of *Virid* Spartan greet,
Nor yet by cunning hand of Scopas wrought,
But built of polisht Stone, and thereon laid
The louely shape and purtrait of the maid.

Fairefax. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, book xii. st. 94.

The apple maintaineth it selfe longest in *viridity* and vigour, of all other fruits.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 595.

With much adoe, they [green or wet herbs] kindle and catch fire, although the same be not light and clear, but dark, dim, and weak, because the *viridity* or greenness, by the means of cold, fighteth against the heat, as his natural enimie.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 818.

VIRGA. See **VERGE**.

VIRGILIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Lamarck to Virgil, whose *Georgics* contain many things interesting to botanists. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; petals five, about equal in length; vexillum with the edges not reflexed; stigma beardless; legume compressed, oblong, two-valved, many-seeded.

Composed of trees and shrubs with impari-pinnate

leaves, and having the flowers disposed in racemes. There are several species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers are usually yellow, seldom pink.

VIRGIN, *n.*

VIRGIN, *adj.*

VIRGIN, *v.*

VIRGINLY,

VIRGINAL, *adj.*

VIRGINAL, *n.*

VIRGINAL, *v.*

virgines and *viragines*. Met.—

Any thing pure, chaste, untouched, uncontaminated by impure intermixture.

Virginal, a musical instrument, appropriate to the use of *virgins* or maidens.

This is Jon euangelist oon of the disciplis of the lord, the which is a *virgyn* chosun of god, whom god clepide from the Spouseylis whanne he wolde be weddid, and double witsesse of *virgynite* is ghounn to him in the gospel, in this he is seide loued of god bifore othere disciplis; and god hongyng in the cross bitook his modir in kepyng to him; that a *vergyn* schulde kepe a *vergyn*.

Wiclif. *Prologue to Jon*.

O lady Teuca moch was thy glory and honor,
Yet moch more was to comend thy benigne
In thy parfite liuing and *virginall* chastitee.

Imputed to Chaucer. *The Nine Ladies Worthly*, p. 561.

As wel in gost as body, chast was she
For which she floured in *virginitie*.

Chaucer. *The Doctoures Tale*, v. 11978.

The thridde maner of chastitee is *virginitie*, and it behoveth that she be holy in herte, and clene of body, than is she the spouse of Jesu Crist and she is the lif of angels.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 374.

For he is set of none accounte,
And said, all that maie not amounte
Ayens a point, whiche he hath nome,
That he his flesshe hath ouercome.
He was a *virgine*, as he saide,
On that bataile his pris he laide.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 119.

And thus came this Calistona
Into the woodde of Tegea,
Where she *virginitie* behight
Unto Diane, and therto plight
Hir trouth vpon the bowes grene.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 118.

Whan ye heare the este gate, doe ye not knowe the menyng of it to bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginty* chastitee, whiche neither any mortall man entryng vnto it, ne the soonne of God either entreeing in, or comyng foorth of it, hath violated or defoiled?

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. xxiv. fol. 389.

Nor there is nothing that our Lord delighteth more than *virgins*, nor wherein angels more gladly abide, and play with.

Fives. *The Instruction of a Christian Woman*, book i. ch. vi.

Virginitie was euer an holy thing, euen amongst theeues, breakers of Sanctuary, vngracious liuers, murderers, and also among wild beastes.

Id. *Ib.*

Of euery sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gathered some; the violet pallid blew,
The little dazie, that at euening closes,
The *virgin* lillie, and the primrose trew.

Spenser. *Prothalamion*.

Then toldst her doubting how these things could be
To her a *virgin*, that on her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the highest
O're-shadow her.

Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book i. l. 137.

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stublorn unlaid ghost,
That breaks his magic chains at Curfeu time,
No goblin, or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true *virginity*.

Id. *Comus*, v. 432.

VIR-
GILIA.

VIRGIN.

VIRGIN.
—
VIR-
GINIA.

Where, gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildnesse *virginall*,
Shewing her selfe both wise and liberall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9. st. 20.

With this faire flowre your goodly girlonds dight,
Of chastitie and vertue *virginall*,
That shall embellish more your beauty bright,
And crowne your heads with heauenly coronall.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 5. st. 53.

So as I suppose, that if a *virginall* was made with a double concave; the one all the length as the *virginall* hath; the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath; it must needs make the sound perfecter, and not so shallow, and jarring.

Bacon. Natural History. Cent. 3. sec. 223.

O, a kisse
Long as my exile, sweet as my reuenge!
Now by the iealous queene of heauen, that kisse
I carried from thee deare; and my true lippe
Hath *virgin'd* it here since.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, act v. sc. 3. fol. 27.

Still *virginalling*
Vpon his palme?

Id. The Winter's Tale, act i. sc. 2. fol. 278.

Fair was her face, and spotless was her mind,
Where filial love with *Virgin* sweetness join'd:
Happy! and happy still she might have prov'd
Were she less beautiful or less belov'd.

Pope. Statius. Thebaid, book i.

Tam'd by superiour force, he turn'd his eyes
Aghast at first, and stupid with surprize:
But by her sparkling eyes, and ardent look,
The *virgin-warrior* known, he thus bespoke.

Dryden. Homer. Iliad, book i.

Virginals (for instance) though furnished with wire-strings, will, for the most part of them (for some he has observed to be so well seasoned that they are not altered by the weather), be out of tune in wet weather.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. fol. 801. *Of the Air's Moisture.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS. See WEST INDIES.

VIRGINIA, in the United States of North America, one of the most considerable, being the first in size, and, next to New York, the most populous, extending in length **Superficies.** 447 miles, and in breadth 224, with a superficies of 70,000 square miles. It lies in lat. 36° 30' N. and long. 80° W., and is bounded on the North by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, West by Kentucky, South by North Carolina, and East by the Atlantic Ocean. **Counties.** Virginia is divided into 82 counties, namely, Ohio, Monongalia, Washington, Montgomery, Wythe, Botecourt, Greenbriar, Kenawa, Hampshire, Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, and Stockbridge, West of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Waters are Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpepper, Spotsylvania, Orange, Louisa, Goochland, Fluvonia, Albemarle, Amhurst, Buckingham, Bedford, Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Powhattan, Amelia, Nottaway, Lunenburg, Mecklenburgh, Brunswick. Between James river and Carolina are Greensville, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne. Between James and York rivers, Henrico, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, James City, Williamsburgh, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City. Between the York and Rappahannock rivers are Caroline, King William, King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester. Between the Rappahannock and Potowmac rivers, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, King George, Richmond, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Lancaster. On the Eastern shore, Accomac, Northampton; and besides the foregoing, the later counties of Campbell, Franklin, Harrison, Randolph, Hardy, Pendleton, and Russel.

This extensive state contained, in 1830, besides the white population given under head of UNITED STATES, 469,757 slaves, the climate being warm and eminently calculated for the production of those plants and fruits which demand slave labour. There are several peculiarities in the climate of Virginia. Proceeding westerly from the Atlantic towards the Allegany Mountains, the temperature becomes colder, as if the direction were northerly, and this state of things continues to the summit of the Allegany ridge, from whence to the Mississippi, westward, the climate is less in extremes and more uniformly warm, so that vegetables are produced there which are not found to live in the changeable temperature of the Eastern part of the state, although in the last division the thermometer, according to Mr. Jefferson, reaches 98° of Fahrenheit, while, on the other hand, it falls sometimes in winter to 6° below zero: hence a temperature that ranges between 50° and 80° will approximate more in production to a tropical character than one which is much hotter during a portion only of the year, and for another portion depressed to extreme cold. Thus the parroquet is seen in the western part of this state as far North as lat. 39°, but is never observed East of the Allegany ridge. In the eastern portion of the state the South-West winds prevail, and next in degree the North-East, particularly near the sea. This last wind is loaded with vapour, causing chilliness and a great depression of the spirits. Near the Allegany range, the North-West winds are prevalent, and are dry, cool, and elastic. June and July, the hottest months, are reckoned the most healthy, for in August and September rain falls, and great variations of temperature occur. Near the sea-coast the land is low, being seldom 12 feet above the ocean level, and very thickly intersected with creeks and rivers, causing extensive swamps and fens, sometimes in rainy seasons covered with water, while there is much damp uncultivated land overrun with underwood, the whole exhaling from the atmospheric warmth a continual moisture; even when at 100 miles inland, the rivers are frozen. Near the sea, the trees are in bloom in February: and from this time to the end of April the prevalence of cold rain, piercing winds, and frosts, subjects the inhabitants to pleurisies and diseases of the lungs. The whole of the sterile sandy tracts on the sea-coast are prejudicial to health, while the valleys of the Allegany, both East and West, are healthy and fertile. West of the mountains the land is exceedingly productive, with a good climate; but it is very badly cultivated, worked until it is exhausted, and then left to recover by its own strength. Tobacco was long the principal production of Virginia, and was cultivated even to the diminution of the supply of corn; but in the eastern division of the state, the crops have fallen short from the exhaustion of the soil, and wheat has been substituted in its place, at present constituting one of the chief articles of export, principally from Richmond, which is deemed one of the greatest flour markets in the union. The noble rivers of Virginia afford easy transit to the product of the soil. To the westward of the Blue Ridge tobacco is still extensively grown, agriculture being the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The soil in the plains below the mountains is not rich, but is still well suited for tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. Cotton, hemp, and flax are also grown, and in some favourable places cyder of excellent quality is made; while near the Chesapeake, large orchards of peaches flourish, which are distilled into a powerful spirit.

VIR-
GINIA.

Population.

Climate.

Tempera-
ture.

Produce.

VIR-
GINIA.
Cattle.

Cattle are bred in the western part of the state, where the winters are mild; they run at large, and are never housed, multiplying very fast. The breed of horses is one of the best in the United States, and remarkable for enduring service.

Rivers.

The rivers of Virginia are numerous and important to navigation. The North-Western frontier of the state is bounded by the Ohio, which communicates northward by rivers and canals with the great Canadian lakes, and southward with New Orleans and the Gulf of Florida by the Mississippi. Then there are the Roanoke, navigable only for 60 or 70 miles, and falling into Albemarle Sound; the James or Powhattan, navigable to Richmond for vessels of seven feet draught, and 220 miles above that place for boats; a 40 gun-ship may go up to James Town, lightening to pass a bar, and vessels of 250 tons to Warwick; the Nansemond is a short stream, rising in the Dismal Swamp, and falling into James River; the Chickahomany falls into James River; the Appamatox is a branch of James River; the Rivanna falls into James River; the York rises near the Alleghany ridge, falling into the noble Bay of the Chesapeake, to the South of Mobjack Bay; the Piankatunk is a small river, falling into the Chesapeake; the Rappohanock rises in the Blue Mountains, and falls into the Chesapeake; the Potowmack, a large river, rising near the Alleghany Mountains, forms the boundary between the states of Virginia and Maryland, passing by Shepherd's Town, George Town, Washington City, Alexandria, New Marlborough, and Charles Town, and being seven and a half miles wide at its mouth, where it falls into the Chesapeake Bay; the Shenandoah, navigable for 100 miles, and the Great and Little Kenawa, the last a very small stream, the former more considerable and remarkable for the fertility of its shores, but too full of rapids to admit of continuous navigation. Upon the shores of these rivers, and on the Great Bay of the Chesapeake, are situated the principal towns or villages of the state, comprehending Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Wheeling, Suffolk, Smithfield, Williamsbury, Lynchburgh, Petersburg, Richmond, Portroyal, Fredericksburgh, Falmouth, Dumfries, Colchester, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton, Urbanna, and others.

Mountains.

The mountains of Virginia, portions of the Alleghany ridge, commence about 150 miles from the sea-coast, and are disposed in parallel ridges, running nearly North and South, though rather inclining North-Eastwardly to the sea, and the courses of the larger rivers run nearly at right angles with them. The mountain pass through which the Potowmack, joined to the Shenandoah, penetrates the Blue Ridge, is one of the grandest natural scenes in the world. Next to the Blue Mountains, which do not attain an elevation of quite 4000 feet, is the North mountain range, sometimes called the Endless Mountains. The Ouasiote Mountain ridge is 50 miles wide. In all these mountains, limestone as well as sandstone and coal occur frequently. In the mountain caverns saltpetre is found in considerable quantities, so that 500,000 lbs. weight has been collected in some years. The entire state is more productive of mineral wealth than any other in the Union. Gold has been discovered pure, one piece near the cataract of the Rappohanock weighing 17 dwt. Considerable quantities of this precious metal are annually raised in the state. Lead mines are worked to advantage in the county of Montgomery, accompanied with minute portions of silver. The ore yields from 50 to 80 lbs. per cent. of

Minerals.

metal. Copper, iron, black-lead, crystals, amethysts, and similar metallic and valuable stones, are met with. Below the mountains the plains have all the appearance, for 200 miles together in some places, of having been covered by the Atlantic; the land between the York and James Rivers is flat, and nowhere more than forty feet above the ocean level. It bears distinct marks of a change of level at different periods, remote from each other, as if the present altitude of the land had been caused by a rising of the surface at different times, step by step. Near York a stratum of clay and sand occurs intermixed with shells, about five feet thick. Upon this, totally distinct, lie, for an inch or two in depth, and horizontally, a bed of pure shells of the cockle kind, with small white shells mingled. Over these is deposited a layer of earth 18 inches thick, similar to the first mentioned, then another layer of shells followed by another stratum of earth, and upon this last a layer of white shells mingled with sand, three feet thick. Over all is a layer of oyster shells six feet in depth, united by a natural cement so firmly that, on being undermined, they fall only in masses of several tons weight, and, on the sea-shore, look like rock; upon these oyster shells reposes a bed of earth. The whole of the soil covering the plain between the mountains and the sea is far from being rich in an agricultural sense. On the Great Kenawa River there are salt-works, from which 200,000 bushels are annually made, and upon the very edge of that stream. The brine is obtained by boring 90 feet through solid rock; and it is so strong that 100 gallons make a bushel of salt. Enormous mammoth remains are found near the salt-springs, to which Jefferson, in his *Notes upon Virginia*, conjectures these animals once came to lick the salt water, of which they were very fond, no doubt, as all quadrupeds are. Near some of these springs are bottomless quags, into which it is probable the animals sunk, and have thus been found in later times.

The state of education in Virginia has been provided for in various ways. Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward County, is the oldest of the establishments of this character. There are academies in every part of the state; those of Alexandria, Norfolk and Hanover are of the longest standing. Improvements abound, particularly in effecting a continuous navigation of the rivers. Canals have been constructed to avoid the falls on James River, and to connect that river with the Great Kenawa. Railroads are numerous. The public debt of this state in 1838, including the war debt of 1812, and debts contracted for effecting internal improvements, was 6,662,089 dollars, or, more accurately, the internal improvement debt out of the above sum was 3,444,100 dollars. The general revenue of the state for 1838 was estimated at 507,462 dollars, which left a surplus of income over expenditure of 70,281 dollars. The trade of Virginia, before the war of independence, was greater than that of the New England states united, and four times that of New York. In 1838 its exports were less than those of Massachusetts by two-thirds, five times less than those of New York, and inferior to those of Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana. Their total amount was only 3,986,228 dollars. The value of the imports stood the ninth in the order of the states, being in value only 577,142 dollars. The aggregate value of the real property of this state, in 1818, was estimated at 206,893,978 dollars, and in 1838 at 300,000,000. The principal

VIR-
GINIA.
Natural
produc-
tions.

Education.

Canals.

Revenue.

Trade.

VIR-
GINIA.
—
VIRILE.

Slavery.

manufactures are those of iron, at Wheeling on the Ohio, the second place of importance in the state, and in population second only to Richmond, in 1836 numbering 10,000 souls. The manufactured goods were estimated in value annually at 2,000,000 dollars. This town obtained its importance from the inexhaustible beds of coal found in its vicinity. The backward condition of Virginia, or rather its slow progress compared with the other states of the Union, is ascribed to the bad tendency of slavery, which, in the early stage of colonization, gave it an advantage over the northern states, in which the productions of the soil were partly similar. Thus standing between the active free labour of the north, and the entire slave labour of the south, where cotton is far more extensively cultivated in a climate more favourable to its growth, Virginia naturally retrograded. Wheat cultivated by free labour, continually extending itself in this state, in time must succeed in removing much of the moral taint of slavery, and quickening industrious habits, by giving the labourer an interest in the product of his own toil.

The principal religious denominations in Virginia are presbyterians, who are most numerous, baptists, universalists, episcopalians, Roman catholics, and methodists.

Richmond.

Richmond, the seat of government in Virginia, stands on the North side of the James River, at the foot of the rapids. A part of the town built along the bank of the river is devoted principally to trade; the rest, upon a hill behind ascending from the water, commands a very extensive prospect over the neighbouring country. There is a state-house of ample dimensions in the town, and a statue of Washington, the work of a Parisian sculptor. A branch of the river divides the lower part of the town, which is crossed by a bridge. A second bridge is thrown across James River, partly formed of solid piers filled in with stone, connecting the city with a suburb called Manchester. There is a court-house, theatre, and gaol, all within the town. The falls or rapids extend seven miles above the town, and are passed by means of a canal on the north side of the river. Vessels of heavy burden lie 20 miles below Richmond, at City Point, whence goods are sent up in boats. Richmond is 374 miles from New York, and 626 from Boston.

VIRGULARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Floating Polyps*.

Generic character. Polypary unattached, thread-like, very long, with a somewhat calcareous axis, and externally in part surrounded with little fin-like, transverse processes, in which are the polyp cells.

This genus very much resembles *Veretillum*, in having part only of its stem provided with polyp cells, whilst the simple part is fixed in the mud or sand at the bottom of the sea. Lamarck admits that it does not float, although he places it among his *Floating Polyps*. Three species are enumerated, of which two are European and one Indian. The type of the genus is *V. Mirabilis*, Lam.; *Pennatula Mir.*, Müll.

VIRILE, } Fr. *viril*; It. *virile*; Sp. *virel*; Lat. VIRILITY, } *virilis*. Viripotent (*potens viri*). VIRIPOTENT. } *Vir*, a *vi*, from his superior strength. (A. S. *wer*.) See MAN.

Manly; having the force or power of man, the qualities or qualifications, the passions or desires of man.

Thither shortly after came ambassadours from the emperor, requiring the king's daughter affianced (as before you have heard) unto him; and being not viripotent or mariable desired that she might be deliuered vnto them.

Holinshead. *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 64. *Henrie I. Anno 1115.*

VOL. XXVIII.

Which was the cause whereof he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor viripotent or mariable.

Holinshead. *Chronicles*, p. 175. *Henrie II. Anno 1177.*

Surely there is something more than we are aware of in this same creature, woman. If there be any charm to overcome man and all his virile virtues, 'tis she that stands up it.

Feltham. *Luks*, ch. xiv. v. 20. fol. 387.

As for others, howsoever they might be thought to resemble the bending of his neck, the cheerful cast and amiable volubility of his quick eye; yet could they never observe and keep the virility of visage, and lyon-like look of his [Alexander].

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 1038.

And this is true not onely in Eunuches by nature, but Spadoes by art: for castrated animals in every species are longer lived then they which retained their virilities.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. ix. p. 157.

Etymologists derive virtue from *virility*, supposing it to denote a manly strength and vigour of mind: now vigour will naturally exert itself in throwing off every thing displeasing or unwelcome.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. part ii. ch. xxxi. p. 262.

VIROLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from the vernacular name of the tree in French Guiana. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Myristiceæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious; perianth tomentose, turbinate, tridentate; male flower, with six short stamens, which are inserted in the bottom of the perianth; female flower, ovary superior; style short; stigma undivided; drupe dry, capsular, tomentose, furrowed on both sides, two-valved, containing a one-seeded, brittle, reticulately furrowed nut, and covered by reticulated, flat, fleshy fibres; seed roundish, oily, and variegated inside with red veins.

A genus nearly allied to *Myristica* or *Nutmeg*, and considered by some botanists as identical with that genus. Three species are known, two natives of the tropical parts of America, and one of Africa; they are trees, with tomentose branches, alternate distich leaves, which are tomentose on the under surfaces. The flowers are disposed in axillary, racemose panicles, the female smaller than the male ones. Seed nearly enveloped in a waxy, branched aril, similar to mace. The wood is white, and yields, like other parts of the tree, a reddish, acrid, turbid juice, which is used in making candles in some parts of America, which have much the appearance of wax-candles; and hence the trees are called Wax-trees. The African species has long narrow leaves covered with rushy tomentum, as well as the branches, and may be named *Virola longifolia*.

VIRTUE,

VIRTUAL,

VIRTU'LITY,

VIRTUALLY,

VIRTUATE, v.

VIRTUELESS,

VIRTUOUS,

VIRTUOUSLY,

VIRTUOUSNESS,

VIRTUO'SO,

VIRTUO'SOSHIP.

Fr. *vertu*; It. *virtu*; Sp. *virtud*; Lat. *virtus*, from *vir*, and signifying—

Strength of mind; generally, manhood, fortitude, power, efficacy, energy, valour; integrity, sincerity, goodness; moral goodness or excellence. See the Quotations from Paley and Belsham. (Also from Search, in v. VIRILE.)

Virtuoso; any one skilled or

learned in any polite or elegant art.

þoru þer vertu of the crois he was sone ouercome,
And Constantyn hadde al so sone þe toun ynome.

R. Gloucester, p. 86.

þe þrishe had wonnen, in vertew of Criste's passioun.

R. Brunne, p. 18.

Of alle fretýng venýmes. þe vilest is þe scorpun
May no medecýnes amende. þe place þer he stýngeþ
Til he be ded ydo þ'to. and þen hit distrieþ
The ferst venemoste thorgh vertu of hým selve.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 347.

7 B

VIRILE.

VIRTUE.

VIRTUE.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye reproof to citees in whiche ful many *vertues* of him weren don: for thei didnen not penaunce. Wo to thee Corosaym, wo to thee Bethsaida, for if the *vertues* that ben don in you, hadden be don in Tyre and Sydon: sum tyme thei hadden do penaunce in heire and aische.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xi.

But in tho daies aftir that tribulacioun the sunne schal be maad derk and the mone schal not gyve her light, and the sterris of hevene schulen falle down and the *vertues* that ben in hevenes schulen be movyd.

Id. *Mark*, ch. xiii.

And lo Y haue gouun to you power to trede on serpentes and scorpions; and on al the *vertu* of the enemy.

Id. *Luke*, ch. x.

And lo a man was in Jerusalem whos name was Symeon, and this man was just and *vertuous* and abood the comfort of Israel.

Id. *Ib.* ch. ii.

Whanne that April with his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
Of whiche *vertue* engendred is the flour.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 1.

Ther n'as no man nowher so *vertuous*.

Id. *Ib.* v. 252.

Therefore I pray you with your diligence,
For your profite and God's reuerence,
Tempereth fully *vertue* in your mind,
That when ye come to your judge's presence,
Ye be not *vertulesse* than behind.

Imputed to Chaucer. *Scogan unto the Lords*, &c. p. 553.

These ladies, ne these gentiles neuerthelesse,
Where none of tho that wrought in this wise,
But soch as were *vertulesse*,
They quitten thus these old clerkes wise.

Id. *The Letter of Cupid*, p. 544.

And in this wise I thynke to treate
Towarde them, that now be greate,
Betwene the *vertue* and the vice
Whiche longeth vnto this office.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* fol. 1. *Prologue*.

Tho was *vertue* set aboue
And vyce was put vnder foote.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 2.

The seconde is not *vertules*,
Clota, or els Pliades
It hate, and of the moones kynde
He is.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. fol. 149.

For in his thought he brenneth euer
Whan that he wote another leuer,
Or more *vertuos* than hee;
Whiche passeth him in his degree,
Therof he taketh his maladie,
That vice is cleped hotte enuie.

Id. *Ib.* book i. fol. 27.

And eke his herbe inspeciall
The *vertuous* fenell it is.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. fol. 149.

For if *vertue* be an electio annexid vnto our nature, and consisteth in a meane, which is determined by reason, and that meane is the very myddes of two thinges vycious, the one is surplusage, the other in lacke: than, &c.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book ii. ch. x. fol. 130.

Howe badde so euer they reken me, I am not yet fullye so *vertulesse*.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 867. *The Apology*.

He dwelleth at home in hys owne house, who so knoweth howe nought and *vertulesse* he is of hymselfe, and wholly ascrybeth what *vertue* and goodnesse soeuer he hathe, to the free liberalitie of our sauoure.

Udall. *Erasmus. Marke*, ch. ii. fol. 128.

In the precece of the disciples they depraued the name of Jesus, as a thyng *vertulesse*, and of no efficacye.

Id. *Ib.* ch. ix. fol. 168.

And incontinent, as sone as they can speake, it behoueth with most pleasaunt allurynges, to instill in them swete maners and *vertuose* custome.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 17.

Thus saith he: Lo, what manner of men we shall displease with teaching them *vertuously*. Verely such as it were a shame and rebuke to please.

Vives. *The Obedience of a Christian Woman. Preface*.

For lyke as the *vertuousnesse* of the scholers is a greate commendacion to the maister: euen so theyr mysbehauoure, and lewde taches are reproched and layed vnto those that enstructed them.

Udall. *Erasmus. Marke*, ch. ii. fol. 131.

All resembled theyr mother in excellent beautie, but they resembled not their father in honestie and *vertuousness*.

Golden Boke, ch. xxxviii.

Vertue is but a shadow and a servile imployment, unless it be adorned and instructed with prudence, which gives motion and conduct, spirits and vigorousness to religion, making it not only humane and reasonable, but divine and celestial.

Taylor. *Sermon 22*. vol. ii. part ii. fol. 219.

It is not, in his sence, the foundation of Christian doctrine, but it contains it all; not only in general, but in special; not only *virtual*, but actual; not mediate, but immediate; for a few lines would have serv'd for a foundation general, *virtual* and mediate.

Id. *Polemical Discourses*, sec. 3. fol. 422. *Dissuasive from Popery*.

And the resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection, to the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.

Hale. *Cont.* vol. ii. p. 363. *The Knowledge of Christ Crucified*.

So in one grain of corne appearing similarly and insufficient for a plural germination, there lieth dormant the *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred years.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vii. ch. ii. p. 423.

St. Augustine sometimes taketh [this omnipotent spirit] for the Holy Ghost; sometimes for a wind or breath, under the name of a spirit, which is sometimes so taken: or for a created *virtuality*.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. i. fol. 6.

Might we not with as good a colour of reason defend, that euery ploughman hath all the sciences, wherein philosophers haue exceld? for no man is ignorant of their first principles, which do *virtually* contayne, whatsoever by naturall meanes is or can be knowne.

Hooker. *A Disc. of Justification*, &c. sec. 24. fol. 504.

The other we neither yet have enjoy'd under him, nor were ever like to do under the tyranny of a negative voice, which he claims above the unanimous consent and power of a whole nation *virtually* in the Parliament.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 436. *An Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

There is likewise another councill, called the Grand Conseil, in which also the Chancellor presides *virtually*, though seldom present in person.

Evelyn. *State of France*.

Medea now invokes the earth, aire, winds, mountains, &c., as either producing or *virtuating* magicall ingredients.

Sandys. *Ovid. Metamorphoses. Upon the Seventh Book*.

YOUNG LU. Oh too unkind unto so kinde a wife

Too *vertulesse* to one so *vertuous*.

A pleasant conceited Comedy, 1608, act iii.

But in as much as righteous life presupposeth life, in as much as to liue *vertuously* it is impossible except we liue; therefore the first impediment, which naturally we endeouour to remoue, is penury and want of things without which we cannot liue.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book i. sec. 10. fol. 25.

All that I have seen [that he (Chaloner) hath written] is, "The *Virtue* of Nitre, wherein, &c." and other matters pertaining to *virtuosity*.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i.

It is plain from hence, that every proof a priori proceeds by causes either real or *virtual*, or, which comes to the same, by some prior reason.

Waterland. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 416. *A Farther Vindication of Christ's Divinity*.

And when he withdrew his corporal presence, he farther *virtually* diffused his light, for he sent his messengers with a general commission and command to teach all men concerning the benefits procured for them, and the duties required from them.

Barrow. *Sermon 41*. vol. i.

Nothing is more eident, even upon these suppositions only, than that men ought in all reason to live piously and *virtuously* in the world; and that vice and immorality are, upon all accounts, and under all hypotheses, the most absurd and inexcusable things in nature.

Clarke. *On the Attributes. Introduction*.

And another excellent *virtuoso* of the same assembly, Mr. John Evelyn, hath very considerably advanced the history of fruit and forest-trees, by his *Sylva* and *Pomona*.

Glanvil. *Essay 3*. sec. 2.

VIRTUE.

VIRTUE. A little before our club-time last night, we were walking together in Somerset-garden, where Will had picked up a small pebble of so odd a make, that he said he would present it to a friend of his, an eminent *virtuoso*. *Spectator*, No. 77.

**VIRU-
LENT.** A worse thing than this happens commonly to these inferior *virtuosi*. In seeking so earnestly for rarities, they fall in love with rarity for rareness sake.

Shaftesbury. Characteristicks, vol. iii. p. 157.

But let us view philosophy, like mere *virtuoso-ship*, in its usual career, and we shall find the ridicule rising full as strongly against the professors of the higher as the lower kind. Cockle-shell abounds with each. *Id. Ib.* p. 160.

The exemplary desire of regulating our thoughts and pursuits by right principles constitutes *virtue*; and all the duties which are performed with warmth and feeling are deemed the result of *virtuous* affections: the opposite propensities and conduct constitute vice, whose characteristic consists in depraved affections, and ungoverned passions.

Cogan. On the Passions, part i. ch. ii.

But the divisions of *virtue*, to which we are in modern times most accustomed, is into duties—

Towards God; as piety, reverence, resignation, gratitude, &c.

Towards other men (or relative duties); as justice, charity, fidelity, loyalty, &c.

Towards ourselves; as chastity, sobriety, temperance, preservation of life, care of health, &c.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, ch. vii. p. 45.

Virtue is the tendency of an action, affection, habit or character, to the ultimate happiness of the agent.

Belsham. Moral Philosophy, sec. 1.

But America is *virtually* represented. What! does the electric force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantick, than pervade Wales, which lies in your neighbourhood; or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation, that is actual and palpable? But, Sir, your ancestors thought this sort of *virtual* representation, however ample, to be totally insufficient for the freedom of the inhabitants of territories that are so near, and comparatively so inconsiderable.

Burke. Works, vol. iii. p. 90. *Speech on Conciliation with America*.

If the Jews had prevailed; they would have imagined their success a full proof, that the Messiah was yet *virtually*, though not yet corporally, amongst them; and proceeded to extend his dominion as wide as they could.

Secker. Sermon 16. vol. ii. p. 251.

He who has observed light reflected from an apparently contemptible coin on history, sacred and profane, will respect the laudable and disinterested pursuits of the *virtuoso*.

Knox. Essay 73. vol. i. p. 358. *On the Reasonableness of the Antiquarian Taste*.

VIRULENT, } Fr. *virulence*; Lat. of the lower
VIRULENTLY, } ages, *virulentus*, from *virus*, from
VIRULENCE, } *vis*; and though usually applied to
VIRULENCY, } a noxious power or strength, yet,
VIRULENTED. } meaning generally the natural
power of any thing. By usage—

Maliciously or malignantly, forceful, violent, or vehement; acrimoniously, bitterly malignant, or envenomed.

The seed of dragon is hot and biting, and besides of a *virulent* and stinking smell. *Holland. Plinie*, book xxiv. ch. xvi.

So that he had employed his pen so *virulently* against that well-deserving queen, and upon his deathbed wished that he might live so long, till, by recalling the truth, he might, even with his blood, wipe away those aspersions which he had by his bad tongue unjustly cast upon her.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book i. fol. 88. Anno 1567.

He was restor'd in *integrum* to that fame where his great labours and just procedures had first stated him; which, though it was but justice, yet it was also such honour, that it is greater than the *virulence* of tongues which his worthiness and their envy had arm'd against him.

Taylor. Sermon 7, vol. iii. part. iii. fol. 140.

Hence comes the epidemical infection: for how can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the *virulency* of their calumnies hath not staved off from reading?

Ben Jonson. Discoveries, p. 162.

For they say, certain spirits *virulent* from the inward humor, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix.

Feltham. Resolve 56. part ii. fol. 301.

But a most extraordinary circumstance, and what would be scarcely credible upon any single evidence, is, that the scars of wounds which had been for many years healed, were forced open again by this *virulent* distemper.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. x. p. 141.

[Religion consists] not in harsh censuring and *virulently* inveighing against others, but in a careful amending our own ways.

Barrow. Sermon 17. vol. ii.

Our water, too, began to grow scarce; so that a general dejection prevailed amongst us, which added much to the *virulence* of the disease, and destroyed numbers of our best men.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. x. p. 148.

There be fair ways of disputing our cause, without contumelious reflections upon persons; and the errors of men may be sufficiently refuted, without satirical *virulency*.

Barrow. Sermon 29. vol. i. p. 470.

Now that all other animal and vegetable poisons may be corrected, without losing their force with their *virulency*, is the affirmation of Helmont.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. fol. 122. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, ch. iii.

The *virulence* of party hesitates not to represent royalty itself in situations which must render it contemptible in the eyes of kennel-rakers, shoe-blackers, chimney-sweepers, and beggars.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 416. *Winter Evening* 27.

VISAGE, } Fr. *visage*; It. *visaggio*; Sp. *visage*,
VISAGED. } from the Lat. *visus*, (from *vid-ere*, to see.) Written by R. Brunne, *vis*, p. 104.

The aspect, the appearance, countenance, face.

Boldely þei bed bataile with *visage* fulle austere,
þe kynges side gan faile, for he had now powere.

R. Brunne, p. 308.

A not hed hadde he, with a broune *visage*.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 110.

Hir chekes ben with teres wette,
And riuelyn, as an empty skyn,
Hangyng downe vnto the chyn,
Hir lippes shronken ben for age,
There was no grace in hir *visage*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 17.

Whan the deth of this prynce was publysshed abrode, he was aftir opyn *visaged* layed in the mynster of Pounfrayt, so y^t all men myght knowe and see that he was dede.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 568. Anno 1400.

When he considered and well viewed their faire skins, their sweet *visages*, and beautifull bushes of their bright and yeallow heares, he demanded out of what region or land they came.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 591. *The History of England*, book v. ch. xix.

Who being in love with a certaine young man, whensoever he was to take a long journey far from home, used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candle-light, and to pourfill the same afterwards deeper, that so shee might enjoy his *visage* yet in his absence.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxv. ch. xii.

Grim-*visag'd* warre hath smooth'd his wrinkled front:
And now, in stead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the soules of fearefull aduersaries,
He capers nimbly in a ladies chamber,
To the lasciuious pleasing of a lute.

Shakspeare. Richard III. act i. sc. i.

They [Moskito Indians] are tall, well made, raw boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, long *visaged*, lank black hair, look stern, hard favoured, and of a dark copper-coloured complexion.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. i. p. 7. Anno 1681.

Sometimes the orator of the canoe would have his face covered with a mask, representing either a human *visage*, or that of some animal.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vi. book iv. ch. i. p. 251.

VIS-A-VIS, face to face; a carriage so called because the (two) passengers sit opposite, face to face.

**VIRU-
LENT.**
—
**VIS-A-
VIS.**

VIS-A-
VIS.

VISCID.

He was proceeding, when he was interrupted by the arrival of a smart young man, the lord of the land, with a pale face and meagre form, who sat lolling in his *vis-a-vis* with a hackneyed courtesan, drawn by four cropt greys, and driven rapidly over the site of the ancient castle.

Knox. *Winter Evenings. Evening 14. On the Destruction of Ancient Mansion Houses.*

VISCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Röhl-ling from *viscus*, glue, on account of the species being clammy, and are hence called Catchfly. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Caryophyllaceæ*. Generic character: calyx bractless, oblong, clavate, or turbinate campanulate, terete, or five-toothed; corolla of five petals inserted in a short or elongated carpophore; claws of petals linear, but the laminae are bifid, cut, or entire, naked at the base; stamens ten, inserted with the petals, filiform; ovarium usually five-celled, rarely three or four-celled, but usually one-celled at top, ovula numerous; styles five, rarely three or four, filiform, stigmatose inside; capsule usually five-celled at the base, rarely three or four-celled, and dehiscing at apex by as many teeth as there are styles; seeds numerous, minute, reniform, granular or tubercled.

This genus consists of European and arctic annual and perennial erect herbs; the leaves are opposite, linear or lanceolate; the flowers rise from the forks of the branches, or are disposed in umbellate or thyrsoid cymes; the corollas are either rose-coloured or purple. Two species are natives of Britain, the *V. vulgaris* and *V. Alpina*, the *Lychnis viscaria* and *Lychnis Alpina* of Linnæus.

VI'SCERAL, Fr. *visceral*; It. *viscera*; Lat. *viscera*, the bowels, *q. v.* Met.—

Having (strong, tender) internal feelings.

Tender, kind, compassionate.

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle, "Bowels of love."

Reynolds. *On the Passions*, ch. xi.

VI'SCID, } Fr. *viscide*, *visqueux*; It. *viscido*,
VISCIDITY, } *vischioso*; Sp. *viscoso*, *viscosidad*; Lat.
VI'SCOUS, } *viscidus*, *viscosus*, from *viscum*, the
VISCO'SITY. } misselto; the berry of which is strongly
glutinous: birdlime is made of it. *Viscum* from Gr.
ῥεος, by prefixing *v*, which Lennep thinks is so called
a continendo, from *ἐχ-ειν*, to have or hold.

Holding fast, tenacious, glutinous, sticking or cleaving like glue, adhesive.

If there be represented extraordinary fancies and imaginations, they testify and show a repletion of grosse, *viscous*, or slimy humours, and a great perturbation of the spirits within.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 507.

The elder beareth certaine black and small berries, full of a grosse, *viscous* humor, used especially to die the haire of the head black.

Id. *Plinie*, book xvi. ch. xxxvii.

For by reason of the *viscositie*, it cleaveth and sticketh like glew, and hangeth all together, plucke as much as a man will at it.

Id. *Ib.* book vii. ch. xv.

SUB. How know you him?

FACE. By his *viscosity*,

His oleosity, and his suscitability.

Ben Jonson. *The Alchemist*, act ii. sc. 1.

The immediate cause of these ulcers are gross, *viscid* humours heated in them by the intemperies of the part, whence they contract a malign quality, and corrupt.

Wiseman. *Chirurgical Treatises*, book ii. ch. ix. p. 308.

Hence one can easily perceive the inconveniency of *viscid*ity which obstructs, and acrimony that destroys, the capillary vessels.

Arbuthnot. *Nature of Aliments*, ch. i. p. 32.

I always choose the plainest food

To mend *viscid*ity of blood.

Green. *The Spleen*.

This [the water with the blood] chemists perhaps may class among the watery fluids; being neither *viscous* like an oil, nor inflammable like spirits, nor elastic or volatile like an air or ether.

Horsley. *Sermon 9*, vol. i. p. 198.

Why does the gland within the ear separate a *viscid* substance which defends that passage; the gland in the upper angle of the eye, a thin brine, which washes the ball?

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. vi. p. 81.

VI'SCOUNT, } Fr. *vi-comte*; It. *vis-conte*; Sp.

VI'SCOUNTESS. } *vis-conde*; Low Lat. *vice-comes*.

See VICE in composition. Originally—

The deputy, lieutenant of the Count or Earl. See the Quotations from Holinshed and Blackstone.

Wherefore fryer Garry returned to gyue y^e kynge knowlege, and y^e *vicounte* remayned in y^e place, and hewed with his company.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 245. p. 287.

The erle then sent letters to y^e kynge by a knyght of his, called syr Cycarte of Saurelyn, desyrynge the kynge to suffre his cosyn the *vycountes* to be in peas.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. lxi. p. 207.

The *viscont*, called either *procomes* or *vicecomes*, in time past governed in the countie vnder the earle, but now without any such service or office, it is also become a name of dignitie next after the earle, and in degree before the baron.

Holinshed. *Description of England*, book ii. ch. v.

An earles son is called by the name of a *vicount* or baron, or els according as the creation is.

Smith. *Common-wealth*, book i. ch. xvii. p. 29.

The name of *vice-comes* or *viscount* was afterwards made use of as an arbitrary title of honour, without any shadow of office pertaining to it, by Henry the sixth; when, in the eighteenth year of his reign, he created John Beaumont a peer, by the name of a *viscount* Beaumont, which was the first instance of the kind.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book i. ch. xii. p. 398.

VISCOUNT. The feudal dignity of Viscount was instituted when the great dukes and superior vassals of the crown had accumulated several fiefs into one dominion; it then became necessary for them to appoint delegates, to govern some of their towns and divisions of counties, and to these officers they gave the title of *Vice-comites*, or Viscounts, because they had only a portion of the power and authority conceded to Counts. The chief difference was, that the Viscount was only invested with civil jurisdiction, but the Count exercised both civil and military authority. In process of time the Viscounts, like their superiors, obtained the right of inheritance in their dominions and jurisdictions, and thence also the settled dignity, which continued to their posterity. In France and Flanders the Viscounts had only the right of administration in civil causes, criminal jurisdiction being reserved to the superior lord. There were three orders of Viscount on the continent: 1. those who held directly from the king in right of his crown, including both those who had been created by the sovereign, or who at various times had revolted to the monarch, from their immediate lords; 2. those who held from the king, as his deputies in some duchy or county, which had been annexed to the crown; and, 3. those who held of counties not in the king's hand.

In England, the title of Viscount was identical with that of sheriff, and was first made a title of nobility by Henry VI., who conferred the new dignity on Baron Beaumont, A.D. 1440. It then became a title of advancement for barons, but in modern times has been frequently conferred on persons who had not previously obtained a barony.

The title of a Viscount is "right honourable," and he is officially addressed by the crown, "Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin." The robes of a Viscount are of crimson velvet, having two rows of

VISCID.

VIS-
COUNT.

VIS-
COUNT.

VISHNU.

plain white fur, and his coronet is surmounted by fourteen pearls.

VISCUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, from *viscus*, birdlime, on account of the sticky nature of the berries. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Tetrandria*, and the natural family of *Loranthaceæ*. Generic character: flowers monoecious or dioecious; calyx a slight border in the male flower, but rather a more evident border in the female flower; corolla in the male flower gamopetalous, or in four deep, ovate, equal divisions; in the female flower, it is of four equal deciduous petals, which are dilated at the base; anthers none in the female flower, but the male flower is provided with four compressed ones, one at the base of each corolline segment; ovary in the female flower inferior, ovate, adnate to the calyx, and crowned by its border. Stigma sessile, obtuse, undivided; berry globular, smooth, juicy, viscid, of one cell; seed solitary, heart-shaped, compressed, sometimes containing a double embryo.

Viscum consists of a great number of species, natives of most parts of the globe; they are parasitical, shrubby, dichotomously branched, generally smooth, pale green plants; the branches are terete, tetragonal, or compressed, and usually jointed. The leaves are usually opposite, very rarely alternate, simple, entire, stiff, but sometimes wanting, or reduced to scales. The flowers are disposed in fascicles or spikes, and are of a yellowish green colour.

The *V. album* is the common mistletoe of Europe, a well known parasitic on apple-trees and hawthorn, and other similar trees; the root of which is hard, and incorporated deep in the wood of the tree on which it grows, without any radicles like those of all the other species, as well as the species of *Loranthus*, and other allied genera. The leaves are persistent; the berries are white and pellucid, the size of currants; very glutinous internally, and serve to make the best birdlime, when boiled with a small portion of vegetable oil. When the superstitions of the east travelled westward, our Druids adopted a notion, that the mistletoe of the oak was more efficacious in conjurations or medicine, than what any other tree afforded; the *Loranthus Europæus*, or ordinary mistletoe of the oak, not being known in Britain. The Druids sent round their attendant youths with branches of mistletoe, to announce the entrance of the new year. In England the branches are hung up in houses at Christmas, along with other evergreens.

VISENIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Houttuyn, but the derivation of the word is not explained by the author. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Byttneriaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, petals five; stamens five; monadelphous at the base; ovaria five, connate, each terminated by a style; carpels five, connate, two-valved, one-seeded; seeds fixed to the bottom of the carpels, drawn out into a wing at the apex; albumen amgydalaceous; embryo with foliaceous cotyledons, and an inferior radicle.

This is rather a doubtful genus, but is said to be composed of plants, natives of the East Indies, with cordate, acuminate, bluntly serrated, canescent leaves. The flowers are disposed in axillary, pedunculate corymbs, and the flowers are somewhat umbellate in the corymbs.

VISHNU, the third, or, according to some, the second person in the Hindu Trimurti, or Trinity; his

attributes are those of redeemer and preserver. The other persons in the Trimurti are Brahma the creator, and Siva the destroyer. In the Hindu mythology, the incarnations or *avatars* of Vishnu occupy a very conspicuous place; ten of these are enumerated by the later Brahmins, but only four are mentioned in the Vishnu Purana; all the authorities, however, agree that his last incarnation as Kalki is yet to come, when he will "restore the iniquitous to the paths of rectitude." No bloody sacrifices are offered to this deity: the offerings presented to him consist of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, and ornaments; he is revered as the tutelary deity of the household and domestic economy, and is always specially worshipped after a change of residence.

The most celebrated incarnations of Vishnu are those in which he is identified with Rama, Krishna, and Buddha, but there is every reason to believe that such identity was unknown in the earlier ages of the Hindu religion, when the Vedas were written. The followers of Vishnu have never been so numerous as those of Siva. In the Vishnu Purana, the following is given as the proper character of the worshipper of this deity. "You are to consider as the worshipper of Vishnu, him who never deviates from the duty prescribed to his caste; who looks with equal indifference upon friend or enemy; who takes nothing that is not his own, who never injures any being. Know that man to be a worshipper of Vishnu, who, looking upon gold in secret, holds that which is another's wealth but as grass, and devotes all his thoughts to the lord. Pure is he as a mountain of clear crystal; for how can Vishnu abide in the hearts of men, with malice and envy? The glowing heat of fire abides not in the cooling rays of the moon."

VISIBLE, *adj.* Fr. *visible*, *visual*; It. *visibile*, *visuale*; Sp. *visible*, *visual*; Lat. *visibilis*, that can or may be seen. (*Vid-ere*, to see; Gr. *id-eiv*.)
VISIBLE, *n.*
VISIBILITY,
VISIBLY,
VISION,
VISIONARY, *adj.* That can or may be seen, perceived, discerned; perceptible.
VISIONARY, *n.* Vision (See **VIEW**, *ante*)—
VISIONAL,
VISIONIST,
VISIVE,
VISUAL,
 Visionary; fantastical, imaginary, ideal.

— þe gostes in a *visjon* to Seynt Edward seȝde.
R. Gloucester, p. 363.

I wote wele Criste it wild, þat Edwardes wille wer wrouht,
 Who so lokes his life, and red is his *vision*.

R. Brunne, p. 65.

And as thei camen doun of the hil, Jhesus commaundide to hem and seide, seye ye to no man the *visioun* til mannes sone ryse agen fro deeth.
Wichf. Matthew, ch. xvii.

And as they came downe from the mountaine, Jesus charged them, saying: se that ye shewe the *visioun* to no man, vntyll the sonne of man be rysen againe from deeth.
Bible, 1551.

And slepe me caught, and on the grasse
 Beside a welle I leyde me downe
 To slepe, and in a *vision*
 To me the god Mercurie came.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 125.

In the xxxiii. yere of this kynge Henry, at Dunstable, in the ayre was seene a crucifix, & Cryste nayled therō, which appered *visyibly* to many a mannys syght.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 139. p. 280.

Wherefore if it be more then a figure, as it is in deade, and by Christes ordynance it hath presēt vnder the forme of those *visible* sygnes of the fourme of bread and wyne, the very body and bloud of Christ as hath been truly taught hitherto.

Gardner. An Explicatiō of the True Catholique Faith, fol. 79.

VISHNU.

VISIBLE.

VISIBLE.

Æneas with that *vision* stricken down,
Well near distraught, upstart his hair for dread,
Amid his throat his voice likewise 'gan stick.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneid, book iv. v. 359.

The Stoicks hold that Darknesse is *visible*: for that from the sight there is a splendour going forth, that compasseth the said darknesse; neither doth the eye-sight lie and deceive us, for it seeth certainly and in truth that there is darknesse.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 685.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness *visible*
Serv'd onely to discover sights of woe.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i.

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in flint-stones, but we are outwardly, *visibly*, apparently to serve and honour the living God.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book vii. sec. 22. p. 244.

You may as well measure eternity with a span, and grasp an infinite in the palm of your hand, as draw the circles and depict him that hath no colour or figure, nor parts nor body, no accidents or *visibility*.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. ii. fol. 252.

[Hope] the first of [these virtues] beginning with a weake apprehension of things not seene, endeth with the intuitue *vision* of God in the world to come.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 2. fol. 38.

Our *visive* beams are [at our best] so weak, that they are not able to look upon a sight so spiritually glorious.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 64. *The Rem. of Prophanesne*, b. i. s. 5.

Yea, I doubt not to say, God hath never been so cleerly seen as in the darkest dungeons; for the outward light of prosperity distracts our *visive* beams, which are strongly contracted in a deep obscurity.

Id. Ib. fol. 560. *The Balm of Gilead*, sec. 3.

It fareth with us in this case, as with those who would see a thing very far distant; for of necessity the *visual* beames of his sight do fail before they can reach thereto.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 1107.

Nor can any conversant in letters be ignorant what error is oftentimes fallen into, by trusting authorities at second hand, and rash collecting (as it were) from *visual* beams refracted through another's eye.

Drayton. Poly-olbion. To the Reader.

Suppose a chain hung down out of the heavens from an unknown height, and tho' every link of it gravitated toward the earth, and what it hung upon was not *visible*, yet it did not descend, but kept its situation; and upon this a question should arise, What supported or kept up this chain; would it be a sufficient answer to say, that the first (or lowest) link hung upon the second (or that next above it), the second or rather the first and second together upon the third, and so on *ad infinitum*? For what holds up the whole?

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 5. sec. 1.

God has by an inseparable connexion, joined vertue and publick happiness together, and made the practice thereof necessary to the preservation of society, and *visibly* beneficial to all with whom the virtuous man has to do.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 14. *On Human Understanding*, book i. chap. iii. sec. 6.

Upon the foot of this construction, it is supposed that Isaiah in prophetic dream or *vision* heard God speaking to him, (like as St. Peter heard a voice, and saw a *vision*, while he lay in a trance) and that in idea he transacted all that God so ordered him to do.

Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 228. *Scripture Vindicated*.

And therefore the *visional* interpretation appears to be preferable to the other, if it be not itself clogged with other difficulties as great as those.

Id. Ib.

CHAR. Speak without fear, what did the *vision* shew?

PLACID. A curtain drawn, presented to our view

A town besieg'd, and on the neighbouring plain
Lay heaps of *visionary* soldiers slain.

Dryden. Tyrannick Love, act i. sc. 1.

Here frequent, at the *visionary* hour,
When musing midnight reigns or silent noon,
Angelic harps are in full concert heard;
And voices chanting from the wood-crown'd hill,
The deepening dale, or inmost sylvan glade.

Thomson. Summer.

As for example, what would an eye (or the *visive* power) signifie if there were not light prepared to render things *visible* thereto?

Barrow. Works, vol. ii. ser. 6.

VISIT.

The reader will have patience to enter but a little into the mathematical consideration of *visible* figure, which we shall call the Geometry of *visibles*.

Reid. On the Mind, ch. vi. sec. 8.

In his theory of *vision*, he [Berkley] seems indeed to allow that there is an external material world; but he believed that this external world is tangible only, and not *visible*; and that the *visible* world, the proper object of sight, is not external, but in the mind.

Id. Ib. sec. 11.

I know not whether the French did not derive their ideas of teaching things, instead of words, from some celebrated writers of our own country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education.

Knox. Works, vol. iv. p. 325. *Remarks on Grammar Schools*.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects, Cheselden tells us, that the first time the boy saw a black object, it gave him great uneasiness; and that some time after, upon accidentally seeing a negro woman, he was struck with great horror at the sight.

Burke. Works, vol. i. p. 278. *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, sec. 15.

VI'SIT, v.

VI'SIT, n.

VI'SITABLE,

VI'SITANT,

VISITA'TION,

VISITATO'RIAL,

VI'SITER, or

VI'SITOR.

Fr. *visiter*; It. *visitare*; Sp. *visitar*; Lat. *visitare*; to go to see, a frequentative of *vis-are*, from *vis-um*, past part. of *vid-ere*, to see.

To go or come, to see, view, or survey; inspect or examine. See the Quotation from Secker.

Siþen he gan him drawe toward Normundý,
þe lond to *visite*, & to comfort his frendes.

R. Brunne, p. 81.

For I hungride and ye gaven me to ete, I thirstide and ye gaven me to drynke, I was herbarweles, and ye herboriden me, nakid and ye hiliden me; syk and ye *visiten* me.

Wiclif. Matthew, c. xxv.

For I was an hongred and ye gaue me meate. I thrustide, and ye gaue me drinke. I was herbourlesse, and ye lodged me. I was naked and ye clothed me. I was sicke and ye *visyted* me.

Bible, 1551.

And thei schulen not leue in thee a stoon on a stoon; for thou hast not knowen the tyme of thi *visitacioun*.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xix.

And they shall not leue in the one stone vpon another, because thou knewest not the tyme of thy *vysitacyon*.

Bible, 1551.

The high maker of nature

Hir hath *visited*. *Gower. Conf. Am.* book iii. fol. 33.

Ye say, me rekē, that it smelleth of ydolatri, to *visit* this place and that place, as though that God were more mightye or more present in one place then in another.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 121. *A Dialogue concerning Heresy*, &c., ch. iii.

"I am," sayd he, "ye sauoure of poore men; ye be poore and haue assayed ye harde hādis of ryche men; now drawe ye therfore holefull water of lore of my wellis, and that w^t ioy, for ye tyme of youre *vysytacyon* is comyn."

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 306. Anno 1198.

The kyng, with all his nauy, lay in the hauyn of Sluse, and there he kept his house, and thyder came to *vysette* hym his frendes of Flaunders.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 115. p. 136.

He cannot lye which saith, I am the strong and zelouse God, the *visitour* and seker out of the wykednes of the fathers in their children vnto the thirde and fowerth generacion.

Joye. Expositiō of Daniel. A Brife Supputacion, &c. fol. 12.

But chief

Thee Sion and the flowrie brooks beneath
That wash thy hallowd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I *visit*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, book iii. v. 29.

[Eve] with lowliness majestic from her seat,
And grace that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To *visit* how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,
Her nurserie.

Id. Ib. book viii. v. 12

VISIT.

The princely hierarch
In thir bright stand, there left his powers to seize
Possession of the garden; hee alone,
To find where Adam shelterd, took his way
Not unperceav'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approachd, thus spake.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. v. 220.

But they neglecting his commaundement
So long persisted obstinate and bold,
Till at the length he published to hold
A *visitation*, and them cyted thither.

Spenser. Hubberd's Tale.

After they had discharged bishops, they agreed to haue superintendents, commissioners, and *visitors*.
Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 716. The Historie of Scotland, Anno 1583.

The institution of Chorepiscopi proves most evidently that the primitive bishops were diocesan, not parochial; for they were instituted to assist the bishop in part of his countrey-charge, and were *visitors* as the council of Laodicea calls them.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 42. Episcopacy Asserted, sc. 43.

Come you spirits,
That tend on mortall thoughts, vnsex me here,
And fill me from the crowne to the toe, top-full
Of direst crueltie: make thick my blood,
Stop vp th' accesse, and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious *visitings* of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keepe peace betweene
Th' effect, and hit.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act i. sc. 15. fol. 134.

It [Humming Bird] is very quick in motion, and haunts about flowers and fruit, like a bee gathering hony, making many near addresses to its delightful objects, by *visiting* them on all sides, and yet still keeps in motion, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. p. ii. ch. ii. p. 66. Anno 1676.

But to return to the eunuch Mandarins, tho' they are bitter enemies to those whom they take aversion against, yet on the other hand, they are as kind to their favourites, and as complacent to their *visitants*, whether foreigners or others, feasting them often.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 84. Anno 1688.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.

Ayliffe. Parergon.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry, but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutinii*, as being bishop's vicar. *Id. Ib.*

He likewise played over some private notes, distinguishing the familiar friend or relation from the most modish *visitor*.

Tatler, No. 105.

For as inattention and neglect are expressed by shutting the eyes, or turning them from any one; so attention and regard, whether in order to punish, or to shew favour, are denoted by opening the eyes, and turning them towards him: which, in our translation, is often called *visiting*; a word originally of the same import with frequently looking upon, and contemplating.

Secker. Works, vol. ii. p. 339. Sermon 23.

VISITATION, visitatio. This office is performed by the bishop of every diocese in this country, once every three years, or by the archdeacon once a year, by visiting the churches and their rectors throughout the whole diocese. These visitations were instituted for the purpose of correcting any abuses or irregularities that might arise. Chapels and donatives, unless the latter have received the augmentation of Queen Anne's Bounty, are exempt from the visitation of the ordinary, the first being *visitable* only by commission from the crown, and the second by commission from the donors; and there are also churches and chapels exempted, which belonged to monasteries, and which formerly obtained exemptions from ordinary visitations, and were only *visitable* by the pope. These, by statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 31, were made *visitable* by the king, or by commission under the Great Seal. Blackstone, *Commentaries*; Burn, *Ecclesiastical Law*.

VISITOR is, in *Law*, the inspector of the government of a corporation. "Corporations," says Blackstone, "being composed of individuals subject to human frailties, are liable, as well as private persons, to deviate from the end of their institution. And for that reason the law has provided proper persons to visit, inquire into, and correct all irregularities that arise in such corporations, either sole or aggregate, and whether ecclesiastical, civil, or eleemosynary. With regard to all ecclesiastical corporations, the ordinary is their visitor, so constituted by the canon law, and from thence derived to us." The pope formerly, and now the sovereign as supreme ordinary, is the visitor of the archbishop or metropolitan; the metropolitan has the charge and coercion of all his suffragan bishops; and the bishops in their several dioceses are, in ecclesiastical matters, the visitors of all deans and chapters, of all parsons and vicars, and of all other spiritual corporations. With respect to all lay corporations, the founder, his heirs or assigns, are the visitors, whether the foundation be civil or eleemosynary; for, in a lay corporation, the ordinary neither can, nor ought to visit. The king is the founder of all civil corporations, and is therefore the visitor of the same; but in eleemosynary foundations, such as colleges and hospitals, where there is an endowment of lands, he who gives the endowment, or, as he is generally termed, the patron or endower, is the visitor. If the patron appoints a visitor, from the decision of that visitor there lies no appeal, as was settled, in the case of Philips v. Bury, (see Lord Raymond, 5. 8; 4 Mod. 106; Shower, 35; Skynner, 407; Salkeld, 403; Carthew, 180,) by the House of Lords in accordance with the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Holt, who declared that, by the common law, the office of visitor is to judge according to the statutes of the college, and to expel and deprive upon just occasions, and to hear all appeals of course; and that from him, and him only, the party aggrieved ought to have redress; the founder having reposed in him so entire a confidence that he will administer justice impartially, that his determinations are final, and examinable in no other court whatsoever.

VISMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Vandelli, to M. de Visme, a merchant of Lisbon. It belongs to the class *Polyadelphia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Hypericineæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; petals five, usually villous on the inside; styles five; stigmas peltate; stamens numerous, disposed into five bundles, which are opposite the petals, and alternating with five glands or scales; anthers small, roundish, two-celled, bursting lengthwise; berry membranaceous; many-seeded.

The species of this genus are numerous, and mostly natives of the tropical parts of America; they are small trees or large shrubs, with quadrangular branches. The leaves are entire, and generally clothed with rufescent down, and usually full of glandular or pellucid dots. The flowers are yellow, or greenish, and are disposed in terminal branched panicles or cymes. A resinous yellow juice flows from all parts when cut or broken, resembling gamboge, of which candles are made; and from this circumstance the trees are called wax-trees.

VISNEA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to M. de Vismes, a naturalist of Lisbon. It belongs to the class *Dodecandria*, order *Trigynia*; and the natural family of *Ternstramiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx

VISIT.

VISNEA.

VISNEA. deeply five-parted, bibracteate at the base; the segments oval, obtuse, and rather scabrous; corolla of five obovate, obtuse, spreading petals, which are connected at their bases; stamens twenty, shorter than the petals; filaments naked, free; anthers fixed by their bases, ovate, ending each in a long taper point, dehiscing longitudinally at the margins; ovarium ovate, constricted at the base, obscurely ten-angled, pilose, three-celled; each cell containing two pendulous ovula; styles three, filiform, erectish; stigmas obtuse.

VISTA.

Of this genus only a solitary species is known; it is a glabrous, evergreen shrub, inhabiting the Laurel region of the Canary Islands. The young branches are angular, and rust coloured; the leaves are alternate, persistent, rather coriaceous, on short petioles, of an elliptic-lanceolate form, obtuse, obsolete serrated along the margins, nerved, the nerves indistinct. The peduncles are axillary, twin, short, recurved, and one-flowered. The shrub was considered to be the Mocan of the Guanches, or ancient inhabitants of the Canary Islands, who made a kind of syrup of it, which was used extensively in their food and medicine, hence the specific name Mocanera; but Bory de St. Vincent seems to think that the fruit of the carob tree, or of Myrica Faya, was the famous Moca.

VI'SNOMY, i. e. physiognomy, q. v.

The wretched mayd, that earst desir'd to die,
When as the paine of death she tasted had,
And but halfe seene his vgly visnomie,
Gan to repent that she had been so mad,
For any death to change life though most bad.

Spenser. *Fuerie Queene*, book v. can. 4. st. 11.

Thou out of tune, psalm-singing slave; spit in his visnomy!
Beaumont and Fletcher. *Women Pleas'd*, act iv. sc. 1.

VI'SOR, or Also written with z. Fr. *visiere*; It. *visiera*; Sp. *visera*. Cotgrave calls it—
VI'SARD, the sight of a helmet.
VI'SORED.

The opening of the helmet through which the wearer sees; also that which covers the visage or face, conceals, disguises it.

For thy my sonne, if thou be wise,
Do no viser vpon thy face,
Whiche as woll not thyn herte embrace.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 39.

Under the viser of enuie
Lo thus was hid the trecherie,
Whiche had begiled many one. *Id. Ib.* fol. 44.

He tooke from them the visure of counterfayte vertue and holynesse, lest they should from thencefurth anye more deceyue the people. *Udall. Erasmus. Marke*, ch. xii. fol. 186.

PHIL. I marry am I afraid of my face.
3. Thou wouldst be, Philip, if thou sawst it in a glass; it looks so like a visour.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *A King and no King*, act ii.

Hence with thy brew'd inahantments, foul deceiver;
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falshood and base forgery?
And would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With liquorish baits fit to ensnare a brute?

Milton. *Comus*, v. 696.

For a tyrant is but like a king upon the stage, a man in a vizor, and acting the part of a king in a play; he is not really a king. *Id. Works*, vol. i. p. 448. *A Defence of the People of England*, &c.

VISTA, It. vista, from *visto*; past part. of *ved-ere*, to see.

A view, a prospect.

His son's fine taste an op'ner vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;
One boundless green, or flourish'd carpet views,
With all the mournful family of yews.

Pope. *Moral Essays*. Essay 4.

VI'TAL, Fr. *vital*; It. *vitale*; Sp. *vital*; Lat. *vitalis*, from *vita*; Gr. $\beta\iota\omicron\tau\eta$ (β into v), **VI'TALS,** from $\beta\iota\epsilon\iota\nu$, the primitive meaning of **VI'TALLY,** which seems to be—To move. *Vital—*
VITA'LITY.

That can or may live; pertaining to life; containing, aiding or assisting, needful, necessary to, life; lively, giving or bestowing life.

Yet it is to be considered, that continuall studye, without somme maner of exercise, shortly exhausteth the spirytes *vital*, and hyn-dereth naturall decoction and dygestion.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book i. ch. xvi. fol. 59.

But all so soone as his enfeebled spright
Gan suck this *vital* air into his brest,
As overcome with too exceeding might,
The life did flit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly fit opprest.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 7. st. 66.

We like well enough of walking gently, and devising one with another upon the way, and maintaining pleasant discourses, wak-ening and reviving our *vital* spirits, and blowing, as it were, the coales to kindle our natural heat.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 326.

As for the soul, it is invisible, yea and imperceptible to all the natural senses, according as he hath written in his book of laws: and therefore every one of us is corruptible; but the world shall never perish; for that in each of us that which is mortal and sub-ject to dissolution, containeth within it the power which is *vital*.

Id. Ib. fol. 835.

And (as the world hath not known God himself) therefore, whether that motion, *vitality*, and operation, were by incubation or how else, the manner is only known to God.

Raleigh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. i. fol. 6.

But alas, the venome of the asp hath swoln into deadly tumors; and those seditious principles have shot their poysonous arrows into the *vitals* of the publick body.

Glanvill. *Discourses*. Sermon 3, p. 153.

In all which account of Self, the same numerical substance is not consider'd as making the same Self; but the same continu'd, consciousness, in which several substances may have been united, and again separated from it, which, whilst they continu'd in a *vital* union with that, wherein this consciousness then resided, made part of the same Self.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 151. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxvii. sec. 25.

It continues to be the same plant as long as it partakes of the same life, tho' that life be communicated to new particles of matter *vitally* united to the living plant, in a like continu'd organ-ization conformable to that sort of plants.

Id. Ib. fol. 144, sec. 4.

Let thy *vitality* impart
New spirits to his fainting heart;
Let him, like thee (from whom he sprung)
Be ever active, ever young.

Rowe. *The Ambitious Step-Mother*, act iii. *Hymn to the Sun*.

Me then my courage prompted to approach
The monster with my glitt'ring falchion drawn,
And to transfix him where the *vitals* wrap
The liver; but maturer thoughts forbade.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book ix. v. 342.

VITE'LLARY, Fr. vitelline; It. *vitellino*, from Lat. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg; *ex vita, quia ex eo vivat pullus*. See Vossius.

See the Quotation.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock prolificates and makes the oval conception fruitful, or how it attaineth unto every egg, since the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book iii. ch. xxviii. p. 225.

VITERBO, a small city of Italy, and capital of the patrimony of St. Peter, seated at the foot of a mountain, 40 miles North-North-West from Rome. The streets are well built, and it is surrounded with gardens, having fountains, and large square towers, which once served

VITERBO as asylums during the disputes between the Guelfs and Ghibelins. It is also celebrated for its mineral waters. The population is about 10,000.

VITRE-
OUS.

VITEX, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from *vico*, to bind, on account of the flexible twigs of some of the species. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Verbenaceæ*. Generic character: calyx short, five-toothed, corolla bilabiate, upper lip bifid, lower one trifid, having the middle segment the largest; stamens four, didynamous, ascending; stigma bifid; drupe containing a four-celled, four-seeded putamen.

This genus consists of a great many species, natives of various parts of the world, but chiefly within the tropics; they are either trees or shrubs; the leaves are compound, ternate, digitate or pinnate, rarely simple; the flowers are paniced or terminal; the *V. agnus castus* is a native of Sicily, and is the Chaste Tree; the *V. Doniana* furnishes the wood called *African Teak*.

VITIATE. See VICE.

VITIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from the Celtic word *guid*, which signifies a tree or shrub, that is to say, the best of trees. In Spanish it is called *vid*, in French *vigne*, in English *vine*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Ampelideæ*. Generic character: calyx usually five-toothed; petals five, cohering at their tips, giving the whole a likeness to a calyptra, separating at the base, and at length falling off; stamens five; style none; berry two-celled, four-seeded; cells and seed often abortive.

Composed of climbing shrubs, with lobed leaves and thyrsoid racemes of small greenish flowers. The vine is the representative of this genus. The common grape or vine is the only species that bears really good fruit, the fruit of the American kinds being spoiled by a disagreeable foxy flavour, which cultivation is not found to remove.

VITREOUS, } Fr. *vitre*, *vitrier*; It. *vitree*;
VITRIFY, v. } Sp. *vitricar*; Lat. *vitreum*, quia
VITRIFICATE, v. } *perspicuum*, a videndo nomen ac-
VITRIFICATION. } cepit, because it is transparent, or
can be seen through.

Pertaining to, similar or resembling, or having similar qualities to those of, glass, glassy.

This experiment doth very much explain the manner of vision; the hole answering to the pupil of the eye, the crystalline humor to the lenticular glass, the dark room to the cavity containing the vitreous humor, and the white paper to the *tunica retina*.

Ray. *On the Creation*, part ii. sec. 11. p. 290.

Besides we see metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough.

Bacon. *Physiological Remains*.

We have glasses of divers kinds, and amongst them some of metals vitrified, and other materials, besides those of which you make glasse.

Id. *New Atlantis*.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth; which are the fixed elements of the composition; wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. i. p. 57.

And without taking this vitrification upon the chymist's authority, it is manifest, that in glass made the common way, there is a great deal of borellia, sal alkali, or other lixiviate salt mixt with the sand.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 656. *The Producibleness of Earth*, p. 6.

Nor let it be objected that the retina cannot perform its office without an eye-ball consisting of cornea, uva, the three humours, aqueous, chrystalline, and vitreous, before it.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. part ii. ch. xxi. p. 23.

VOL XXVIII.

VITRINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Pneumobranchiate Gasteropodous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell small, very delicate, depressed, and terminating above in a short spire, of which the last whorl is very large; aperture oval-round and large, its left margin arched and slightly inclined inwards. Animal: head furnished with four tentacles, of which the anterior two are very short; body fitted for creeping, lengthy, slug-shaped, for the most part straight, its hind part distinct from the foot, spiral and contained in the shell, and the fore part, or back, nearly covered by the mantle, of which some processes from the hinder edge overspread the shell.

This genus Lamarck considers as forming the transition from his *Gasteropodous* to his *Trachelipodous* order of Molluscs; the larger portion of the animal's body, being incapable of retraction into its shell, which, as in *Testacella*, is exterior to the body, though considerably larger than it, and leading gently towards the capacious shell of the *Snails*. Like the *Testacella*, this genus has the branchial and anal apertures far back on the right side of the body, the whole dorsal surface of which is overspread by the mantle or enlarged cutaneous shield which, in the *Slugs*, covers the heart and respiratory organ. Lobular processes from the hind edge of the mantle spread over the shell, and are probably for the purpose of strengthening its connexion to the animal, as a similar disposition, and evidently for that purpose, is observed in the *Pearly Nautilus*. The type of the genus is *V. Pellucida*, Drap. They are of moderate size, and live in moist, shady places.

VITRIOL,

VITRIOLATE,

VITRIOLATED,

VITRIO' LICK,

VITRIOLOUS.

Fr. *vitriol*; It. *vitriuola*; Sp. *vitriolo*; Low Lat. *vitriolum*, so called because it is transparent (in-
star vitri) like glass. See VITREOUS.

There have been found in Spaine certaine pits or standing pooles, containing a water of the nature of vitrioll.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxiv. ch. xii.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt or vitriolated water.

Bacon. *Physiological Remains*.

The second way whereby bodies become black is an atramentous condition or mixture, that is, a vitriolate or copperous quality conjoyning with a terrestrious and astringent humidity.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vi. ch. xii. p. 411.

Whether black tinctures from metallical bodies be not from vitriolous parts contained in their sulphur, since common sulphur containeth also much vitriol, may admit consideration.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. ch. xii. p. 413.

I presently found it to be a vein, that lay at some depth under ground, and ran along (how far I knew not) like a vein of metal-line ore (and for such, upon that account, he mistook it), consisting of a black and heavy stuff, which, upon a few easy trials, I quickly found to be of a vitriolate nature.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. v. fol. 43. *Of the Air*.

The earth about this place was a kind of white clay, had a sulphureous smell, and was soft and wet, the surface only excepted, over which was spread a thin, dry crust, that had upon it some sulphur, and a vitriolic substance tasting like alum.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. iv. book ii. ch. v. p. 58.

VITRY LE FRANÇOIS, a town of the department of the Marne, in France, with a population of 6976. It stands on the Marne, 15 miles South-East of Chalons, and was built by Francis I., after the destruction of Vitry le Brule by Charles V.

VITTADINIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Richard and Lesson, probably from *vitta*, a riband, and *divew*, to turn round. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Asteroidæ-Asterineæ*. Generic character:

7 c

VI-
TRINA.

VITTA-
DINIA.

VITTA-
DINIA.
VIVE.

heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray in one, two, or three series, ligulate, female, those of the disk tubular, cylindrical, five-toothed, and hermaphrodite, or, from the abortion of the styles, male; receptacle flattish, naked; involucre subbiserial, with nearly equal linear scales, having the margins scarious; anthers tailless at the base; achenia elongated, attenuated at the base, substipitate, nearly terete and striated; pappus in one series, with much crowded scabrous bristles.

Composed of diffuse or erect herbs, natives of New Zealand and New Holland. The leaves are alternate, and dentately-lobed, rarely entire; the branches bear each a solitary head of flowers at the apex; the ray, or ligular flowers, are either purple or white; the pappus is rufous.

VITTARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Smith, from *vitta*, a riband, on account of the form of the fronds. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Filices*. Generic character: sori linear, continuous, marginal, or dorsal; involucre double, continuous with the texture of the fronds, some of which are outwards, and some inwards and free.

The genus *Vittaria* is nearly allied to *Hemionitis*, and consists of a considerable number of species. The fronds are simple and narrow, and the sori are continuous along the margins or back. They are principally tropical plants.

VITUPERATE, } Fr. *vituperer*; It. *vituperare*;
VITUPERA'TION, } Sp. *vituperar*; Lat. *vituperare*,
VI'TUPERATIVE. } *quasi vitium parare*, i. e. *labem adspargere*. Vossius. To find fault; to cast a stain upon.

To find fault; to impute a fault, or crime, or offence; to blame; to condemn; to revile; to rail at.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.

Donne. *History of the Sept.* (1633), p. 155.

Our ancestors, who were not very delicate, nor, generally speaking, much overburdened with respect for the feelings of foreigners, had a number of *vituperative* appellations derived from their real or supposed ill qualities, of many of which the precise import cannot be now ascertained.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man in his Humour*, act iv. sc. 2. Note 7.

I cannot pretend, in fact, to fix the precise sense of those *vituperative* appellations, of which the purport, perhaps, was as vague as the orthography.

Id. *Every Man out of his Humour*, act v. sc. 3. Note 8.

The *vituperative* partition will easily be replenished with a most choice collection [of arguments], entirely of the growth and manufacture of the present age.

Pope. *Martinus Scriblerus*, ch. xiii.

VIVÂ VOCE examination is where a witness is examined *by voice*, not by writing, personally in open court.

VIVÊ, *adj.*

VIVELY,

VIVA'CIOUS,

VIVA'CIOUSNESS,

VIVA'CITY,

VI'VARY,

VI'VENCY,

VI'VID,

VI'VIDLY,

VI'VIDNESS.

Fr. *vivace*; It. *vivace*, *vivide*;
Sp. *vivaz*, *vivido*; Lat. *vivax*,
vividus, lively. See VITAL.

Lively, spirited, or spritely, animated, quick, vigorous.

Vivary, a place to keep animals, or living creatures.

Vivacious is also used to denote, retentive of life.

He [Jaspar Coligni], by a *vive* [the 4to. reads *lively*] and forcible persuasion, moved him [Charles the Ninth] to a war upon Flanders.

Bacon. *On War with Spain*.

We desire your Majesty to conceive that your Majesty doth not hear our opinions or senses, but the very groans and complaints themselves of your Commons more true and *vively* than by representation.

Bacon. *Speech touching Surveyors*.

If I see a thing *vively* represented on the stage.

Ben Jonson. *The Magnetic Lady*, act ii. sc. 1.

Such their fleetnesse, they will outrun many horses; *vivaciousnesse*, they outlive most men; living in the ignorance of luxury.

Fuller. *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 275. *Devonshire*.

That swimming colledge, and free hospital
Of all mankind, that cage and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts, in whose womb Destiny
Us and our latest nephews did install.

Donne. *Progress of the Soul*.

And although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the properties or affections of plants, yet, &c.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. i.

Here, if the poet had not been *vivacious*, as well as stupid, he could not, in the warmth and hurry of nonsense, have been capable of forgetting that neither Prince Voltager, nor his grandfather, could strip a man of his doublet.

Spectator, No. 43.

He had great *vivacity* in his fancy, as may appear by his inclination to poetry, and the lively illustrations, and many tender strains in his contemplations.

Bishop Burnet. *Life of Hale*.

Wit indeed, as it implies a certain uncommon reach and *vivacity* of thought, is an excellent talent; very fit to be employed in the search of truth, and very capable of assisting us to discern and embrace it.

Atterbury. *Sermon* 5. vol. i. p. 186.

Trace it a little farther, and you find the mind in sleep retir'd as it were from the senses, and out of the reach of those motions made on the organs of sense, which at other times produce very *vivid* and sensible ideas.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 94. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xix. sec. 4.

He will not be so forward to engage himself upon such occasions, danger and mischief being so *vividly* presented to his sight.

Barrow. *Sermon* 13. vol. iii. p. 362.

To examine the conjecture, that the durableness of the light in the shining fish, in spite of the withdrawing the air, might proceed in great part from the *vividness* of it, and the beauty of the matter it resided in.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 165. *Experiments concerning Light and Air in shining Wood and Fish*.

And when a store of ideas is at last accumulated, it [the mind] feels a spontaneous confidence founded on conscious merit; and shines at a mature age, with a lustre which it would never have displayed, if, instead of collecting ideas, it had been indulging its own pride in uttering *vivacious* nonsense.

Knox. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 409. *Winter Evenings*. Evening 25.

Their attitudes, their *vivacity*, their leaps out of the water, their frolics in it (which I have noticed a thousand times with equal attention and amusement), all conduce to show their excess of spirits, and are simply the effects of that excess.

Paley. *Natural History*, ch. xxxi. p. 323.

Though to a common eye a bed of tulips presents only a glare of *vivid* colours, to a connoisseur it exhibits peculiar elegance as well as finery.

Knox. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 31. *Winter Evenings*. Evening 7. *On the Utility of Amusements to Old Age*.

To whom Eupithes' son, Antinous next,
Much troubled, spake; a black storm overcharg'd
His bosom, and his *vivid* eyes flash'd fire.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iv. v. 796.

The *vividness* of the impression occasioned by the impetus of surprise renders this sensation [joy] more *vivid*, diffuses its effects over the whole system, and occasions a delectable and ungovernable flow of spirits, which becomes conspicuous to every spectator.

Cogan. *On the Passions*, vol. i. p. 190.

A variety of ideas afford us no notion of succession, unless we perceive one come before the other; nor can it be imagined that their degrees of *vividness* or faintness will do the job; for let a man stand with a candle in his hand between two looking-glasses, he will see a number of flames in the glass before him, each fainter than the others, yet the whole scene will appear quiescent, nor exhibit any idea of succession.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. part i. ch. xiii. p. 189.

VIVE.

VI-
VERRA.

VIVERRA, Lin.; *Civet*, Genet, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada*, family *Carnivora*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth in each jaw six; cuspid teeth conical, long, and distinct; molar six on each side in each jaw; in the *upper*, the anterior three sectorial, conoid, and slightly compressed, the fourth sectorial very large and tricuspid, the hinder two tritorial and tubercular; in the *lower* jaw, the anterior four sectorial and single-pointed (the first tooth sometimes deficient), the fifth largest, sectorial, its outer edge bicuspid with two internal tubercles, and one large hinder tubercle, the sixth large, tritorial, and tubercular; muzzle lengthy; tongue beset on its upper surface with sharp, coarse papillæ; ears short; body covered with long hair more or less coarse, with finer short hair, or down, at the base; tail long, tapering, or cylindrical; feet digitigrade, with hairy soles, with five distinct toes, and the claws curved, sharp, and more or less retractile; between the vent and the genitals a glandular apparatus secreting an odorous, unctuous substance.

The original Linnæan genus *Viverra* has been much diminished by the formation of three other new genera at its expense by Illiger. The first of these, *Ryzæna*, has the internal base of the second outer lower incisive tooth thick, the muzzle lengthened into a movable proboscis-like snout, a pair of anal follicles opening into the vent itself, the feet four-toed (a very remarkable circumstance in a carnivorous animal); the claws sharp, fixed, and those of the fore limbs longest. The second, *Herpestes*, has the second outer lower incisive narrower than the others, the muzzle long and rounded, a follicle between the tail and vent, the feet with five toes half webbed, and the soles bare. And the third, his *Cercoleptes*, distinguished by the large size of the lower cuspid teeth, which are marked with two grooves, by their smooth tongue, their long prehensile tail, and by their bare soles. Storr also formed his genus *Nasua* from two of the Linnæan *Viverræ*, and Cuvier his *Mephitis* from other two. The *Viverræ* are light, elegant, and slender animals, having the papillæ of their tongue covered with sharp, horny skin, like the Cat genus; their claws are sometimes partially, and at other times completely, retractile: but their most remarkable character is the glandular apparatus between the vent and the genitals, in which is secreted the peculiar odorous substance called *Civet*, which in some species consists of two deep pouches, and in others presents a simple cleft. Cuvier, from these circumstances, ranges them into two divisions.

a. True Civets.—*Viverræ*, Cuv.

Pouch between the vent and generative organs deep and divided into two cavities, surrounded by glands secreting into it a very musky smelling sebaceous; pupils round in the light, and claws only semiretractile.

V. Civetta, Lin.; *la Civette*, Buff.; *Civet Cat*, Ray. About two feet and three inches in length from the muzzle to the root of the tail, and the tail fourteen inches; from the back of the head along the ridge of the back to the middle of the tail the fur is from four to five inches in length, and capable of erection like a mane; muzzle lengthy, and lips furnished with long moustaches; ears short and rounded; sides of the face, chin, breast, legs, and feet black; upper lip, rest of the face, and sides of the neck, white tinged with yellow;

eyes surrounded each with a black spot, which extends to the angle of the mouth; from each ear pass three black stripes, one encircling the face and the other two descending to the shoulder; ground colour of the back and sides brownish or yellowish-grey, with rows of large dusky spots; tail either wholly black, or spotted only at its base. Is a native of the hottest parts of Africa, and prefers sandy and dry mountainous districts. Of its habits but little is known. *Civet* is obtained from these animals, which are kept in confinement for that purpose; the secretion being removed occasionally from the subanal pouch as it collects.

V. Zibetha, Lin.; *le Zibet*, Buff.; *Zibet*, Penn. Two feet six inches in length, of which the tail is eleven inches; head rounded and bulging before the ears; neck thickish and the breast full; tail nearly cylindrical; fur close and soft; general colour grey tinged with brown; tip of the muzzle whitish; from the middle of the neck a black line passes along the ridge of the back to the middle of the tail, bounded on either side by a white stripe, and this flanked on the loins with a second black stripe; from each ear proceed a pair of blackish bands, one extending along the neck to the shoulder, and the other just before the shoulder descending to the lower part of the neck, and joining the corresponding band of the other side; shoulders and outsides of the fore-limbs marked with numerous small horizontal blackish bands, whilst other vertical bands mark the sides of the chest, body, and flanks; under parts and insides of the limbs whitish, with a few brown spots on the chest; tail ringed alternately with brown and white, but the rings indistinct on the under surface; its tip white. Is a native of the Asiatic continent from Arabia to Malabar, and of the large islands of the Indian Archipelago. By the Malays it is called the *Tang-galung*, and is often kept by them in a state of partial domestication; its habits and degree of tameness resembling that of our domestic Cat.

V. Indica, Geoffr.; *V. Rasse*, Horsef.; *Rasse*. Length from the muzzle to the root of the tail twenty-three inches, and of the tail twelve inches; is of a more lengthy and slender form than the other species; head narrow and wedge-shaped; tail gradually tapering to the tip; fur rigid, coarse, and rather scanty; upper parts of the head and neck banded alternately with tawny and brown; the ears, which on account of the narrowness of the head nearly approach on the forehead, have some small tufts of whitish hairs within, the tips of the ears grey externally, and at their base a black spot; at the front corner of each eye a black spot; cheeks and lips greyish; general colour grey, with a tawny hue, varied with lines and spots dark brown, inclining to black, of different shades in different parts; from the shoulders to the root of the tail are extended longitudinally eight dark-brown lines, the intermediate ones regular and continuous, the outer slightly interrupted; brown patches arranged in lines are continued on the sides of the body, shoulders, and thighs; under surface of the neck tawny-grey, marked with transverse bands, of which two inclining towards each other form a Y-shaped mark on each side of the neck, and above it, from the ear to the shoulder, a longitudinal stripe is continued; breast and insides of the thighs blackish-brown; belly blackish-grey tinged with tawny; tail alternately marked with eight black and as many grey rings, the latter becoming paler and whitish towards the tip. The glandular body producing the odoriferous

VI-
VERRA.

VI-
VERRA.

secretion of this animal, and called by the Javanese and Malays *dedes*, or *jibet*, is of an oval form, and externally having much resemblance to a nutmeg; it is situated just before the vent, has a longitudinal cleft about half an inch long, partially concealed by the fur, and leading into an extensive surface covered with papillæ. The *Rasse* occupies in Java the station of the Civet and Zibet elsewhere; it is not unfrequent in forests of moderate height above the sea, and feeds on small birds and animals of all kinds. It is kept in cages by the natives for the sake of its perfume, and fed on mixed diet of eggs, fish, flesh, and rice, but its naturally ferocious disposition remains unchanged. The *dedes* of the Javanese, or *jibet* of the Malays, is collected periodically, the animal being placed in a narrow cage, securing the head and fore limbs, the hind limbs are easily confined, and the secretion removed with a spatula. The *dedes* is a very favourite perfume with the Javanese, and freely applied to their dresses, and to their persons by mixture with unguents and flowers. Cuvier thinks it probable that this species is really the animal called by De la Peyronce the *Musc*, in the *Mém. de l'Acad. des Sc. de Paris*, 1731, and which has been confounded with the Zibet, that animal being larger and of different colours. He has also placed it among the Genets, but Horsfield, from its close resemblance to the Civets, ranges it with them.

V. Hermaphrodita, Pak.; *Three-striped Weasel*, Shaw. In size between the Civet and Zibet; muzzle up to and beyond the eyes black, as are also the whiskers, ears, throat, and feet; beneath each eye a white spot; ground colour dark cinereous above, but paler beneath, with three longitudinal black stripes on the back; tail longer than the body, its tip black. Is a native of Barbary.

β. Genets.—*Genetta*, Cuv.

No distinct pouch, but merely a simple shallow indent among the anal glands, but still very odorous.

V. Genetta, Lin.; *la Genette*, Buff.; *Genet*, Penn. Length from the muzzle to the root of the tail eighteen inches, and of the tail from ten to twelve; muzzle pointed, and whiskers large; ears rather large, elliptical, and furnished at their outer edge with a little lobule; muzzle and lips behind the nostrils black; tip of the upper lip and spot below the eye white; insides of the ears whitish; all the rest of the head grey; ground colour grey with a yellowish tinge, and marked with longitudinal rows of black spots, lengthy on the neck and shoulders, but rounded on the sides of the body and limbs; upon the back they form an almost continuous line; front of the paws grey, their hind parts black; tail surrounded with from nine to eleven black rings, and its tip black. This species and its varieties is described as having extensive distribution, being found in the south of France, in Spain, and in Northern Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope; it is said, also in Southern Asia; and living by the side of brooks and other low districts. Of its habits little is known; but it is easily tamed, and breeds in confinement.

V. Fossa, Schreb.; *la Fossane*, Buff.; *Fossane*, Penn. Length from the muzzle to the root of the tail eighteen inches, and of the latter nine; forehead, upper part, and sides of the head brown, mingled with reddish and grey; above each eye a spot of white slightly tinged with yellowish; from the neck to the middle of the

back four longitudinal rufous-brown stripes, then breaking into spots which are continued to the tail; hind part of the neck, shoulders, flanks, and outsides of the thighs marked with similar bands and spots; upper lip, lower jaw, throat, all the under parts of the body, and base of the tail, whitish; upon the upper surface of the tail narrow rufous half-rings; remainder of the tail and of the exterior of the thighs rufous, grey, and dingy-white intermixed; insides of the thighs, legs, and feet yellowish-white. Is a native of Madagascar.

V. Fasciata, Desm.; *la Civette à bandeau*, Geoff.; *Fulleted Genet*. About the same size as the last species; has the muzzle, lower jaw, and a band crossing the forehead between the eyes and ears yellowish-white; upper parts light yellow, marked with longitudinal rows of chesnut-brown spots; throat and under parts tawny-grey; tip of the tail and paws deep brown. Country unknown, perhaps Java.

V. Gracilis, Desm.; *Felis Gracilis*, Horsf.; *Paradoxurus Prehensilis*, Schinz.; *Delundung*. Considerable difference of opinion is held, as may be seen by the synonyms, of the genus to which this animal belongs; Desmarest and Cuvier place it among the Genets, and Blainville also, if his *V. Prehensilis*, as Fischer considers, be the same animal. Horsfield, however, though admitting that, in the form of the head and body, the number of toes on the hind feet, and of the teeth, it resembles the genus *Viverra*, yet considers that the peculiar structure of the teeth, and the use for which they are intended in the economy of the animal (although what this use is he does not state), and the character of the claws, indicate a closer affinity to the genus *Felis*; and, in order to place it there, he forms a special section in that genus, to which he gives the name *Prionodontidæ*. Its length from the muzzle to the root of the tail is fifteen and a half inches, and of the tail twelve and a half inches; head tapering, with a sharp muzzle; body and limbs slender; tail thick and cylindrical. Head dusky-grey, with a longitudinal blackish stripe running from the muzzle up to the forehead, and on the upper lip numerous whiskers longer than the head; patches of bristles at the corners of the mouth and near the ears, which are rounded and have at their inner base a thick tuft of whitish hair; fur generally very soft and delicate, very thick on the toes, occupying their interspaces, and continued into the soles of the feet, as in the Cats. Ground colour pale yellowish-white, crossed on the trunk with four transverse deep brown bands, which increase in breadth towards the rump, upon which are other two narrow bands; two rows of brown spots pass along the sides of the body from the top and side of the head to the thighs, which are marked with additional spots; under part of the neck crossed by two small brown stripes; from the shoulders and thighs to the feet extend indistinct dusky-grey streaks. It is a native of Java, inhabiting the forests, but of its habits nothing is known. It is called *Delundung* by the natives.

Other species are also mentioned, but several are very unsatisfactorily defined.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Buffon, *Histoire Naturelle*; Desmarest, *Mammalogie*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Fischer, *Synopsis Mammalium*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*; Horsfield, *Zoological Illustrations of Java*.

VIVIANIA, in Botany, a genus dedicated by Cavanilles to Dom Viviani, M.D., of Genoa, author of

VI-
VERRA.VIVI-
ANIA.

VIVI-
ANIA. *Annali di Botanica*. It belongs to the class *Decandria*,
order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Caryophyllæ*.
VIVI-
PAROUS. Generic character: calyx campanulate, five-toothed;
petals five, inserted in a short torus, unguiculate per-
manent, and twisted in æstivation; stamens ten, in-
serted on the top of the torus; style short, terminated
by three linear stigmas, which are reflexed on the mar-
gins; capsule three-celled, three-valved; the valves
separating from the axis to the placenta, as in the order
Lineæ.

Composed of dwarf, suffruticose plants, natives of
Chili. The leaves are opposite and exstipulate; the
flowers either white or red, and are disposed in corym-
bose terminal panicles. Four species are known to
botanists.

VIVIFY, v.	} Fr. <i>vivifier</i> ; It. <i>vivificare</i> ; Sp. <i>vivificar</i> ; Lat. of the lower ages, <i>vivificare</i> , to cause, to give, life. To animate, to enliven; to give or bestow life or animation; met. and lit., to restore to life, to its own body.
VIVIFICK,	
VIVIFICAL,	
VIVIFICANT,	
VIVIFICATE, v.	
VIVIFICA'TION,	
VIVIFICATIVE.	

But as the same fleshe in Christ is vnited to the diuine nature, so is it, as Christ sayd (after Cyrilles exposition), spirite and life, not chaunged into the diuine nature of the spirite, but for the ineffable vnion in the person of Christ therunto, it is *vivificative* (as Cyrill sayd), and as the holy Ephesine council decreed.

Gardner. *An Explicatio*, &c., book i. fol. 9.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, and is of colour reddish, and dull of motion, and dieth soon after it commeth out of snow. Which should shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth; for else it could hardly *vivifie*.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. viii. sec. 696.

Some do send forth no seed at all; or lesse in quantity than is sufficient, or such in quality which hath no *vivificant* or quickning power.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 689.

Every sense findeth benefit of fire as of a *vivificant* power and quickning vertue.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 812.

His soul or spirit possessing and striking through a compendious collection of all kind of corporeal matter, and managing it with his understanding free to think of other things, even as God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.

H. More. *Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. i. fol. 20.

The nature of *vivification* is very worthy the enquiry: and as the nature of things is commonly better perceived in small than in great; and imperfect, than in perfect; and in parts, than in whole: so the nature of *vivification* is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction.

Bacon. *Natural History*. Cent. vii. sec. 695.

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow strong, and did vigorously and with exultant sympathy and joy actuate his vehicle.

H. More. *Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. i. fol. 24.

[The sun] the very life of this inferiour world, without whose salutary and *vivifick* beams all motion, both animal, vital, and natural, would speedily cease; and nothing left here below but darkness and death.

Ray. *On the Creation*, part i. p. 73.

Both these operations together [enlightening our minds, sanctifying our will and affections] do constitute and accomplish that work, which is styled the regeneration, renovation, *vivification*, new-creation, resurrection of a man.

Barrow. *Sermon* 34. vol. ii.

But they do not explain to us the cause of this animation; or what is that *vivifying* principle, which so wonderfully changes the properties of the dead, insensible, inactive matter.

Cogan. *On the Passions*, vol. i. part ii. ch. i. p. 215.

VIVI'PAROUS, Sp. *viviparo*; Lat. of the lower ages, *viviparus*, qui vivos *fœtus* parit; opposed to oviparous, q. v.

Bearing or producing its young alive.

So when we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer they suckle their younglings with milk; but whereas no other flying animal hath these parts, we cannot from them expect a *viviparous* exclusion; but either a generation of eggs, or some vermiparous separation.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xxi. p. 194.

The usual distinction of animals, with respect to their manner of generation, has been into the oviparous and *viviparous* kinds; or, in other words, into those that bring an egg, which is afterwards hatched into life, and those that bring forth their young alive and perfect.

Goldsmith. *Animated Nature*, vol. i. part ii. ch. ii.

It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance than that which, in all *viviparous* animals, is found in the milk of the female parent.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xiv. p. 221.

VI'XEN, } i. e. *foxen*, more anciently *foxin*, the
VI'XENLY, } name of a she fox, applied to a woman
whose nature and condition are compared to the she fox (Verstegan). And Skinner thinks this etymology probable.
A sharp, snappish, bitter person; eager to quarrel or fight.

HEL. O when she's angry she is keene and shrewd;
She was a *vixen* when she went to schoole,
And though she be but little, she is fierce.

Shakspeare. *Midsommer Night's Dreame*, act iii. sc. 3. fol. 155.

So usually the best friends of mankind, those who most heartily wish the peace and prosperity of the world, and most earnestly to their power strive to promote them, have all the disturbances and disasters happening charged on them by those fiery *vixons*, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world.

Barrow. *Sermon* 17. vol. i.

I hate a *vixen*, that her maid assails,
And scratches with her bodkin, or her nails;
While the poor girl in blood and tears must mourn,
And her heart curses, what her hands adorn.

Congreve. *Ovid. Art of Love*, book iii.

No such matter; it was onely, which in such a *vixonely* pope was a great favour, a forbearance to quarrel with him, as not duely ordained; which any other bishop might have done.

Barrow. *Sermons*, fol. 225. *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

VI'ZARD, } See VISOR.
VI'ZARDED. }

Put off your shameles *vyzards*, O ye unbelevyng Arians: put off your angelicall infidelitie, and walk as you be, O you decevers of the people.

Strype. *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*, p. 224. *An Apology of Ihon Philpot*, &c.

But who they be, that haue of longe time ietted so terribly vnder the lion's skinne, and onely with a painted *visarde*, or emptie name of the church, haue feared al the cattel of the field, it is needeles to speake it.

Jewell. *The Defence of the Apologie*, &c., part i. fol. 4.

Taking a false name is a *vizard*, whereby men disguise themselves.

Fuller. *Chronicles*, vol. i. p. 49. *General Worthies of England*.

MASQ. Have you recovered your voice to rail at me?

PLU. No, *vizarded* impudence.

Ben Jonson. *Love Restored*.

The church is the place for all publick meetings, and all plays and pastimes are acted there also; therefore in the churches belonging to Indian towns they have all sorts of *vizards*, and strange antick dresses both for men and women, and abundance of musical hautboys and strum-strums.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. v. p. 127.

VLADIMER, a province and city of Russia; the former a government extending from East to West 330 miles, and from North to South 136 miles. The population is 890,512. It is bounded West by Moscow and Tver, and South by Tambow and Riazan. The city is

VIVI-
PAROUS.
—
VLADI-
MER.

VLADI-
MER.
—
VO-
CABLE.

the capital of the province, and stands on the left bank of the Chiasma, 600 miles from St. Petersburg, and 116 from Moscow; in lat. 56° 2' N., long. 40° 41' E. The population of the city is 3000.

VOACANGA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Petit Thouars, probably from the vernacular name of the tree. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Mono-gynia*, and the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character: calyx of five involute segments; corolla funnel-shaped, with a spreading twisted limb and broad segments; anthers sessile, sagittate, inserted in the throat of the corolla; ovary didymous, seated on a fleshy receptacle; style short; stigma double, lower one peltate, upper one three-lobed, with two tubercles at top; follicles two, baccate, spherical, large; seeds numerous, nestling in the pulp.

A genus consisting of a solitary known species, a native of Madagascar. It is a tree with large opposite leaves. The flowers are disposed in terminal corymbose panicles. The fruit is warted.

VOANDZEIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Du Petit Thouars, from *Voandzou*, its name in Madagascar. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: flowers polygamous, outer ones small, sterile, and bibracteate, with a campanulate calyx and a papilionaceous corolla, and diadelphous stamens, and an incurved hairy style; female flowers usually solitary and fertile, borne on reflexed peduncles, having a campanulate calyx, but neither stamens nor corolla; style short, ending in a hooked stigma; ovary two-seeded; legume subterraneous, roundish, fleshy, usually one-seeded from abortion.

A single species of this genus is alone known, the *V. subterranea*; it is a tufted herb, with trifoliate leaves, which stand on long petioles. The peduncles bend down and penetrate the earth after the flowers have decayed and the pods begin to form. In Surinam, and various parts of Africa, the seeds are boiled in an unripe state, and used as a substitute for peas; they are also very good when ripe, at least equal to the ground-pea *Arachis hypogæa*. The plant is said to be originally a native of Madagascar.

VO'CABLE,	} Fr. <i>vocable</i> , <i>vociferer</i> , <i>voix</i> ; It. <i>vocabolo</i> , <i>vociferare</i> , <i>voce</i> ; Sp. <i>vocablo</i> , <i>vociferar</i> , <i>voz</i> ; Lat. <i>vocabulum</i> , <i>vociferari</i> , <i>vox</i> . <i>Vox</i> , from the verb <i>voc-are</i> , and this, by the insertion of <i>β</i> , from the Gr. <i>βοαειν</i> , to make a noise; utter a sound.
VOCABULARY,	
VO'CAL,	
VO'CALLY,	
VOCALITY,	
VO'CALIZE, v.	
VOCATION,	
VO'CATIVE,	
VOCIFERATE, v.	
VOCIFERA'TION,	
VOCIFEROUS,	
VOICE, n.	
VOICE, v.	
VOI'CEFULL,	
VOI'CELESS.	

Vocables, or words;—
Distinct and articulate sounds, used as signs to express the thoughts (ideas or sensations). *Voice* is applied to the sound uttered or emitted (by the organs of speech); to the power of utterance; the utterance or speech.

To *voice*, to utter or emit sounds; to make a noise; to announce, to pronounce, to report.

To *voice*, or speak for or against—is to give a vote.

Vociferate (*vocem ferre*), to carry, to throw forth the *voice*, to shout, to clamour.

Bot Hakon; Hernebald sonne, of best he bare þe *voice*,
In stede of kynge's banere he did him bere þe *croice*.

R. Brunne, p. 17.

VO-
CABLE.

For this is he of whom it is seid bi Ysaie the prophete seiynge, a *voice* of a crier in desert, make ye redy the weies of the Lord, make ye right the pathis of him.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. iii.

This is he of whom it is spoken by the prophet Esaye, whiche sayeth: The *voice* of a crier in the wyldernes, prepare the Lordes waye, and make hys pathes strayght.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And changed so, that no man coude know
His speche ne his *vois*, though men it herd.

Chaucer. *Knichtes Tale*, v. 1374.

And ouer this of suche nature
Thei ben, that with so sweete a steuen
Like to the melodie of heuen
In womens *voice* thei singe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 11.

Some others would ampliate and enriche theyr natieue language with moe *vocables*, whych I also commend, yf it be aptely and wittily assayed.

Udall. Erasmus. *Preface to Luke*, fol. 207.

For this worde angell is a *vocable* or worde signifying a minis-tre, and is a name agreyng to an inferioure.

Id. Ib. Hebrues, ch. i. fol. 2.

Elles if he agree y^t the contempt and dispising of Goddes lawe maye be called malice, and a maliciouse castyng of the yoke of Gods law both fro loue and drede, as I wene it is expounded in god almightes *vocabulary*: the drede I nothing but that it wyll well appere agaynst Tindall all the whole matter; both that Dauid agreed and consented to sinne, and wilfully cast of goddes yoke and maliciously to.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 598. *Against Tyndall*.

And so for our selues we haue great cause to thanke God, by whose religion and holy word daily taught vs, we learne not only to feare him truly, but also to obey our king faithfully, and to serue in our own *vocation* like subiectes honestly.

Sir John Cheeke. *The Hurt of Sedition*.

Than the cardynals all of one acorde assembled togyder, and their *voyses* rested on sir Robert of Genesue.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 346. p. 547.

It is very pretty and commendable, when a man meeteth with words of diuers acceptions, to make use thereof accordingly, and to accommodate him to the present occasions and subject matters, like as the grammarians teach us to do in *vocables* that admit sundry senses.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 24.

For so much as in corruption of common talke we find that [u] with his *vocale* is easilie lost and suppressed; so we saie ere for euer, nere for neuer, shoole for shoouell, ore for ouer, ene for euen, dile for diuell.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. vi. p. 2. *Description of Ireland*, ch. i.

If May-day come, and the sun shine, perhaps,
They'll sing like Memnon's statue, and be *vocal*.

Ben Jonson. *Staple of News*, act iii. sc. 1.

Nothing can bee said to bee dumbe, but what naturally speaks; nothing can speake naturally but what hath the instruments of speech; which because spirits want, they can no otherwise speake *vocally*, then as they take *voices* to themselves, in taking bodies.

Bishop Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 66. *Con. lib. iii. The Dumbe Devill Ejected*.

To charge them [deacons] for this [to preach] as men not contented with their owne *vocations*, and as breakers into that which appertayneth vnto others, is very hard. For when they are therevnto once admitted, it is a part of their owne *vocation*, it appertayneth now vnto them as well as others.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book v. sec. lxxviii. p. 420.

Howbeit, in this exercise we must beware of over-loud *vociferations* and clamours; for such violent strainings of the *voice*, and unequall extensions and intentions of the wind, many times cause ruptures of veines, or inward spasmes and convulsions.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 508.

Aristotle is of opinion, that no living creature hath any *voice*, but such onely as are furnished with lungs and wind-pipes: that is to say, which breathe and draw their wind: and therefore he holdeth, that the noise which we heare to come from insects, is no *voice* at all, but a very sound, occasioned by the aire that getteth within them, and so being enclosed, yeeldeth a certaine noise, and resoundeth againe.

Id. *Plinie*, book xi. ch. li.

VO-
CABLE.

Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle do hold the *voice* to be bodiless: for that it is not the aire but a form in the aire, and a superficies thereof, and that by a certaine beating which becometh a *voice*.
Holland. Plutarch, fol. 686.

sorrowful nymph,
Salute me with thy repercussive *voice*,
That I may know what cavern of the earth
Contains thy airy spirit, how, or where
I may direct my speech, that thou may'st hear.
Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act i. sc. 1.

There are at the present two English natives in France of noble extraction and Romanish persuasion, much *voiced* in common discourse for their probabilities to such preferment.
Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 14. General Worthies of England.

I remember also that this place is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.
Taylor. Political Discourses, fol. 137. Episcopacy Asserted, sec. xli.

TIMON. Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully?
Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, act iv. sc. 3. fol. 91.

Or was it lately *voiced* to thee from heaven, concerning these wretched animals stabling in France, Arise Pope Urbane, kill and eate?
Bishop Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 195. To Pope Urbane the 8th.

As (woo'd by Maye's delights) I have been borne
To take the kind ayre of a wistfull morne
Neere Tavier's *voycfull* streame (to whom I owe
More straines than from my pipe can ever flowe).
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. s. 3.

A *vocabulary* made after this fashion would perhaps, with more ease and in less time, teach the true signification of many terms, especially in languages of remote countries or ages, and settle truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious comments of learned critics.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 242. Of Human Understanding, book iii. ch. xi. sec. 25.

In baptism we recommend and commemorate mentally, *vocally*, and manually, (in mind, and by mouth, and by significant actions,) the death and burial of Christ our Lord.

Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 222. Appendix to the Church Sacraments.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*; without which the shrewdest insight and the best intention can execute nothing.

Barrow. Sermon 14. vol. iii. p. 280.

Noah continued alive three hundred and fifty years after the Deluge, that is within seventy-six years of the *vocation* of Abraham; and Shem, the son of Noah, died just as many years after this *vocation*.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. vi. p. 224. Essay 3. On Monotheism.

When we name the person to whom we speak, or the thing to which we address our selves, as if it were a person, the noun acquires thereby a new relation, which is sometimes marked by a new termination, called the *vocative*.

Port Royal General Grammar, part ii. ch. vi.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the larynx, to give it the sound of the human *voice*.

Holder.

Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant, and fill them with a kind of religious horror.

Spectator, No. 407.

I must not here omit one particular absurdity which runs through this whole *vociferous* generation, and which renders their cries very often not only incommodious, but altogether useless to the public.

Id. No. 251.

Unworthy he, the *voice* of Fame to hear,
That sweetest music to an honest ear.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, book ii. Satire 2. v. 99.

Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings?
Joy tunes his *voice*, joy elevates his wings.
Id. Essay on Man. Epistle 3. v. 32.

[The Latin fathers] wrote, as well as their coeval writers, among the pagans, not indeed with Augustan elegance, but still well enough to preserve a skill in the construction and *vocabulary* of the language.
Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 546. Essay 112.

But when we rise again in the morning, let us go forth to our various employments, resolved to walk worthy of our Christian *vocation*; our loins girded, and our lights burning.

Id. Ib. vol. vi. p. 335. Sermon 23.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on; they, clamorous as he,
All lash'd their steeds, and, menacing, advanc'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xv. v. 416.

The poor plebeian, though he may *vociferate* the word liberty, knows not how to give it an effectual support.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 406. Essay 81.

The judges of the Areopagus considered action and *vociferation* as a foolish appeal to the external senses, and unworthy to be practised before those who had no desire of idle amusement, and whose only pleasure was to discover right.
Idler, No. 90.

He held in his hand a carved bird of wood, as large as a pigeon, with which he rattled as the person first mentioned had done; and was no less *vociferous* in his harangue, which was attended with some expressive gestures.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vi. book iii. ch. xiii. p. 245.

The quickly succeeding transitions, which necessarily required to be sung in a lower tone, seemed like plaintive strains succeeding the *vociferations* of emotion or of pain.

Byron. Childe Harold, canto iv. note 3.

But when with rapid course we had arriv'd
Within such distance as a *voice* may reach,
Not unperceiv'd by them the gliding bark
Approach'd, and thus harmonious they began.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book xii. v. 212.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woe;
An empty urn within her wither'd hands,
Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago.

Byron. Childe Harold, canto iv. stanza 79.

Who hath not shared that calm so still and deep,
The *voiceless* thought which would not speak but weep.

Id. Monody on Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

VOCHYSIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from *Vochy*, the Guiana name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Monandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Vochysiæ*. Generic character: calyx coloured, five-parted, the upper division large and drawn out into a spur at the base; petals three, unequal, inserted in the calyx, the two lateral ones not above half the size of the middle one; stamens three, opposite the petals, the two lateral ones small and sterile, but the middle one is large and fertile, bearing a continuous anther, which is cucullate at the apex; stigma terminal, obtuse; capsule trigonal, three-celled, the valves opening in the middle; seeds each furnished with a wing solitary in the cells, without albumen; cotyledons large; radicle superior.

This genus contains a great number of species; they are trees, principally natives of Guiana and Brazil; the leaves are opposite, or verticillate, entire, and bistipulate, on short footstalks; the flowers of all are yellow, and disposed in terminal racemes; the pedicels are from one to three-flowered, and bibracteolate at the base.

VOGELIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Lamarck to Dr. Vogel, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Plumbaginæ*. Generic character: calyx of five broad-ovate, transversely and sulcately wrinkled sepals; corolla gamopetalous, tubular, slender, plicate, with a five-lobed limb; stamens five, hypogynous opposite the lobes of the corolla, inclosed;

VO-
CABLE.
—
VO-
GELIA.

VO-
GELIA.
—
VOID.

filaments filiform; anthers ovate; ovarium one-celled; ovulum one, hanging by a filiform, ascending, free placenta.

A genus consisting of a solitary known species; it is a shrub, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, with slender branches; the leaves are alternate, nearly sessile, obcordate, tuberculate, quite entire; the flowers are closely imbricated in spikes.

VOGUE, It. *voga*; Fr. *vogue*, from It. *vogare*; Fr. *voguer*; *libere navigare*, from the Lat. *vagari*, to wander. Lye thinks this etymology confirmed by the old French mode of writing,—sc. *vauguer*. Others form It. *vogare* from Lat. *fugare*.

To be in *vogue*; *estre en vogue*; to prevail, to be in favour or fashion; to be in common use.

But considering these sermons bore so great a *vogue* among the papists, I will here give a taste of them.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs, ch. viii. p. 118. *Mary I.* 1553.

Thus we are taught to clothe our minds as we do our bodies, after the fashion in *vogue*, and it is accounted fantasticalness, or something worse, not to do so.

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, sec. 33.

A good man has no security in such cases, nor any firm ground to rest himself upon, but by examining carefully what is true, right, and just in itself, separate from common *vogue* or popular opinion.

Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 407. *Sermon before the University of Cambridge*.

VOHIRIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from *Voyria*, the vernacular name of one of the species in Guiana. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Gentianaceæ*. Generic character: calyx short, turbinate, five-cleft, furnished with two or three scales at the base; corolla salver-shaped, with a long cylindrical tube, which is turned both at the base and apex; limb five-cleft; anthers five, almost sessile in the throat of the corolla; stigma capitate, simple; capsule oblong, two-valved, one-celled, the margins of the valves seminiferous; seeds scrobiculate.

Composed of gregarious, perennial plants, which are parasitical on the roots of trees, natives of the tropical parts of America, particularly of Guiana; the roots consist of numerous, white, fleshy fibres; the stems are erect and flexuous, almost leafless, terete, articulated, or nodose, scaly at the base, with two small opposite scales at each joint of the stem; the corollas are either red, blue, or yellow.

VOID, *v.* See AVOID. Fr. *vuid*, *vuidier*; It. *voto*, *votare*; Sp. *vazio*, *vaziar*. Me-
VOID, *adj.* nage derives from the Lat. *vacuus*.
VOID, *n.* Wachter thinks the Fr. is formed from
VOI'DABLE, Ger. *ode*, desolate.
VOI'DANCE, To evacuate, to empty, to clear out;
VOI'DER, to go out of; to go, move, or turn
VOI'DING, *n.* away from; to eschew; to leave, to
VOI'DNESS. quit, to vacate; to clear or free from the force, power,
or effect; to make or render of none effect; to annul,
to abrogate.

Of þe aliens ilk taile þe lond voided clere,

Of þe kȳng & his consaile þei sent a messengere.

R. Brunne, p. 214.

þe barons alle said, alle holy þe clergie,
þe lond þei wild voide of þat herisie.

Id., p. 247.

And ghe ben voidid awei fro crist, and ghe that ben iustified
in the lawe ghe han fallen awei fro grace.

Wiclif. Galathies, ch. v.

Whan that the house voided was of hem all clere,
He looked on his doughter with glad chere.

Chaucer. Legacy of Phillis, p. 318.

For he doth all his thyng by gesse,
And voideth all sikernesse.
None other counsell good hym semeth
But suche, as him selfe demeth.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 18.

The people there assemblyd, voydyd the churche, & the
vycarrys & chanons forsoke theyr deskys.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 327. *Henry III.* A.D. 1230.

And cōmaundyd certeyn personys, in secrete maner, to espye
when he were voyde of his cōpany, & then to take hym, & to put
hym i sure kepyng. *Id. lb.* p. 306. *Rich. I.* A.D. 1198.

After that euery man had said hys mind, they decreed that
all such as eyther by sicknes or age were vnnecessary for the
warres, should void the towne.

Goldynge. Cesar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 230.

And by the longing for mete with voidāce of y^t she had eten
(whiche had no saintly sauoure) she was perceiued for no saint,
& confessed al the matter.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 135. *Dialogue concerning Heresye*,
&c. book i. ch. xiv.

In the meane tyme the Sewer giveth a Voyder to the Carver
and he doth Voyde into it the trenchers that lyeth under the
Knyues poynt, and so cleanseth the table cleane.

Leland. Collectanea, vol. vi. p. 11. *The Inthronization of
Archbishop Nevill*.

Here he solde the voydings of close stooles, although there
wanteth not the dung of beastes.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 69. *Reports of China*.

When thus the field was voyded all away,
And all things quieted, the Elfin knight
(Weary of toyle and trauell of that day)
Caus'd his pavilion to be richly pight
Before the citie gate.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 4. st. 46.

Then shall the nobles possess all the dignities and offices of
temporal honour to themselves, sole lords without the improper
mixture of scholastic and pusillanimous upstarts; the parliament
shall void her upper house of the same annoyances.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 24. *Of Reform in England*, book ii.

By all oaths in one
I, and the justice of my love would make thee
A confest traytor. O thou most perfidious
That ever gently look'd the voydes of honor,
That ev'r bore gentle token; falsest cosen,
That ever blood made kin, call'st thou her thine?

Beaumont and Fletcher. Two Noble Kinsmen, act iii. sc. 1.

Instead of tears, let them pour capon sauce upon my hearse,
And salt instead of dust, manchets for stones, for other glorious
shields

Give me a voider; and above my hearse
For a trutch sword, my naked knife stuck up.

Id. Woman-Hater, act i. sc. 3.

In what only case a divorce may be made after a lawfull
marriage, you have seen before; now you enquire of the annulling
or voiding of marriages made unlawfully.

Bishop Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 861. *Cases of Conscience*,
ch. x. d. 4.

Through him the cold began to couet heate,
And water fire; the light to mount on hie,
And th' heauie downe to peize; the hungry t' eate,
And voidnesse to seeke full satietie.

Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth, that there is a voidnesse
without the world, to which, and out of which, the world doth
draw breath: but the Stoicks affirm, that into it the infinite
world by way of conflagration is resolved. In the first book of
vacuity, Aristotle saith, there is voidnesse.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 671.

Oh! bestow
Some poor remain, the voiding of thy table,
A morsel to support my famish'd soul.

Rowe. Jane Shore act v.

VOID.

VOID.
—
VOIRE
DIRE.

What pains they require in the *voidance* of fond conceits, in the suppression of froward humours, in the quelling fierce passions, in the brooking grievous crosses and adversities, in the bearing heinous injuries and affronts?

Barrow. *Sermon* 18, vol. iii. p. 262.

And no marriage is *voidable* by the ecclesiastical law, after the death of either of the parties, nor during their lives, unless for the canonical impediments of pre-contract, if that indeed still exists; of consanguinity; and of affinity, or corporal imbecility, subsisting previous to the marriage.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book i. ch. xv. p. 439.

— And now had Menelaus won
Immortal fame, his rival dragg'd away,
But Venus mark'd the moment, snapp'd the brace,
Though stubborn, by a slaughter'd ox supplied,
And the void helmet follow'd as he pull'd.

Couper. *Homer. Iliad*, book iii. v. 414.

VOID and VOIDABLE. In the *Law*, some things are absolutely void, and some are voidable. A bond of an infant, or of one *non compos*, is void; but a deed of exchange, entered into by an infant, or one *non sanæ memoriæ*, is voidable only; it may be avoided by the infant when arrived at age, or by the heir of him who is *non sanæ memoriæ*. And so in like manner of many things too numerous to mention.

VOIGHTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by C. F. Hornschuch to F. S. Voight, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Gentianæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped, five-cleft; stamens five, with short filaments, each of which is furnished with a gland, and inclosed incumbent anthers; style single, length of filaments crowned by a large two-lobed stigma; capsule one-celled, two-valved; seeds small, numerous, fixed to parietal, linear placentas, which adhere to the margins of the valves of the capsule.

This genus consists of only a solitary species, *V. hysopifolia*, the *Gentiana verticillata* of Linnæus. It is an erect perennial plant, with creeping roots. The leaves are sessile, lanceolate, opposite decussate, and three-nerved. The stems are simple and tetragonal. The flowers are axillary, sessile, small and white, generally three in the axil of each leaf, and they therefore appear as if they were verticillate. The plant is a native of the East Indies, in moist uncultivated grounds, and flowers during the wet season.

VOIRE DIRE, *veritatem dicere*, is a *Law* phrase, by which is meant, to speak the truth. It is when it is prayed, upon a trial at law, that a witness may, before he gives his evidence in the cause, be sworn to speak the truth, whether he shall get or lose by the matter in controversy; and if it appears that he is disinterested, his testimony is allowed, otherwise not. In other words, to examine a witness upon an oath of *voire dire* is to examine him upon oath that he make true answers to such questions as the court shall demand of him. With regard to the point of interest, it may be observed, that a witness may be examined by the court on the *voire dire* if he be not a party interested in the cause, as well as the person for whom he is a witness; and a witness may be examined on the *voire dire* in criminal as well as civil causes. The rule formerly was, that the objection of interest ought to be made on the *voire dire*, and was not allowed after the examination in chief. But for the convenience of the court, and because the incompetency may not at first be suspected if it is discovered during any part of the trial that a witness is interested, his evidence will be struck out. Yet it seems that a party who is cognizant of the interest of the witness at the time he

VOL. XXVIII.

is called, is bound to make his objection in the first instance. A witness, however, may be examined on the *voire dire* as to the contents of a will or deed, or other written evidence, under which he is supposed to acquire an interest in the subject matter of the trial, although the instrument is not produced. In the instance of a trial of infancy by an inspection of the body, as in the case where facts are said to have been done by a party alleged to be under age, the court issues a writ to the sheriff to cause the party to appear, and upon such appearance the court may examine him or her on the *voire dire* to make true answers to such questions as shall be put to him or her. (Starkie, *on Evidence*; Phillips, *on Evidence*).

VOITIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hornschuch, and probably from a botanist of the name of Voit. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Musci*. Generic character: calyptra hood-formed, adhering to the sporangium; sporangium terminal, equal at the base, rotellate, indehiscent.

The species of this genus are large, branch-tufted mosses, growing near the limits of snow on the Alps of Europe and the North American islands.

VO'LANT, <i>adj.</i>	} Fr. <i>volant</i> , <i>volatile</i> ; It. <i>volante</i> , <i>volatile</i> ; Sp. <i>volante</i> , <i>volatil</i> ; Lat. <i>volans</i> , <i>volatilis</i> , from <i>vol-are</i> , to fly. <i>Volant</i> —
VO'LATILE, <i>adj.</i>	
VO'LATILE, <i>n.</i>	
VOLATI'LITY,	
VOLA'TILIZE, <i>v.</i>	
VOLATILIZA'TION,	
VO'LITABLE,	} Flying, swift as flight, swift, rapid, swift as wind, light as air, breath, spirit; vapour; evaporating, subtle; met. changeable as the wind; lively, spirited, giddy.
VOLITA'TION.	

Volatiles, *n.*, in Wiclif, &c., *birds*.

Lo I have maad redy my mete, my bolis, and oxen and fatlings, my *volatilis* ben slayne, and alle thingis ben redy, come ye to the weddingis.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxii.

I lookynge biheelde and sigh foure footid beestis and crepinge beestis and *volatilis* of heuene.

Id. *The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. xi.

SUB. Infuse vinegar,

To draw his *volatile* substance and his tincture.

Ben Jonson. *Alchemist*, act ii. sc. 1.

But then it is to be observ'd, that those transient acts of devotion, or other *volatile* and fugitive instances of repentance, are not the proper and proportion'd remedy to the evil of vicious habits.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 691. *Of Repentance*, ch. v. sec. vi.

But [the aire] performeth other offices in the universe; as to fill all vacuities about the earth or beneath it, to convey the heate of the sun, to maintain fires and flames, to serve for the flight of *volatils*, respiration of breathing animals, and refrigeration of others.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xxi. p. 196.

I count this for one singular favour of hers, to wit, the death of Alexander the Great, a prince of incomparable courage, and spirit invincible, who being lifted up by many great prosperities, glorious conquests, and happy victories, lanced himself in manner of a star *volant* in the air, leaping out of the east into the west, and beginning now to shoot the flaming beams and flashing raies of his armour as far as into Italy.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 525.

The intelligent nature of heaven, he [Plato] calleth a chariot *volant*, to wit, the harmonical motion and revolution of the world.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 648.

I know that many learned men, and among them divers chymists themselves, do not think it credible, that at least corporal gold should be *volatilized* by quicksilver.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 648. *The Prod. of Mercury*, p. 4.

Chymists plainly see the notable effect that sublimate distilled from antimony has upon that mineral, by opening it and *volatilizing* it.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. fol. 79. *Origin of Qualities and Form*.

7 D

VOIRE
DIRE.
—
VOLANT

VOLANT. Though I shall say nothing now concerning Helmont's *sal circulatum*, yet as to the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar, what I have seen scarce permits me to doubt, that it is possible.
VOL-CANO. Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 122. *Natural Philosophy*, p. 2. ess. 5.

Their desires may sometimes be violent and eager as if they would take heaven by force, and wrest mercy out of the hands of God; their prayers may be so importunate and earnest as if they would take no denial from God: but yet this *volitable* spirit is soon spent.
 Hopkins. *Sermon* 13. John iii. v. fol. 503.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*.
 Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*.

Meanwhile blind British bards, with *volant* touch,
 Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
 Provoke to harmless revels.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book ii.

By her
 The different qualities of things were found,
 And secret motions; how with heavy bulk
Volatile Hermes, fluid and unmoist,
 Mounts on the wings of air.

Id. *lb.* book i.

The most active imagination will be sometimes torpid, under the frigid influence of melancholy, and sometimes occasions will be wanting to tempt the mind, however *volatile*, to sallies and excursions.
 Idler, No. 58.

Or at least it [the soul] must, by the old ones [laws of bodies], be capable of mounting upwards, in proportion to the *volatility* of its vehicle, and of emerging out of these regions into some medium more suitable, and (if the philosopher may say so) *equilibrious*.
 Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 9. fol. 212.

By this kind of operation, that species of property becomes (as it were) *volatilized*; it assumes an unnatural and monstrous activity.
 Burke. *Works*, vol. v. p. 343. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, 1790.

VO'LARY, Fr. *volier*,—a great cage wherein birds have room enough to flutter. Cotgrave. *Volary* or *volery* is also applied, as also the Fr. *volée*, to—

A flight, a whole flight, flock or company, a brood.

And now sits penitent and solitary
 Like the forsaken turtle, in the *volary*.

Ben Jonson. *New Inn*, act v. sc. 1.

I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try,
 Like him, to make the air one *volary*.

Id. *Underwoods*, p. 16.

And an old boy at his first appearance, with all the gravity of his ivy-bush about him, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iii. sec. 94. fol. 39. *Of Education*.

VOLCA'NO, or } It. *vulcano*, q. d. *Vulcani regia*,
VULCA'NO, } *mons vulcanius*.
VOLCA'NIC. } A mountain that, like *Ætna*,
 throws from its entrails smoke and flames, and some-
 times stones. Skinner.

We kept at a good distance off shoar, and saw no land till the 14th day; but then, being in lat. 12d. 50m. the *volcan* of Guatimala appeared in sight.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. viii. p. 225, Anno 1685.

Tho' many inundations, great earthquakes, *vulcanoes* and fiery eruptions have been in particular countries; yet there is no memory or testimony of any such thing that has ever been universal, except perhaps of one deluge.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 5. fol. 92.

It [fire] was indeed upon a very high mountain, and continued burning for several days afterwards; however, it was not a *vulcano*, but rather, as I suppose, a tract of stubble or heath, set on fire for some purpose of agriculture.

Anson. *Voyages*, book ii. ch. ix. p. 315.

The seat of *vulcanoes* has, without exception, been found to be the highest part of the countries in which they are found.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xiv. p. 350.

The climate of these *volcanic* hills is warmer, and the vintage begins a week sooner, than in the plains of Padua.

Byron. *Childe Harold*, can. 4. note 16.

VOLE, n., Fr. *voler*, to rifle, to strip.

But have you no notion, madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time?

MASK. Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; laying down a *vole*, *sans pendre* may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of.

Vanburgh. *Journey to London*, act iv.

VOLHINIA, a government of Russia, bounded by Grodno and Minsk on the North, and Podolia on the South, and divided into twelve districts, having a population of 1,064,710.

VO'LITION, } Lat. *volitio*, from *velle*, to will, or to
VO'LITIVE. } be willing. See **VELLEITY**.

See the Quotation from Locke.

The external act does superadd new obligations beyond those which are consequent to the mere internal *volition*, though never so perfect and complete. For the external act is exemplar in virtue, or scandalous in evil.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iv. ch. i. fol. 786.

The right and true knowledge of those things do not only perfect our souls and natures by the excellency of the knowledge itself, but they perfect our souls and natures with goodness: they do not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but they also perfect the *volitive* faculty.

Hale. *Origin of Man*, ch. i. fol. 6.

This power, which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and *vice versa*, in any particular instance; is that which we call the *will*. The actual exercise of that power, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is that which we call *volition* or willing.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 98. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxi. sec. 5.

There can be no *volition*, saith he [Spinoza], but from some cause, which cause must likewise be caused by some other cause, and so on infinitely.

Clarke. *On the Attributes*, p. 71. Prop. ix.

Volition—or to will, as expressive of the exercise of *volition* in this philosophical sense, may be considered as comprehending the following particulars. It implies some leading principle of action;—incitement or inducement to perform a certain act;—a desire or inclination formed by this inducement;—ability to act according to the desire or inclination inspired;—the motive which proved influential in determining the mind;—the determination itself,—and the final act.

Cogan. *On the Passions*, vol. ii. part i. ch. iv.

VOLKAMERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to J. G. Volkamer, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Verbenaceæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, five-cleft; corolla with a cylindrical tube, and a five-cleft limb, the segments secund; stamens four, inserted in the top of the tube of the corolla, exserted, didynamous; ovarium four-celled, the cells one-ovulate; style filiform; stigma bifid; drupe baccate, containing two bony two-celled pyrenæ; seeds solitary in the cells.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Clerodendron*, consists of two or three known species; they are prickly shrubs, natives of the Antilles. The leaves are opposite, oblong, acute, quite entire. The flowers are disposed in axillary trichotomous corymbs.

VO'LLY, n. } See **VOLARY**. Fr. *vollee*. A flight or
VO'LLY, v. } flying.

A flight; a rapid motion or passage (of numbers together or in succession); a rapid utterance or emission—of shot from a gun, of words from the mouth; a discharge, an explosion.

At their meeting they hailed the Admirall after the maner of the sea, and with great ioy welcommed one another with a thundring volly of shot.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 82. M. Frobisher. Q.

VOL-CANO.

VOLLEY.

VOLLEY.

VOLU-
BLE.

I met them,
In the fore front of the armies met them,
And as if this old weather-beaten body
Had been compos'd of cannon-proof, I stood
The volleys of their shot.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Lawes of Candy, act i.

And therefore easily great Somerset
(Whom Envy long had singled out before)
With all the volley of disgraces met,
As th' only mark that Fortune plac'd therefore.
Daniel. History of Civil War, book vi.

COR. He were an iron-hearted fellow, in my judgment, that
would not credit him upon this volley of oaths.
Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, act iv. sc. 4.

PRU. O, master Lovel, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess,
Or talk o' the volée, unto their servants.
Id. New Inn, act i. sc. 1.

What were those thousands of blaspheming cavaliers about
him, whose mouths let fly oaths and curses by the volley; were
those the prayers?
Milton. Eikonoclastes, sec. 10.

Heark how they shout to th' battel; how the air
Totters and reels, and rends apieces, Drusus,
With the huge vollied clamours.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act iii. sc. 5.

Another flap-mouthed mourner, black and grim,
Against the welken vollies out his voice.
Shakspeare. Venus and Adonis.

ENO. Make battery to our eares with the loud musicke,
The while, I'll place you, then the boy shall sing.
The holding euery man shall bear, as loud
As his strong sides can volly.
Id. Anthony and Cleopatra, act ii. sc. 7.

At his near approach
The Gallic natives, impotent to bear
His volly'd thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud,
And bless the friendly interposing night.
J. Phillips. Blenheim.

Till sacred morn had brighten'd into noon,
The volly'd weapons on both sides their task
Perform'd effectual, and the people fell.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book viii. v. 76.

The Turcoman hath left his herd,
The sabre round his loins to gird;
And there the volleying thunders pour,
Till waves grow smoother to the roar.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, st. 2.

VOLOGDA, a Russian province, bounded on the
North by the governments of Archangel and Olonetz,
being in extent from North to South 800 miles, and
from East to West 400, divided into ten districts. The
population is 569,920. The capital of the province
bears the same name, and has a population of 12,000.
It is distant from Petersburg 428 miles, and 248 from
Moscow, and is the residence of an archbishop.

VO'LUBLE, { Fr. *voluble*; It. *volubile*; Sp. *vo-*
Vo'LUBLY, { *luble*; Lat. *volubilis*, from *volvere*, to
VOLUBI'LITY, { roll; which Tooke derives from the
VOLVE. { A. S. *wealow-ian*, to roll, to turn
round. See VOLUME.

That can or may be rolled; and actively, that can or
may roll, or turn round; easy, quick, active.

Volve,—to roll or turn; put or keep in motion.

And euer whā this ymaginacyon came to him, I *volued*, tourned,
and redde many volumes and bokes, conteynng famouse histories.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. Preface.

If a man hath a *voluble* tongue, we say, he hath the gift of
prayer. His gift is to pray long, that I see; but does he pray
better?
Selden. Table-Talk.

There's nothing almost puts
Faith in a feavor, and deifies alone
Voluble chance, who only attributes
The faculties of other instruments
To his own nerves and act.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. sc. 2.

The heaven bendeth and inclineth toward the centre, but the
earth goeth from the centre, whiles the world with continuall *volu-*
bilitie and turning about it, driveth the huge and excessive globe
thereof into the forme of a round ball.

Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. lxiv.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light
message to a loose wench with some round *volubility*?

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act i. sc. 1.

He must be very little skilled in the world, who thinks that a
voluble tongue shall accompany also a good understanding; or that
men's talking much or little should hold proportion only to their
knowledge.

*Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 235. Of Human Understanding, book iii.
ch. ii. sec. 2.*

Thus he as *volubly* would vent,
As if his stock would ne'er be spent. *Hudibras.*

All the rest of the cant of criticism, he emitted with that *volu-*
bility which generally those orators have who annex no ideas to
their words. *Idler, No. 76.*

VOLUME,

Vo'LUMED,

VOLU'MINOUS,

VOLU'MINOUSLY,

VOLU'MINOUSNESS,

Vo'LUMIST.

Fr. *volume*; It. *volume*; Sp.
volumen; Lat. *volumen*, *id*
quod volvitur, any thing rolled;
applied to books or writings,
because they were rolled (in the
form of a cylinder). Vossius.

Any thing rolled or enfolded; a roll, a fold; applied
generally to the circuit, bulk, size, quantity.

Voluminous, met. bulky, (as a work of many
volumes).

Volumed; in rolling masses.

I could occupie a great *volume* with histories of them, whiche
couetyng to moult into excellent dignities, dyd therby bringe it to
extreme perylles, both them selues and their countreyes.

Sir John Elgot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xvi. fol. 198.

Repentance is a great *volume* of duty; and godly sorrow is but
the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduc-
tion to it. *Taylor. Sermon 5, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 44.*

Why though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast,
But there are lines, wherewith I might be embrac'd.

Ben Jonson. Underwood.

But the controversies that concern these, are so hotly managed
by the divided schools, and so *voluminously* handled by disputing
men, that I shall not need insist on them.

Glanvil. Essay I.

The miscreant bishop of Spalatto wrote learned *volumes* against
the pope, and ran to Rome when he had done; ye write them in
your closets, and unwrite them in your courts; hot *voluminists* and
cold bishops; a swashbuckler against the pope, and a dormouse
against the devil.

*Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 101. An. upon the Rem. Def.
Postscript.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd his shining sword,
And hell's dire monster back to hell restor'd.
Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprize,
Her twisting *volumes* and her rolling eyes,
Her spotted breast, and gaping womb embru'd
With livid poison, and our children's blood.

Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 728.

The numerous *volumes* of learned men are proofs more than
enough to shew what attention, study, sagacity, and reasoning are
required, to find out the true meaning of ancient authors.

*Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 221. Of Human Understanding, book
iii. ch. ix. sec. 10.*

His works [Aquinas's] mount to that *voluminousness* they have
very much by repetitions.

Dodwell. Letters of Advice. Letter 2.

VOLU-
BLE.
VOLUME.

VOLUME. And a book, that should be framed to give rules of action in all the particular circumstances of every case that would happen, would be much too *voluminous* for vulgar use, and too intricate for vulgar understanding.

Secker. Works, vol. iii. p. 328. Sermon 21.

They insisted on them so constantly and *voluminously*, that natural religion held but a second place in their system, and that righteousness of faith became more important than righteousness of works.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. viii. p. 90. Fragment of Essays.

He climbs the crackling stair—he burst the door,
Nor feels his feet glow scorching with the floor;
His breath choak'd gasping with the *volumed* smoke,
But still from room to room his way he broke.

Byron. Corsair, can. 2. st. 5.

Whose cloud that day grew doubly dun,
Impervious to the hidden sun,
With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.

Id. Siege of Corinth, st. 7.

VO'LUNTE,	} Fr. <i>volunte, volonte, volontaire</i> ; It. <i>volonta, volontario</i> ; Sp. <i>voluntad, voluntario</i> ; Lat. <i>voluntas</i> , from <i>Velle</i> , to will or be willing. Evelyn is the last writer in whom the noun <i>Volunt</i> y has occurred.
VO'LUNTARY, <i>adj.</i>	
VO'LUNTARY, <i>n.</i>	
VO'LUNTARILY,	
VO'LUNTARINESS,	
VOLUNTA'RIOUSLY,	
VOLUNTEE'R, <i>n.</i>	
VOLUNTEE'R, <i>v.</i>	Voluntary,—willing or wishing, spontaneous; wilful.

Of *volunte* without any trespass,
My accusours hath taken vnto grace,
And cherisheth hem my death to purchase.

Chaucer. Complaint of the Black Knight, p. 341.

And if he do nat his request
He shal as much him molest
As his fellow, for that he
May not fulfill his *volunte*
Fully, as he hath required.

Id. Romant of the Rose, fol. 141.

There no man doutet, that thei ne been gouerned *voluntareli*.

Id. Boecius de Con. book iii. p. 433.

Men of *voluntarious* wil withsitte that heuens gouerneth.

Id. Test. of Loue, book ii. p. 490.

The sayde kynge Rycharde, knowyng his owne insufficiency,
hath of his owne mere *volunte* and fre wyll, renouncyd and geuen
vp the rule and gouernaunce of this lade.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 549.

We knowe for a truthe that almyghtye god of his owne *voluntarie* will and gracious *volunt*y both redemed vs and wil exerceyse his mercy when we do aske it.

Fisher. Seuen Psalmes. Sig. De Profundis.

The archebyssshop of Yorke, accordyng vnto the kynges desyre,
shewyd vnto them seryously the *voluntary* renounsynge of the kyng.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 548. Rev. ii. Anno 1399.

Cæsar refused not the profer, thinkyng he wold now come to
amendment, consideryng he offered of his own *voluntary* wil, the
thing he hadde before denied when it was requested.

Goldynge. Cæsar. Commentaries, book i. p. 34.

In recōpensation wherof, as testyfyeth y^t auctor Guydo, he *voluntarily* tooke vppō hym, and promysed to warre vpon Crystis
enemies.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 299. Rev. i. Anno 1198.

Panthia, wife of king Susius, kept her faith vnto her husbände
being in captiuitie, and spendeth out al her goods for his life: and
when hee was slaine in battaile, shee died *voluntarily* after him.

Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, book ii. ch. iv. Sig. p. 2.

For so doing her grace should learn daily more and more truly
to know the Lord, to taste, relish, and to ensue his holy and sweet
word, to love and fear him, to be his faithful and obsequious hand-
maiden, and a diligent ensurer of his will and steps, most plea-
santly and *voluntarily* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable
commandments.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Edw. VI., book i. ch. xxxii. p. 432. Anno 1550.

Our *volunt*y cannot (after some sort) embrace the evill, consider-
ing it as evill, but doth it alwayes when it happens to be masked
under some appearance of good.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 12.

Notwithstanding all this, the handsommer to disguise and
apparell these his *volunties*, and render them at the least specious
procedures of justice, he permits none of his edicts to passe as
authentick until the court of Parliament (who is absolutely at his
devotion) have first verified them.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings. The State of France.

An action is neither good nor evil, unless it be *voluntary* and
chosen.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iv. ch. i. fol. 751.

Among other musicians, hee [Nero sun] *voluntarie* upon the
stage before the plaies began.

Holland. Plime, book xxxvii. ch. ii.

By dipping *voluntarily* his finger's end, yet with shew of great
remorse, in the blood of Strafford, wherof all men clear him, he
thinks to scape that sea of innocent blood wherein his own guilt
inevitably hath plung'd him all over.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 371. Eikonoclastes, sec. 2.

Reason itself assures us, that those things which are done in
the service of God, are not therefore ill because they are sponta-
neous, the *voluntariness* of an action is not able to defame it, if
there be no irregularity imputable to the action itself, abstracted
from the *voluntariness*.

Hammond. Works, vol. i. fol. 234.

And with five thousand valiant *volunteers*
Of native French, put under her command,
With arms well fitted, she tow'rd Scotland steers.

Drayton. Mis. of Queen Margaret.

He [Goldwell] was by Queen Mary preferred bishop of St.
David's; and, as a *volunteer*, quitted the land in the first of Queen
Elizabeth.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 495. Kent.

He appears here well informed of their design, and of the names
of the chief agents who had already *volunteered* their services
against him.

Ben Jonson. Poetaster, act iii. sc. 1. Note 6.

Suppose a man be carried whilst fast asleep, into a room, where
is a person he longs to see and speak with; and be there locked
fast in, beyond his power to get out; he awakes, and is glad to
find himself in so desirable company, which he stays willingly in,
i. e. prefers his stay to going away; I ask, is not this stay
voluntary?

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 99. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xxi. sec. 10.

Nothing is more certain than that God acts not necessarily but
voluntarily, with particular intention and design, knowing that he
does good, and intending to do so, freely and out of choice, and
when he has no other constraint upon him but this, that his
goodness inclines his will to communicate himself and to do good.

Clarke on the Attributes, p. 118

Leave off these wagers; for in conscience speaking
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*.

Dryden. King Arthur. Prologue.

Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for service, or but serves when prest,
Stays till we call, and then not often near,
But honest instinct comes a *volunteer*.

Pope. Essay on Man. Epilogue 3, v. 88.

The unavoidable evils of life are nothing to those which we
bring upon one another *voluntarily*, by ill-nature, insensibility,
and heedless disregard.

Secker. Works, vol. i. p. 260. Sermon 16.

Compare the limbs of the *volunteer* soldiers in the metropolis
with those of the rustic militia or regulars.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 55. Essay 20.

Obscure at his birth, and unpreferred at his death, but illus-
trious by his virtues, he (Erasmus) became the self-appointed
champion of man, a *volunteer* in the service of miserable mortals,
an unbought advocate in the cause of those who could only repay
him with their love and their prayers.

Id. Ib. v. v. p. 410. Preface to Antipolemus.

**VOLUN-
TE.**

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.

VOLUNTARY is a term in *Law* applied to many acts. A deed is said to be voluntary when it is made without either good or valuable consideration. Even if it be made upon a good consideration, that is to say, as that of blood, or natural love and affection, it is sometimes held to be voluntary, and is set aside in favour of creditors, and *bonâ fide* purchasers. Escapes are voluntary, as where a gaoler willingly allows a debtor who is his prisoner to go out of custody; and in criminal matters, a voluntary escape is, where the prisoner escapes by the connivance or consent of the officer. A jurisdiction is voluntary, as in some of the minor ecclesiastical courts, which merely concern themselves in granting licences, faculties, &c., but do not concern themselves with administering redress of injuries. Voluntary manslaughter is that unlawful killing of another which happens upon a sudden heat; as, if upon a sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one kills the other; or one grossly provokes or insults another, and the other kills the aggressor; or if a man takes another in the act of

adultery with his wife, and kills him directly upon the spot. Oaths are voluntary when they are taken in extrajudicial matters, and not regularly in a court of justice, or before an officer invested with authority to take the same. In order to restrain the mischiefs arising from such oaths, the act 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 62, provides that justices shall not administer oaths, or receive affidavits or affirmations, touching matters whereof they have no jurisdiction by statute; but voluntary affidavits may still be made in any matter touching the preservation of the peace. Voluntary preference arises where a trader, in contemplation of bankruptcy, makes a voluntary disposition of his property, with a view to give a preference to a particular creditor. Waste is said to be voluntary, where a tenant for life or years fells timber-trees, pulls down houses, opens mines or pits, destroys heirlooms, or wilfully does any other act which tends to the injury or loss of the person entitled to the property after the expiration of his interest for life or years.

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS. Under the head RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES and UNION, reference has been made to the article VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, that under it may be contained a brief statement of the chief Societies existing in England for Religious objects. We therefore propose to enumerate the most eminent of these Associations, with such brief remarks as may be requisite to point out the most remarkable circumstances concerning them. The simple facts connected with the establishment of Christianity show that it is a progressive institution, as far as its acceptance with the world is concerned; that it arose as a light shining in darkness; and that it is only by constant aggression on the regions of darkness that it can attain the full extent of dominion, which its Divine Founder proposed to his church when he commanded his Apostles to "Go and teach *all* nations." Two objects are contemplated under this expression—the one that provision should be made for instructing and informing all nations on the subject of the great truths of the Christian religion; the other, that provision should also be made for perpetuating this knowledge, wheresoever it had once been received. The Apostles, in their labours, embraced both objects; they preached the gospel in numberless regions, and established churches wherever they had laid their foundation. This was the mode adopted by them of propagating and perpetuating the knowledge of Christianity, and of providing that its benefits might be dispensed as extensively and permanently as possible, by a succession of teachers, and of persons authorized to administer the sacraments which Christ had established.

In process of time, however, this state of things was changed. National churches were established and endowed, and thus the world was divided into those nations who acknowledged Christianity, and were occupied in maintaining it within their own dominions, and those who had not received a knowledge of its blessings. The two original objects were still not to be lost sight of: Christianity was still to be maintained where it had once been received, and made known to those who were still ignorant of it. And the church therefore still remained in part—a Missionary Institution. We cannot here

enter into any history of its proceedings in early ages; they must be traced in the pages of ecclesiastical history, and the reader will find in the historical volumes of this work much which illustrates this interesting and important subject. Our present purpose is limited to a brief account of the chief religious societies established in our own country, but these preliminary observations were requisite in order to point out the principal objects which such Societies have in view. Their objects are usually either the general diffusion of religious knowledge among Christians at home, or the further propagation of Christianity among foreign nations. We shall divide our summary of these Societies into four classes:

(I.) Those to which a Charter of Incorporation has been granted by the Government.

(II.) Other Societies in connection with the Established Church.

(III.) Societies of a mixed character, supported partly by Members of the Established Church, and partly by Dissenters.

(IV.) Societies entirely supported by Dissenters.

I. The great Societies of the Church of England to which a Charter of Incorporation has been granted are the following:—

1. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

This Society was incorporated by charter in 1701, for the purpose of providing instruction in the Christian religion for the inhabitants of the English colonies. Its chief operations in its earlier years related to America, an interesting account of which will be found in "The Historical Account of the Society," published by Dr. Humphreys in 1730. Since the extension of the British dominion in the East Indies, the energies of the Society have been particularly directed to that quarter. This Society consists of subscribing and incorporated members, but only the latter (who are elected by ballot on the recommendation of the Standing Committee) have any share in the management of the business of the Society. They meet the first Friday in every Month. The general objects of this venerable Society are well detailed in their Report for the year 1840, to which we

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.

must refer for further particulars. It is only necessary to state that the chief object of this Society is the establishment and maintenance of Missionaries in the various colonies of Great Britain. The wide extent of territory over which its operations reach may be judged of by the following summary of the Missionaries employed by it, taken from the Report of the year 1841:—

Missionaries in the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal,	226
Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland	28
„ „ Jamaica and Barbadoes	30
„ „ East Indies	43
„ „ Australasia	4
„ „ New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope	331

But this number is constantly on the increase, and since the establishment of the separate fund for the endowment of additional colonial Bishops, the increase will probably be much greater. The whole of the funds employed by this Society in 1840-1 amounted to 82,594*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The number of annual subscribers is nearly 20,000.

2. *The Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.* Established 1818. Incorporated 1828.

The title of this Society sufficiently explains the objects for which it was instituted. Its great efficiency cannot better be illustrated than by the following very brief summary of its operations from 1818 to 1842.

It has provided additional church room for 557,926 persons, and of this number of sittings 404,416 are *free* sittings for the poor. It has assisted 2043 parishes in the attainment of the objects which they desired. It has expended 323,980*l.* in the promotion of its object, and caused a further expenditure of more than 1,500,000*l.* for the same purposes. These exertions have however very much exhausted its funds. The Society was incorporated by an Act of Parliament (9 Geo. IV. c. 42), by which the Act of 4 Anne, c. 14, for the better collecting charity money on briefs by letters patent was repealed, and this Society became its substitute. The 4 Anne, c. 14, had ceased to be attended with those advantages which it was originally intended to procure; and as their source of funds for church building is now abolished, the present Society has some claim to a Sovereign's Letter to authorize collections, and it certainly deserves the support of every good Churchman.

3. *The National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.* Established 1811. Incorporated 1817.

The title of this Society also sufficiently explains the objects for which it was formed. The Society has model and training schools for masters and mistresses; it assists schools by grants, and in many other ways promotes the great cause of national religious education.

It makes a definite system of religion the basis of its education, and it is to be hoped that no scheme from which religion is excluded, or in which no definite religious views are permitted to be given, will ever be allowed to supersede it. In 1838, the number of schools in union with this Society was 6778, containing 597,911 scholars. The funds are inadequate to the great demands upon it, although within the last few years it has advanced very much in public favour. For further information we must refer to its Reports, where a variety of most useful information will be found, and many valuable hints connected with education, especially in

those of 1840 and 1841. Its subscribers are nearly 9000. Many Diocesan boards have likewise been formed in connection with this Society, but with distinct funds.

We here close our accounts of those Societies which have received the sanction of a Royal Charter of Incorporation. As the objects contemplated by them are co-extensive with the British Empire, and as the expenses attendant upon their exertions are enormous, the annual subscriptions and casual donations are usually found insufficient even to maintain what has already been done, and they must be still more inadequate to meet new exigencies. It has therefore been usual lately for the Sovereign annually to issue a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, authorizing collections to be made in all the Churches for some one of these great Societies—a measure which has already been productive of much advantage.

We now proceed to enumerate some of the chief Associations comprised under the three last classes, but our account of them must necessarily be more brief.

II. Societies in connection with the Established Church, but not incorporated by Charter.

1. *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*

This Society, formed in 1698, though not incorporated, (a proposal for that purpose in 1709 having been negatived by the Society,) may be considered as the parent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which received a charter of incorporation in 1701 as a part of the former society; but as the charter only extended to the foreign objects, the two societies separated, and the original society pursued its home designs without incorporation.

This Society originally intended to occupy itself, besides the functions which it now exercises, in the superintendence of Missions in our Colonies, and of Schools in England, but since the incorporation of two distinct Societies for those special purposes, it has for the most part resigned these objects, except as far as they are promoted by grants of books or money. The Society publishes Bibles and Prayer Books at the cheapest possible rate, selling them to subscribers at reduced prices; it issues a large body of Tracts and other publications also, of which a Catalogue is given in its Annual Reports; it has a Committee specially devoted to the translation of the Scriptures, and some other religious works, into foreign languages, and it also prints, in a cheap form, books of general instruction and literature for the use of Parochial Lending Libraries, although it does not allow its funds to be employed in the distribution of works of the latter class, which are found in its Supplemental Catalogue. The Society, at its general meetings, (the first Tuesday in every month, except August and September,) makes grants in aid of Missions, Lending Libraries, and other objects by which the great purpose of the Society, viz., the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, appears likely to be furthered. The general meetings consist of members who are annual subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.*, or upwards. The correspondence of the Society is carried on by two Secretaries, under the direction of what is called the Standing Committee. Tracts are recommended by a Special Committee of seven persons annually chosen, which Committee is, however, assisted by five Bishops.

The income of the Society has gradually advanced from a few hundred pounds annually to a much larger sum. The annual subscribers are now about 15,000,

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.

while the books sold amount to upwards of 60,000*l.* annually. Its expenses in Books, Printing, &c. are upwards of 70,000*l.* annually. Its whole receipts in 1841 were 119,523*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, part of which, however, arose from the sale of money in the funds.

2. *Church Missionary Society.* This important Society was established in the year 1800. While the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel confines its exertions to the colonies of England, the Church Missionary Society is not restricted by any such limitation. It has Missionaries in our colonies, and in all other countries to which the Society considers it expedient and practicable to send them. It has been very widely and efficiently supported, and in the year 1840, after some negotiations, the Archbishop of Canterbury accepted the office of President of this Society. Its income in 1841-2 was 93,592*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* By the last summary it appears that the Society has 97 stations, 103 European, and 9 Native Missionaries, besides Catechists and Schools, of both of which it has many hundreds.

3. *Additional Curates Fund.* Established 1837. This Society is intended to provide additional Clergymen for populous and poorly endowed places. It is under the patronage of the Queen, the two Archbishops are its Presidents, and all the Bishops of the two Provinces are Vice-Presidents. It is carried on in the same building, and chiefly by the same individuals, as the Incorporated Church Building Society, and it seems only requisite that its merits should be more generally known to secure it a support more adequate to its exigencies, and its great and beneficial exertions, than it has hitherto received.

4. *Pastoral Aid Society.* This Society, the objects of which are nearly similar to those of the Additional Curates Fund, chiefly differs from it in the regulations as to the conditions on which its aid is granted. It was established, also, partly with the view of employing lay teachers, &c.

Its receipts in 1841 were about 18,900*l.*

5. *Prayer Book and Homily Society.* Established 1811. The object of this Society is to print and disperse at a cheap rate copies of these authorized works of the Church of England.

Income 1841, 2496*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

6. *Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews.* Established 1809. This Society is now under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Its collections in 1841 amounted to 24,699*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

7. *Bristol Church of England Tract Society.* Established 1811. This Society, as its title indicates, has published a variety of Tracts and small works in support of the Church of England, and it has been supported by Branch Societies in connection with it in various parts of England.

The above form the chief Societies in connection with the Established Church; our limits preclude us from specifying any others, and we now proceed to the two remaining classes.

III. Societies of a mixed character, supported partly by members of the Church, and partly by Dissenters.

1. *The British and Foreign Bible Society.* Established 1804.

For an account of the discussions which were caused by the establishment of this Society, the reader is referred to our historical volumes (vol. v. p. 1141-2). The object of this Society is to print and disperse Bibles and Testaments at the cheapest possible rate, both at

home and abroad, and also to promote the translation of the Bible into foreign languages. The receipts of the Society in 1841 amounted to 95,095*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* A History of the Society was published by the late Secretary, the Rev. J. Owen.

2. *The Religious Tract Society.* Established 1799.

This Society is occupied in publishing and disseminating religious Tracts. Some of its publications are directed against Popery and Socinianism, but as a large number of its supporters are found among Protestant Dissenters, its publications can only take the ground of general Protestant Christianity on what the Society considers to be evangelical principles; and a portion of the Clergy and members of the Church, who consider that the Church is the only true channel of religious instruction, cannot, of course, give it their countenance. It receives, however, support from many clergymen and laymen of the Established Church.

Its receipts in 1840 amounted to 56,014*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

3. *British and Foreign School Society.* Established 1805.

This Society is intended to promote the education of the poorer classes, but differs from the "National Society" in not educating the children according to the principles of the Established Church. It professes to give general religious and moral instruction, but not to inculcate the principles of any particular sect. Its chief support is found among the Protestant Dissenters.

Its receipts amounted in 1841 to 7,080*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. *Sunday School Union.* Established 1803. The receipts of this Society in 1841 were 10,241*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*

These are among the most prominent of the Societies of a mixed class. There are besides, the *British and Foreign Sailors' Bible Society*, the *Naval and Military Bible Society*, the *Unitarian Bible Society*, the *Sunday School Union*, the *British Reformation Society*, the *Newfoundland Society*, &c. &c.

IV. Religious Societies supported entirely by Dissenters.

1. *London Missionary Society.* Established 1795.

The "fundamental principle" of this Society is declared to be, that its "design is not to send Presbyterianism, Independency, Episcopacy, or any other form of church order and government (about which there may be difference of opinion among serious persons), but to send the glorious Gospel of the blessed God to the Heathen" (29th Report); and to leave it to the Christian communities established among them to settle their own form of Church government.

The receipts of this Society amounted in 1841 to 80,874*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

2. *Baptist Missionary Society.* Established 1792.

The name of this Society indicates the denomination of Christians to which it belongs. It is right, however, to state that the labours of some of the missionaries of this Society have been of great service to the cause of missions in general, by the publication of grammars and dictionaries of eastern languages, and other philological works; especially the labours of Drs. Carey and Marshman, of Serampore.

The receipts of this Society in 1841 were 22,727*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The Baptists have also other Societies in connection with their sect, viz., *Baptist Home Missionary*, *Baptist Irish Society*, *Baptist Colonial Missionary Society*.

3. *Wesleyan Missionary Society.* Established 1817

The receipts of this Society in 1841 were 101,618*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.VOLUP-
TY.

4. *Moravian Missionary Society*. The receipts in 1841 amounted to 10,652*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

5. *Home Missionary Society*. Established 1819. Receipts 1841, 9402*l.* 4*s.*

The above are the most remarkable among the Religious Societies supported by Dissenters from the Church of England. There are also *Missionary, Jewish, Colonial, and Educational Societies* connected with the Church of Scotland. There are also other Societies, such as the *London City Mission, Christian Instruction, Protestant Association, Sailors' Home, &c.*, which it is not within our limits to enumerate.

In closing our account of these Societies, we may be allowed to make one or two general observations on the principles on which they are formed. From our preliminary remarks it will be seen that we consider the Christian Church essentially to partake of the character of a missionary body, as long as heathenism shall exist in any portion of the globe. The sound Churchman would therefore naturally wish that every national Church should provide means for carrying into effect this portion of its duty; and the most satisfactory mode in which it could be performed would be that in which all was done with the public sanction of the Church, as in great measure is the case in the Episcopal Protestant Church in America. But where this has been unprovided for publicly, voluntary associations form the only resource which we can substitute, and where the objects contemplated present strong claims of duty, these Societies demand from every Christian heart

and hand a ready and zealous support. The question then arises in what manner and on what principles shall men associate to promote these worthy objects, whether they are the dissemination of the word of God, accompanied by proper means for understanding it, or the propagation of the gospel in heathen lands; and unity of faith and purpose among those who are associated for these objects seems to offer the most true and efficient motives to exertion, and the best safeguard for permanent peace and agreement in such institutions. Dissenters, therefore, who conscientiously dissent from the Established Church, on this principle are justified in forming separate institutions, while Churchmen, on the other hand, ought not to be accused of want of charity, if they decline to support mixed institutions. With every feeling of charity towards those from whom they differ, they may justly feel that the only permanent principle on which men can combine for the dissemination of religious truth is a previous agreement on what *truth* is.

It may happen that questions of conscience may arise even under this view of the matter, and men must sometimes choose between affording no support to great and important objects, and supporting them in a manner of which they do not approve under all its relations. But the principle, which we here advocate, will save many such struggles, and if all men cultivate the principle of Christian charity, it will enable each to pursue his own path unmolested, and unmolested by, those who differ from him.

VOLUN-
TARY
ASSOCIA-
TIONS.
—
VOLUP-
TY.

VOLUPERE, a cap, a nightcap.

The tapes of hire white *volupere*
Were of the same suit of hire colere;
Hire fullet brode of silk, and set full hie.

Chaucer. *Miller's Tale*, v. 3241.

And whan she gan this white thing espie,
She wend the clerk had wered a *volupere*.

Id. *Ib.* v. 4301.

VOLUPTY,

VOLUPTUARY,

VOLUPTUOUS,

VOLUPTUOUSLY,

VOLUPTUOUSNESS,

VOLUPTUOUSITY.

Fr. *volupte, voluptueux*; It. *volutta, voluttuoso*; Sp. *voluptad, voluptuoso*; Lat. *voluptas*.
A *volendo* (Vossius) *est volupt seu volupe*, and from the *adj. volupis* is *volupilas, voluptas*.

That which pleases, gratifies, delights our will, wishes, or desires, or senses, passions, affections. A voluptuary—

One addicted to pleasures, gratifications or delights; to luxury; to excess of sensual pleasures.

That love ne drave you nat to done this dede
But lust *voluptuous*.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v. p. 278.

Heritikes sain they chosen life bestial, that *voluptuously* lyuen.
Id. *Test of Loue*, book ii. p. 492.

For loue whiche is vnbesen
Of all reason, as men sein,
Through sotie, and through nicestee
Of his *voluptuositee*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii. fol. 175.

This blessed company of vertues, in this wise assèbled, foloweth temperance, as a sad and discrete matrone and reuerent gouernesse, awaytynge dylygentely, that in any wise *voluptie* or concupiscence haue no preemynence in the soule of man.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *Governour*, book iii. ch. xix. p. 208.

In the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuositie*, which nourished by any occasion or obiecte, encrease often tymes in to so terrible a fyre, that therewith all vertue and reason is consumed.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *Governour*, book i. ch. vi. fol. 20.

But y^t siful creature which so greuously hath displeased God his maker folowing his owne sèsal & unlawful *volupty* against y^e wil of our lord.

Fisher. *Seuen Psalmes*. Psalm li. part i. No. 5.

I thought that, when thou heardest the kings pleasure and intendem herein, thou wouldest have relented, and put the self and thy *voluptuous* act wholly to the kings will and pleasure.

Wyat. *Account of Queen Anne Boleyn*.

HED. An excellent confection.

CRI. And most worthy a true *voluptuary*.

Ben Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*, act v. sc. 1.

The king returned proud of victorie,
And insolent wox through vnwonted ease,
That shortly he forgot the ieopardie,
Which in his land he lately did appease,
And fell to vaine *voluptuous* disease.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 10. stan. 17.

The inventon to have gardens within a citie, came up first by Epicurus the doctor and master of all *voluptuous* idlenes, who devised such gardens of pleasance in Athens.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xix. ch. iv.

Hauinge in these and suche other like *voluptuous* vanities consumed a great part of the treasure, when he vnderstode Alexander to be come out of India, and to vse extreme iustice upō his officers, that misvysed them, of whome they had rule (by reaso he was priuy to his fowle conscience) he feared the lyke might come to himselfe.

Brende. *Quintus Curtius*, book x. fol. 292.

Wherefore he gaue himself to delyte and to lust misusinge manye that were noble and free women, and wallowed in all kynde of *voluptuousnes*.

Id. *Ib.*

Laste in order came the Babylonian horsemen, whose sumptuous furniture, bothe for them selues and theyre horses, tended more to *voluptuousnes* and delicacie, then to any magnificence.

Id. *Ib.* book v. fol. 105.

VOLUP-
TY.

VOLUTA.

Than was openly spoken that he was not worthy a bysshopryche, that coude use the bragge or pompe of the worlde, the vse of voluptuosyte, of glotany and lechery, the shynynge araye of clothynge, the countenance of knyghtes, and the gaderynge of horsemen, and thynke full lytell on the profyte of soules.

Fabyun. Chronycle, ch. 212.

Alfred enjoying three years of peace, by him spent, as his manner was, not idely or voluptuously, but in all vertuous employments both of mind and body, becoming a prince of his renown, ended his daies in the year 900, the 51 of his age, the 30th of his reign, and was buried regally at Winchester.

Milton. History of England, book v. p. 240.

A people obliged to obedience by such an oath, is discharged of that obligation, when a lawful prince becomes a tyrant, or gives himself over to sloth and voluptuousness.

Id. Works, vol. i. fol. 495. Defence of the People of England, ch. iv.

In vain doth the scornful voluptuary ask for an account of it [Peace which passeth all understanding] which can never be given him; for it hath no alliance with any of the pleasures of sense, in which he delights; nor hath he any ideas, by which the perception of it may be conveyed to him.

Atterbury. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 199.

The jolly and voluptuous livers, the men who set up for freedom of thought, and for disengaging themselves from the prejudices of education and superstitious opinions, may pretend to dispute this truth, and perhaps, in the gaiety of their hearts, may venture even to deride it.

Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 101.

We chose rather to incur the censure of imprudence and temerity, which the idle and voluptuous so liberally bestow upon unsuccessful fortitude and perseverance, than leave a country we had discovered unexplored, and give colour to a charge of timidity and irresolution.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. v. p. 181.

However grateful the sensations may occasionally be in which we are passive, it is not these but the latter class [active] of our pleasures which constitute satisfaction; which supply that regular stream of moderate and miscellaneous enjoyments, in which happiness, as distinguished from voluptuousness, consists.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xxvi. p. 431.

VOLUTA, in Zoology, a genus of Zoophagous Trachelipod Molluscs.

Generic character. Shell oval, more or less bellied; its tip mamillary or teat-like, and the base notched, and without any canal; columella folded, the inferior folds largest and most oblique; no columellar lamina. *Animal:* A zoophagous trachelipod pectini-branchiate, with a syphon leading to the branchiæ; its head provided with two-pointed tentacles, having eyes at the outside of their base; the mouth trunk-like, retractile, cylindrical, and armed with little curved teeth; a large foot; no opercle.

The very large Linnean genus bearing this designation was first retrenched by Bruguières, who rejected all those species of which the base was perfect. Lamarck restricted it still further, detaching from it his *Mitra*, *Colombellæ*, *Marginellæ*, *Cancellariæ*, and *Turbinellæ*. Still, however, they form a very large genus, which is divisible into sections from their difference of form, though without breaking their relations with each other. *V. Nautica* affords the type of the first division, *Cymbiolæ*, in which the shell is very much bellied and swelling. Of the second *Muricinæ*, in which the shell is oval and spiny, or tubercular. *V. Imperialis* is a good example. Of the third, or *Musicales*, the well-known *V. Musica* presents the oval and slightly tubercular characters. The fourth, *Fusoidæ*, with their lengthened, swelling, and spindle-shaped form, are indicated by *V. Magnifica*; and all of this division are more or less rare. The Volutes are marine shells, and almost all natives of hot climates. They are generally smooth, and of great brilliancy and diversity

VOL. XXVIII.

of colours; are among the richest ornaments of conchological collections, and many are of great value as well for their rarity as their beauty. Besides the forty-four recent species enumerated by Lamarck, he describes also no less than eighteen fossil.

VOLUTE, } Fr. *volute*; It. *voluta*; Sp. *voluta*.

VOLUTA'TION. } The rolling shell of a snail; also the writhen circle or curl-tuft that hangs over or sticks out of the chapter of a pillar, &c. Cotgrave.

The *voluta* as we term it, properly enough the scrowl, is not the derivative of any Greek word, but the Latin, *voluta*, à *volvendo*, for that it indeed seems to be roll'd upon an axis or staff.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 381. On Architecture.

There are also *volutas* in the Corinthian and compounded capitals, whereof the first hath eight, which are angular, the rest consisting rather of certain large stalks after a more grotesco design, as may be gathered from those rams' horns in the capital of the columns taken out of the bathes of Dioclesian.

Id. Ib.

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.

Bishop Reynolds. On the Passions, ch. xxi.

VOLUTELLA, in Botany, a genus so called by Tode, from *volvo* to roll. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Fungi*. Generic character: receptacle salver-shaped, stipitate, with a revolute margin. Hymenium unctuous, coagulating into a resin.

A genus consisting of a solitary known species; it is a small coriaceous, fulvescent fungus, growing on dry branches of trees.

VOLVARIA, in Zoology, a genus of Zoophagous Trachelipod Molluscs.

Generic character. Shell cylindraceous, convoluted, its spire scarcely projecting; one or more folds on the lower part of the columella; aperture narrow and of equal length with the shell.

This genus Lamarck speaks of as connecting the *Columellary* with the *Convoluted* family of his Trachelipods, the folds at the lower part of the columella connecting it with the former, and the convolutions, which in their breadth occupy the entire length of the shell, rolling up like a piece of rolled paper, allying them to the latter. They are generally of small size, all marine, and from the African seas. The type of the genus is *V. Monilis*, Lam.; *Voluta Mon.*, Lin.

VOLVOX, in Zoology, a genus of Naked Infusories.

Generic character. Body very small, very simple, transparent, spherical or ovoid, and turning upon itself as on an axis.

Such are the characters ascribed to this genus by Lamarck, who further remarks that, in many, the body seems to consist of numerous globules, sometimes moving and united in one common mass; though there is reason to believe that these globules are gemmules, by which the individual multiplies into many others. In the recent important work on the INFUSORIES, by Ehrenberg, he has formed of this genus his third family of the *Polygastrics*, and assigned to it the name *Volvocina*, of which he gives as characters, "Polygastric animals without intestines, and without appendages; in their body very similar to the *Monodina*, but furnished with a shield or covert, and dividing spontaneously beneath, without injuring it, into numerous animals, which assume the form of polyps. The covert at last breaks, the animals are discharged, and, in their turn, generate by a similar development." He enumerates ten genera.

VOMER, from the Latin, a ploughshare, Cuv. In

VOMER.
—
VOMIT.

Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family Scomberoides, order Acanthopterygii, class Pisces.

Generic character. Head and body much compressed and very deep, depending on the great height of the vertical crest of the skull, and the length of the shoulder-bones; their muzzle but little projectile; teeth very fine; skin delicate, satiny, and without apparent scales; arming of the lateral line gradually becoming more indistinct.

This genus was included, by Linnæus and Block, in their genus *Zeus*, from which they are specially distinguished by the slight projectility of their muzzle. Cuvier, in his *Règne Animal*, has divided the genus into subgenera, which however he has, in his *Histoire des Poissons*, converted into distinct genera, principally from the different length of their fins. They are—

1. *Olistes*, in which the middle rays of the second dorsal fin do not branch, but are merely jointed and prolonged into lengthy filaments, as does also the anal fin; of these he describes three species.

2. *Blepharis*, in which the depth of the body equals its length; the first dorsal fin is only indicated by numerous little points, which scarcely penetrate the skin; some of the anterior rays of the second dorsal stretch out into long simple filaments, but those behind are short and branching; the soft rays of the ventral fins are also very long; of these Cuvier mentions three species.

3. *Gallichthys* has the same depth of body, and short anterior dorsal points, as in the preceding; the anterior rays of the second dorsal, and of the anal fin, also in part become simple filaments; of the following rays, which are branched, only one is prolonged; their ventral fins are also very long; their profile very high. Three species are also in this division.

4. *Scyris*, with the profile of the preceding, have the spines very few, better concealed, and, as it were, included in the edge of the second dorsal fin, which, as well as the anal, has its anterior rays lengthened into simple filaments, and those behind branched; the ventral fins are not elongated. There are two species of this section.

5. *Argyreiosus* has the profile still higher than in all the preceding, but it falls off obliquely; the first dorsal fin is distinct, and its rays become filamentous; the anterior rays of the second dorsal, and those of the ventral, also lengthen. One species is here noted.

6. *Vomer*, properly so called, has both dorsal fins little elevated, and without filaments; the other fins are similarly circumstanced, and the ventrals are very short. Only one species.

7. *Hynnus* has similar characters to *Vomer*, excepting that the first dorsal fin is entirely deficient.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Cuvier et Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

VO'MIT, v.	} Fr. vomir; It. vomitare; Sp. vomitar; Lat. vom-ere; Gr. ἐμ-ειν,
Vo'MIT, n.	
Vo'MITING, n.	
VOMI'TION,	
Vo'MITIVE,	
Vo'MITORY.	To throw or cast forth, to eject, to expel, (to parbreak).

But then shall ye sometime see there some other whose body is so incurably corrupt, that they shall walter and tolter, & wrynge their handes, and gnashe the teeth, and theyr eyen water, their head ake, theyr bodye frete, their stomake wamble, and al their bodye shiuer for paine, and yet shall neuer vomete at all.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 322. The Supp. of Soules.

But whā we be cōsailled to liue tēperately, and forbere our delicates and our glotonye, y^e will we not here of: but fain wold we have sōe medicines as purgacions and vomites, to pul down and auoid y^e we cram in to much.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 99 De quatuor Nouissimis.

And so constantly we shall be driven to affirme;—but blindness and dim sight differ not, and inordinate passion of vomiting, called Cholera, is nothing different from a keekish stomach and a desire to cast, but only according to augmentation and diminution, more or less.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 640.

They with much consideration and care gave in answer those words of Aristides, they were not of the number of those that used to vomit out answers, but of those that considered every word they were to speak.

Taylor. Polemicall Discourses, fol. 3.

Her vomit full of bookes and papers was,

With loathly frogs and toads, which eyes did lack,

And creeping, sought way in the weedy grass:

Her filthy parbreake all the place defiled has.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 1, st. 20.

And why may not Pancirone as well bid his servants keep the door to wantonness, and hold the chalice to beastly vomitings?

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iv. ch. i. fol. 772.

Which after it is thickened to the substance of a gum, is usually taken to the foresaid weight, with honey, for a vomitorie; and doth evacuat cholericke humours especially.

Holland. Plinie, book xxvi. ch. vii.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch? whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died.

Grew. Cosmologia.

If you cast a quantity of fair water upon it [butter of antimony] there will quickly precipitate a ponderous and vomitive calx.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. fol. 526. Sceptical Chymist.

Some learned men have confidently written, that glass of antimony, and crocus metallorum, being either of them infused in a great proportion of wine, will make it vomitive.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 671. Of the Subtily of Effluvia.

During the night the volcano, which was about four miles to the west of us, vomited up vast quantities of fire and smoke, as it had also done the night before.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iv. book iii. ch. v. p. 52.

VORA'CIOUS,	} Fr. vorace; It. vorace; Sp. voraz; Lat. vorax, from vorare, to feed (like a beast. Vossius.)
VORA'CIOUSLY,	
VORA'CIOUSNESS,	
VORA'CITY.	

See DEVOUR.

Feeding eagerly, greedily, gluttonously: greedy, gluttonous; rapacious, or ravenous.

What a nature is that which feedeth the most greedie voracities in the whole world without losse of it selfe?

Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. 107.

Who then shall check his voracity, or calm his revenge, or allay his pride, or mortify his lust, or humble his spirit?

Taylor. Sermon, part ii. fol. 178.

I have seen of the king carrion crows, but could not perceive them to be bigger than the rest; neither were the black ones, their companions, so unmannerly as to let them eat without company; they are very voracious, and will dispatch a carcass in a trice.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 68.

They have a relish for every thing that is new, let the matter of it be what it will; or, to speak more properly, they are men of a voracious appetite, but no taste.

Spectator, No. 452.

This necessarily puts a good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes that stand near him; and distinguishing himself by a voraciousness of appetite, as knowing that his time is short.

Tatler, No. 255.

They appeared not only to be reconciled to their situation but in high spirits, and upon being offered some bread when they came on board, they devoured it with a voracious appetite.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book ii. ch. i. p. 267.

But it ought to be observed that it is this slowness which alone suspends the voracity of this animal [the sloth].

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xvi. p. 247.

VOMIT.
—
VORA-
CIOUS.

VORA-
CIOUS.VOR-
TICES.

But if it seem
Wisest in your account and best to eat
Voraciously the patrimonial goods
Of one man, rend'ring no account of all,
Bite to the roots.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book ii. v. 185.

VORA'GINOUS, Fr. *vorage*; It. *voragine*; Lat. *vorago, voraginosus* (a vorando); devouring, swallowing.

And, lo! his secret seat,
Where never sun-beam glimmer'd deep amidst
A cavern's jaws *voraginous* and vast,
The stormy genius of the deep forsakes.

Mallet. Amyntor and Theodora. Canto I.

VORONEJE, a government and province of Russia, bounded N. by Tambow and Orel, and E. by Saratof; the population is 956,944. The Don river traverses the whole length, and the soil is fertile and productive. The capital of the province is Veroneje, a city on the right bank of the Veroneje river, 812 miles from Petersburg, and 326 from Moscow. The population is 15,000. It carries on a profitable trade with the ports of the Black Sea, has claim to considerable antiquity, is a bishopric, and contains two cathedrals, a hospital, and a seminary for education. It stands in lat. 51° 40' N. long. 39° 40' E.

VORTICELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Vibratile Polyps*.

Generic character. Body naked, pedunculate; attaching itself spontaneously and constantly by its base; its upper end expanded, terminating in a wide mouth, furnished with rotatory cilia.

Lamarck observes, in reference to this genus, that although seemingly of more simple organization than his *Brachioni*, it presents the first example of compound animals, always attached by their base, and closely allied to the Polyps. But instead of having, like the *Hydræ*, the mouth surrounded with tentacles, disposed in a radiated form, and endowed with gentle motions, the *Vorticellæ* have, on the edges of their mouth, cilia, or two tufts of cilia opposite each other, and to which they communicate an oscillating rotatory motion, which is performed with inexpressible celerity. In his *History of the INFUSORIES*, Ehrenberg makes of this genus his family *Vorticellina*, or "Polygastric animals having a distinct alimentary canal, the mouth and vent separate, but opening in one common cleft; the body not covered with armour; the animals solitary and free, or fixed, and often in numbers together. They generate by spontaneous imperfect division, often in form of beautiful little shrub-like shoots."

VORTICES, } It. *vortice*. See ante VERTEX,
Vo'RTICAL, } which differs from Vortex only in
VORTI'GINOUS. } the application (from *vertere* or
vortere, to turn).

Any thing turned (rapidly) or whirled around: or which whirls around, a whirlpool.

[Pythagoras must also have held] that there are infinite numbers of atoms or particles, differing in magnitude and figure; and that they are moved in the universe after the manner of vortices.

H. More. Defence of the Phi. Cabbala, ch. i. fol. 103. Appendix.

That all things are made not without a mechanical necessity, this vorticall motion being the cause of the generation of all things.

Id. Ib.

But when they came, at length, where Xanthus winds
His stream *vortiginous* from Jove deriv'd,

There, scatt'ring their divided host, he drove
Part through the plain to Troy.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xxi. v. 2.

He said, and lifting high his angry tide
Vortiginous, against Achilles hurl'd,
Roaring, the foam, the bodies, and the blood.

Id. Ib. book xxi. v. 379.

VOR-
TICES.

VOSGES.

VORTICIALIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polythalamous Cephalopodous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell disc-shaped, spiral, and many chambered; whorls contiguous and not very distinct externally; transverse partitions imperforate, but not extending from the centre of the circumference; aperture marginal.

This genus, Lamarck observes, does not differ materially from *Nummulites*, except in having a distinct aperture; but is distinguished from *Discorbis*, by the whorls of its internal spire not being discernible externally. Three species are mentioned, of which *V. Strigilata* is the type.

VOSGES, the name of a department of France formed of the southern part of Old Lorraine, and so denominated from a chain of mountains which traverses it. It is bounded on the North by the departments of the Meuse and the Meurthe, East by those of the Haut and Bas Rhin, South by that of the Haute Saone, and West by the Haute Marne. It is divided into five arrondissements, 50 cantons, and 549 communes, and sends five deputies to the Chamber. The population is 379,839. The climate is cold, snow lying upon the mountains for one half of the year. This department is divided into the Plain and the Mountain, the Plain lying East, the Mountain division West. The elevation of the mountains is not considerable, the highest not being more than 4200 feet; and the summits are not peaked but rounded: the ascents are easy; the valleys tortuous. The Ballon d'Alsace, the Denou, and the Sneeberg, are among the highest elevations. Vegetation covers even the mountain summits. There are mines of lead, iron, and silver, and quarries of various-coloured marble in the mountains, together with mineral springs. The rivers of the Vosges having their sources in the department are the Marne and Meurthe, flowing into the Moselle; the Meuse, the Moselle, the Saone, and Sarre; there are also several lakes, as those of Gerardmer and Lispach. The part called the Plain is well watered and fruitful; but the elevated soil is rocky, and is only made productive by great labour. A large part of the mountain territory is covered with forests of oak, pine, fir, beech and ash, producing large and small timber, and supplying a good deal of turpentine. The small cherry also grows in abundance, from which kirschwasser is made. There is much pasturage, and numerous flocks of sheep and cattle are bred. The mountain sites are often singularly picturesque. The forests are calculated at 216,247 hectares, and there are 4000 hectares of vines. The mountain cultivation is carried on by horses and oxen, and the crops are sufficient for home consumption. There are several kinds of manufactures carried on in this department, such as lace, cotton cloth, musical instruments, works in iron and steel, with numerous saw-mills and forges. Iron and steel in bars, potash, bottles, shoes, plank, and kirschwasser form the principal articles of exportation. The ancient Pays de Vosges, a portion of Lorraine, is now wholly comprehended in the department.

VOTE.

VOTE, *n.*VOTE, *v.*Vo'TARY, *adj.*Vo'TARY, *n.*

Vo'TARIST,

Vo'TER,

Vo'TRESS,

Vo'TIVE.

See *infra*, Vow.

A *Volary*: one voted or devoted, pledged or promised, dedicated or given up: *sc.* to religion, philosophy; any especial purpose.

Vote: voice of one de-voted; voice in favour of, in choice of; suffrage.

The actes of English *volaries*, comprehendynge their vnhaste practices and examples by all ages, from the worldes begynnyng to the year of our Lorde. A. M. collected owte of their owne legendes and chronycles.

Bale. Actes of English Volaryes. Preface, fol. 8.

Bishops give not their *votes* by blood in parliament, but by an office annex to them, which being taken away, they cease to *vote*, therefore there is not the same reason for them as for temporal Lords.

Selden. Table Talk, p. 11.

But the events of salvation and damnation (blessed be God) do not depend upon the *votes* and sentences of men.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, book i. sec. 7, fol. 464.

But the late long lasting parliament *voted* it a monopoly; and restored the benefit thereof to the former proprietaries.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 491. Yorkshire.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firme as butchers by occupation; and *volary* resolution is made equipollent to custome, even in matter of blood.

Bacon. Of Costume and Education.

I read in the Chronicles, that the senat made a decree, that Taracia Caia, or, as some say, Suffetia, a *volarie* or vestall nun, should have her image made of brasse.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxiv. ch. vi.

The jewels you have had from me to deliuer Desdemona, would halfe haue corrupted a *votarist*.

Shakspeare. Othello, fol. 333.

Out with this nun, she is too handsome for ye,
I'll tell thee, aunt, and I speak it with tears to thee,
If thou keepst her here, as yet I hope thou art wiser,
Mark but the mischief follows.

AB. She is a *votress*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Mon. Thomas, act v. sc. 6.

So that the old man's life described, was seen
As in a *votive* table in his lines.

Ben Jonson. Poetaster. Dialogue.

A man by contrition is not reconcil'd to God, without their sacramental or ritual penance, actual or *votive*; and this is decreed by the council of Trent.

Id. Ib. fol. 314.

How many men have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty, or learning, or number, of those of the same profession? as if honest or bookish men could not err, or truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 341. Of Human Understanding, book iv. ch. xx. sec. 17.

Some, who are more zealous than they are wise, endeavour to render the naturalist suspected of holding secret correspondence with the atheist: which things, if really they were so, 'twere fit that the writings of philosophers should be sent after the books of curious arts, that were *voted* to destruction by apostolick authority and zeal.

Glanvill. Essay 4.

"Abstain from beans," that is, say the interpreters, "Meddle not with elections;" beans having been made use of by the *voters* among the Athenians in the choice of magistrates.

Tatler, No. 240.

Thy *votress* from my tender years I am,
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

In this part of the fable the contrivance is inimitable, and here the poet's art is a study, which every *votarist* of the dramatic muses ought to pay attention and respect to.

Observer, No. 75.

She has the pleasure of being supposed to be pleased with a refined amusement, and of hoping to be numbered among the *actresses* of harmony.

Idler, No. 18.

VOTOMITA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from *votomit*, the Guiana name of the tree. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Corneæ*. Generic character: calyx with a turbinate tube, which is adnate to the ovary, and a four-parted limb; petals four, oblong acuminate, spreading; stamens four, short; anthers approximate, and terminated by a thin membrane; style filiform, terminated by four oblong stigmas; drupe crowned by the limb of the calyx, and containing only one striated seed.

Only one species of this genus is known, *V. Guianensis*, a native of Cayenne. It is a shrub with somewhat quadrangular branches. The leaves are opposite, sessile, ovate, acuminate, quite entire, each furnished with two deciduous stipulas inside of the petioles at the base. The flowers are disposed in axillary few-flowered corymbs. The corollas are white. *Votomita* is nearly allied to *Cornus*.

VOUAPA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from the Guiana name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Cassieæ*. Generic character: calyx four-cleft, furnished with two opposite bracteoles at the base; corolla of one flat petal; stamens three; legume pedicellate, coriaceous, one-seeded.

This genus consists of three or four species, all trees, natives of Guiana. The leaves are abruptly pinnate. The flowers are disposed in racemes. The petals are violaceous.

VOUCH, *v.*VOUCH, *n.*

Vo'UCHER,

Vo'UCH-SAFE, *v.*

See AVOUCH. And also WIT-
SAVE. Fr. *voucher*, to cite, to pray
in aid, or call unto aid in a suit,
Norm. Cotgrave. To *vouch* is

not only—

To call to witness, to obtest,—but—to bear witness or to attest; to bear or give testimony, evidence, or assurance, pledge, or warranty; to affirm, to assure, to warrant.

To *Vouch-safe, dignari*, to deign, Skinner thinks, is very remote in its usage from its etymology, *sc.* *Vouch, affirmare*, and *safe, tutum*. He traces it thus—

To affirm or promise safe or secure possession; to concede or grant it; to concede, or condescend, to deign.

And of merchandie þe seuent penie to haue
Vnto his tresorie, þe barons *vouched saue*.

R. Brunne, p. 283.

So Philip is wild, on þat wise we it take,
As ge haf mad present, þe kýng *vouches it saue*.

Id. Ib. p. 260.

For veným for doþ veným. þer *veische* ich evidence.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 344.

And þo þat fynden me my fode. *vochen saf* ich trowe
To be wol com wan ich come.

Id. Ib. p. 77.

Owiche save to seye me what hit hihte.

(i. e.) *Vouch-safe* to tell me what it is called.

Id. Id. p. 305.

But God forbede that we stinten here,
And therefore if ye *vouchen sauf* to here
A tale of me that am a poure man,
I wol you tel as wel as ever I can
A litel jape that fell in our citee.

Chaucer. Coke. Prologue, v. 4339.

But wold ye *vouchen sauf* upon surtee
Two yere or three for to respiten me,
Than were I wel, for elles mote I sell
Min heritage, ther is no more to tell.

Id. Frankelaines Tale, v. 11886.

VOTO-

MITA.

VOUCH.

VOUCH.

And if ye *vouchesauf* that it be so,
Telle me anon withouten wordes mo.
Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 810.

But I spake neuer yet by mouthe
That vnto chest might touche,
And that I durst right wel *vouche*
Upon hir selfe, as for witnes.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 50.

For she is euer faste by
So nigh, that she myn herte toucheth,
That for no thing that slouth *voucheth*,
I maie foryete hir lefe ne loth.
Id. Ib. book iv. fol. 67.

But the most catholike and renowned doctours of Christis
religiō, in the corroboratiō of their argumentes and senteces, do
allege the same histories, and *vouche* (as I mought say) to theyr
aide the autoritie of the writars.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xxiv. fol. 219.

And thinke we than that being in heuen, he wyl not *vouches-*
saufe to pray for thē y^t deuoutly honour him, but hath lesse loue
and charitie beyng there, thē he had going thitherwarde?

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 188. *Dialogue concerning Here-*
syes, &c. book ii. ch. viii.

Who readeth the lyfe of Apollonius Tianeus, any otherwyse
then as a certayne dreame? Yea, or rather who *vouchesalueth* to
reade it at all?

Udall. Erasmus. Preface to Luke, fol. 211.

The which thing if he wold *vouchesafe* to do, he should bryng
the Heduanes in further credit and autoritie among all the
Belgies than euer they were.

Goldyng. Caesar. Commentaries, book ii. fol. 53.

And thus much of this time of our two vniuersities in each of
which I haue receiued such degree as they haue *vouchsafed*
rather of their fauour than my desert to yeeld and bestow vpon
me.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. book ii. ch. iii. p. 254. *Description*
of England.

His tongue flows with light, and glories, and communion, and
revelations and incomes; and then, believes that the Holy Ghost
is the author of all this, and that God is in him of a truth, in a
special way of manifestation and *vouchsafement*.

Glanvil. Discourse, p. 59.

The proud and fantastick pretences of many of the conceited
melancholists in this age, to communion, have prejudiced diuers
intelligent persons against the belief of any such happy *vouch-*
safement.

Id. Essay 6.

When any particular matter of fact is *vouched* by the concur-
rent testimony of unsuspected witnesses, there our assent is also
unavoidable.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 312. *Of Human Understanding*,
book iv. ch. xvi. sec. 8.

I write concerning a man so fresh in all people's remembrance,
that is so lately dead; and was so much and so well known, that
I shall have many *vouchers*, who will be ready to justify me in all
that I am to relate.

Bishop Burnet. Life of Sir M. Hale.

Think only of what sort of things they are, to which you some-
times hear the Lord of heaven and earth invoked to be a *voucher*:
things, which men would be ashamed to hint at in the presence of
an earthly superior: and yet the great God is called upon, fami-
liarly and without scruple, to attend to them; called upon some-
times to bear witness, that we resolve to do, what we know he
hath forbidden on pain of Hell fire.

Secker. Works, vol. ii. p. 461. *Sermon* 31.

Voucher also is the calling in of some person to answer the
action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xx.

VOUCH, VOUCHEE, VOUCHER. These terms, de-
rived from the word *voco*, have been incidentally
explained in the article RECOVERY. To vouch meant to
call one to warrant lands, &c.; a vouchee was he who
was vouched, and a voucher was he who vouched or
warranted the lands, that is, defended the right of him
by whom he was called into court against the demand-
ant, or yielded him other lands to a similar value. Since

the passing of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 74, "For the
Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the Substitu-
tion of more simple modes of Assurance," these terms
are falling into disuse. Before that time voucher was the
calling in of some person, to answer the action, that had
warranted the title to the tenant or defendant. This was
made use of in the form of common recoveries, until
they were abolished as above mentioned, which were
grounded on a writ of entry, a species of action that
relied chiefly on the weakness of the tenant's title, who
therefore vouched another person to warrant it.

VOW, v.

Vow, n.

VO'WER,

VO'WESS,

VO'WING,

VO'WLESS.

See AVOW, ADVOWSON.

Fr. *vouer*; It. *volare*; Sp. *votar*;

Lat. *vovere*, either from Gr. *ἐξαιεῖν*,
or *ἐο-εῖν*, *clamare*, *acclamare*. (Vos-
sius.)

To promise or declare loudly, strongly,
earnestly; to protest, to affirm.

Zuf bituene tueie lewede men were eni striuing,
Other betuene a lewede and a clerc, vor holi church thing,
As vor *voweson* of church, whether solde the church ziuē,
The king wolde, that in is court the ple solde be driue.

R. Gloucester, p. 471.

pe bishop of Canterbire fulle bold his ansuere was,
For him & alle his schire he *vowed* to S. Thomas,
pat no kirke of hise taliage suld non gýue.

R. Brunne, p. 286.

I *vowe* to Saynt Michael, & tille halwes pat are,
pat for wo ne wele hi þen ne salle I fare,
Ne tille Acres go, tille þe castelle þe taken.

Id. Ib. p. 182.

I haf mad a *vowe* to leue for wele ne wo,
At my nede now with me behoues gow go.

Id. Ib. p. 291.

To werre þan ros thei eft, tille God þei mada *vowe*.

Id. Ib. p. 298.

And seide þ^t hýmselve mýgthe asoilie hem alle
Of falsnesse of fastinges, of *vowes* to broke.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 4.

And whanne the dai was come summe of the iewis gaderiden
hem and maden a *vow*, and seiden, that thei schulden neither ete
ne drynke til thei slowen poul.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostles, ch. xxiii.

When day was come, certayne of the Jewes gathered them
selues together, and made a *vow*, sayinge, that they would nether
eate nor dryncke till they had kyled Paul.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Lette them of so manye tell vs one, that euer so construed the
scripture, y^t a man professynge once *vowed* chastitie, was for all
that at his lawefull lybertie to wedde a *vowed* professed nūne.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 654. *Agaynst Tyndal*.

Only I wyle shewe, howe the Gentiles, lackynge true religion,
had solemne othes in great honor, and howe terrible a thyng it
was amonge them, to breke theyr othes or *vowes*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. vii. p. 179.

Such are the rashe *vowes* of the ydolatrouse and mockynge
papystes. They professe to be chaste, the gyfte remayning in the
handes of God, and not promysed to that kynde of *vowers*.

Bale. Apology, fol. 12. *Preface*.

And at hys departure in the mornynge, he neither commaunded
Peter to breake up howsholde, nor yet to forsake hys wyfe and
make her a *vowesse*.

Id. Actes of English Votaryes, part i. fol. 13.

And so throwynge fourth that trashe whych tempted him (if
the legende be true) at the last he made her an holy *vowesse* and
veyled nonne to serue the spiritualte.

Id. Ib. part ii.

Where as he calleth geldynge or makynge chast for the kynge-
dome of heauen, a *voweynge* of the single lyfe, whych Christ neuer
ment.

Id. Apology, fol. 136.

VOUCH

VOW.

VOW.

And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whome these euangelicall *vowebreakers* pretende to be their proctour for their vnlawful mariages.

Jewell. A Replie unto M. Hardinge, part ii. fol. 164.

One way of doing so, is by rash and inconsiderate *vows*: for a *vow*, being a promise made solemnly to God, partakes of the nature of an oath. *Secker. Works, vol. vi. p. 205. Lecture 20.*

A late proclamation of the king that disallowed of the marriage of priests, and concerning the *vows* of religious persons, gave them disgust.

Strype. Ecclesiastical Memoirs. Hen. VIII. Anno 1539, book i. ch. xlv. p. 542.

In that church also lieth this ladie buried with hir image, hauing an heart in hir hand couched vpon the same, in the habit of a *vowesse*.

Holinshead. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 251. Description of England.

Vnhappy falles that hard necessitie
(Quoth he) the troubler of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicitie.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12. st. 19.

Who are the votaries, my loving lords, that are *vowfellowes* with this vertuous duke?

Shakspeare. Loue's Labour Lost, fol. 127.

He that *vows* never to have an ill-thought, never to commit an error, hath taken a course, that his little infirmities shall become crimes, and certainly be imputed by changing his unavoidable infirmities into *vow-breach*.

Taylor. Sermon 14, vol. i. part i. fol. 138.

He hath done with their owne *vowes*, and now descends to us; whom hee confesses *vowlesse*.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 705. Honor of the Married Clergie, lib. i. sec. 17.

But *vowing* to do what there is no use of doing, is trifling with our Creator: making unlawful *vows*, is directly telling him we shall disobey him. *Id. Ib.*

Vow, in its ordinary moral and religious acceptation, denotes a solemn undertaking to fulfil certain self-imposed obligations—in case of deliverance from danger or sickness—success in any particular enterprise—or any similar benefit received.

The earliest instance of a formal vow recorded in the *Old Testament* is that made by Jacob after his remarkable vision, *Genesis* xxviii. 20—22, by which he resolves to devote himself to God's service, and to appropriate the tenth part of his possessions to sacred purposes. Under the Jewish dispensation, vows made to God were not always so rigidly interpreted as if they admitted of no relaxation. In various cases commutations were allowed, as, for instance, a person who had devoted his house or his field to holy uses might afterwards redeem it by a certain specified payment. The vows of children and married women were held not to be binding if disallowed by their parents or husbands. The general regulations respecting vows under the Mosaic dispensation are given in *Levit.* ch. xxvii, and *Numbers*, ch. vi. and xxx. In the *New Testament* they are rarely mentioned, and no specific directions are given respecting them.

There is some difference of opinion respecting the origin and extent of monastic vows. Some authors affirm that they were made legally binding and indissoluble as early as the Council of Chalcedon; but the more general opinion, that though considered obligatory *in foro conscientie*, according to their nature, no civil disability or irreversible obligation was incurred by them till the time of Boniface VIII., late in the XIIIth Century. The three solemn vows, as they are termed, of the monastic orders, are, poverty, chastity, and obedience, to which others are occasionally annexed by certain religious orders. For example, the fourth vow of the Jesuits places every member at the absolute dis-

posal of the Roman Pontiff, to be employed by him in whatever service may be thought most to the advantage of the Holy See. The earliest lawful age for embracing the monastic profession has varied at different periods and in different countries: it was fixed by the Council of Trent at sixteen years, before which period no religious vow is of any legal validity. Within the first five years the vow may be protested against on the ground of want of consent, insufficient age, or irregularity of noviciate; but after the expiration of that period, it is held to be indissoluble. Certain extraordinary vows—for instance, that of pilgrimage to Rome—can only be dispensed with by the Pope, others may be relaxed by the intervention of the ordinary of the diocese.

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, vows were of frequent occurrence, as appears both from passages in the classics and from surviving inscriptions. It was usual to commemorate deliverances from danger or calamity, supposed to be obtained in consequence of a vow, by placing a *tabula votiva*, or picture representing the circumstances, in the temple of some deity. Inscriptions are also preserved, recording cures supposed to be wrought through the instrumentality of vows to *Æsculapius*. They had also a species of vow bearing great analogy to the religious pilgrimages of the Roman Catholics; namely, undertaking to offer sacrifice or perform some other religious service in a certain specified temple, often at a great distance. Persons of distinction sometimes contrived to render their religion subservient to political purposes, by getting appointed to a *legatio votiva*, in order to evade some other appointment for which they had no relish. Votive sacrifices were offered by the Romans at the commencement of the year, at the quinquennial and decennial festivals, and on the anniversaries of the birth or accession of the Emperors.

During the middle ages, Vows of Chivalry, usually relating to some meditated enterprise of exploit, were very frequent. One, termed the Vow of the Peacock, had a regular ceremonial attached to it. On the day of the engagement, a peacock was brought in a gold or silver dish, and handed round by ladies of rank to the knights assembled. After each had made his particular vow upon the bird, it was carried to a table, and with great ceremony carved and distributed among the company. The vows recorded in romances of knight-errantry, strange as they often appear, had many counterparts in real history. One of the latest recorded, and certainly not the least curious, was the vow made by Isabella of Austria, daughter of Philip II., at the siege of Ostend, not to change her linen till the town had surrendered. As the siege lasted three years, the linen was of course not a little discoloured; whence, in compliment to her, the appellation *Isabella* was given to a particular shade of fawn-colour, and is still preserved in several continental languages. Much information on vows of chivalry will be found in St. Palaye's *Mémoires sur la Chevalerie*.

VO'WEL, v. } Fr. *vocale, voyelle*; It. *vocale*; Sp. Vo'WELLED, } *vocal*; Lat. *vocale*, from *vocare*. See VO'WELLISH. } VOICE.

Those letters are called *vocales*, (vowels,) in pronouncing of which by the instruments of speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore styled *Apert* or open Letters.—Wilkins, *On Real Character*, part iii. ch. xi.

VOW.
—
VOWEL.

VOWEL.

VULGAR.

The British language, which our *vowels* wants,
And jars so much upon consonants,
Comes with such grace from thy mellifluous tongue,
As do the sweet notes of a well-set song.

Drayton. Queen Catharine to Owen Tudor.

All our *vowels* are sounded doubtfully. In quantity, (which is time,) long or short. Or, in accent, (which is tune,) sharp or flat.

Ben Jonson. English Grammar, ch. iii.

W is but the V geminated in the full sound, and though it have the seat of a consonant with us, the power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the *vowel* in any syllable.

Id. Ib.

The sense is intricate, 'tis only clear

What *vowels* and what consonants are there.

Dryden. Hind and the Panther, part ii.

But Italy reviving from the trance
Of Vandal, Goth, and monkish ignorance,
With pauses, cadence, and well-vowel'd words,
And all the graces a good ear affords,
Made rhyme an art.

Id. To the Earl of Roscommon.

The language is soft and melodious; it abounds with *vowels*, and we easily learnt to pronounce it.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xix. p. 212.

VO'YAGE, n.

VO'YAGE, v.

VO'YAGER.

via, the way or road.

A going on the *way*: a travel, a journey. Now restricted to—*travel* by sea.

To Scotland now he fondes, to redy his *viage*.

R. Brunne, p. 314.

Cadwal in yrlonde ys ost garkedede vaste,
And vortþ toward þys lond þe veage nome.

R. Gloucester, p. 242.

Longe it were to tell all the circumstance of this *voyage*, and victories of the same.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 155, p. 143.

PIN. It may be

We'll go by sea.

LEL. Why 'tis the only *voyage*;

I love a sea-voyage and a blust'ring tempest,
And let all split.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Wild Goose Chase, act v. sc. 6.

For this I cannot omit without ingratitude to that providence above, who hath ever bred me up in plenty, although my life hath not bin unexpensive in learning, and *voyaging* about.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 125. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in navigation within the last two centuries, a *voyage* round the world is still considered as an enterprize of so very singular a nature, that the public have never failed to be extremely inquisitive about the various accidents and turns of fortune, with which this uncommon attempt is generally attended.

Anson. Voyages. Introduction.

These in full bloom of youth, to Ilium fam'd
For swiftest steeds had *voyag'd* with the Greeks,
Just compensation seeking for the sons
Of Atreus, in that glorious cause they fell.

Cowper. Homer Iliad, book v. l. 617.

The Russian *voyagers* make mention of a great variety of amphibious sea-animals, which are said to frequent these coasts.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vii. ch. vi. p. 314.

Yet to the remnants of thy splendour past
Shall pilgrims, pensive, but unwearied, throng,
Long shall the *voyager*, with th' Ionian blast,
Hail the bright clime of battle and of song.

Byron. Childe Harold, st. 91.

VU'LGAR, adj.

VU'LGAR, n.

VULGA'RITY,

VU'LGARLY,

VU'LGARIZE, v.

VU'LGARISM.

Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *volgare*;
Sp. *vulgar*; Lat. *vulgaris*, from
vulgus, which Vossius thinks may
be from the Greek *οχλος*, *turba*;
Æol. *βοχλος*, by transposition
βολχος, *vulgus*.

Of or pertaining to the multitude, or many, the common people; common, usual, ordinary, mean, low, gross, common, public.

Whiche olde englishe wordes and *vulgars* no wise man because of their antiquitee will throwe aside.

Gower. Conf. Am. Ep. Ded.

Are not here the statelie princes of this worlde ashamed, who will haue nothing common with the *vulgar* people?

Udall. Erasmus. Marke, ch. i. fol. 118.

He that forbereth to speke, all though he can doo it bothe wysely and eloquentely, bycause neyther in the tyme nor in the herers, he findeth opportunitie, so that no fruite maye succede of his speche, he therefore is *vulgarely* called a dyscrete persone.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iv. ch. xxv. fol. 88.

But as to the author of these soliloquies, whether it were the late king, as is *vulgarly* believ'd, or any secret coadjutor, and some stick not to name him; it can add nothing nor shall take from the weight, if any be, of reason which he brings.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 364. Eikonoclastes. Preface.

She tells you, too, how that it bounded is,
And kept enclosed with so many eyes,
As that it cannot stray and break abroad
Into the private ways of carelessness;
Nor ever may descend to *vulgarise*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode.

Daniel. To Lady Anne Clifford.

If they say that the variety of deities, worshipped by the heathen world, were but figurative ways of expressing the several attributes of that incomprehensible Being, or several parts of his providence: I answer, what they might be in the original, I will not here inquire: but that they were so in the thoughts of the *vulgar*, I thing nobody will affirm.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 27. Of Human Understanding, book i. ch. iv. sec. 15.

If the world *vulgarly* doth account and call the rich man happy, a better author has pronounced the poor man such: Blessed are the poor, doth march in the van of the beatitudes.

Barrow. Sermon 31, vol. i. p. 562.

[Fletcher], without losing sight of the characters of his speakers, has never descended to *vulgarism* nor affected obscurity.

P. Fletcher. Pisc. Egl. i. N. 5.

Verses which a few years past were thought worthy the attention of children only, or of the lowest and rudest orders, are now admired for their artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and *vulgarity*.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 246. Essay 47.

But Mrs. Cole lived in polished society, and would have turned with contempt from the reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair.

Ben Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, act ii. sc. 1, note 6. by Gifford.

Their decent mode of preaching raises a respectful attention to their doctrine, far more favourable to the advancement of religion than learning sullied with pedantry, exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit, argument perplexed by scholastic subtilty, exposition spoiled by quaintness, and pious declamation rendered ludicrous by humour and ill-placed pedantry.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. 478. Essay 38.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms, in the conversation of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noticed and corrected.

Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 21. Liberal Education, sec. 14.

VU'LGATE, the old Latin version of the Scriptures, the greater portion of which is ascribed to St. Jerome.

These translations were all of them, as has been already hinted, from the Latin *Vulgate*, according to which, at that time, were the lessons, which were taken out of the bible, &c. commonly read and used in our churches, which therefore gave the greater offence to the zealots of these times.

Lewis. English Translations of the Bible, ch. i.

Some of the ancients, and particularly Jerom, translated the epithet *Epiusios*, "super-substantial," and "super-essential," instead of "daily," and at this hour it stands so translated in the *vulgate* bible, for ages the only bible of the people.

Knox. Works, vol. vii. p. 422. Con. on the Lord's Supper.

VU'LNERABLE,

VU'LNERARY,

VU'LNERATE,

VULNERA'TION.

Vulnerable, that may be wounded, hurt, maimed, or injured.

Fr. *vulnérable*; It. *vulnerabile*; Sp. *vulnerable*; Lat. *vulnerarius, vulnerare, vulnus*, a wound.

VULGAR.

VULNER-

ABL

VULNER-
ABLE.*Vulnerary*, pertaining to, suited to, healing to, wounds.

VULTUR.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests,
I beare a charmed life which must not yeeld
To one of woman born.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act v. sc. vii. fol. 151.

Highly commended by Hicesius a physician of great name and authoritie, also by Aristogiton, for an excellent *vulnerarie*.

Holland. Plinie, book xxvii. ch. iv.

Some have ordained a *vulnerarie* drinke to be made thereof for those that be wounded.

Feltham. Resolve lvi. fol. 370.

The aspect of his eye alone, does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal.

Id. Ib.

It is enough for me that, *de facto*, there is such an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body, and I need not be solicitous of the cause.

Glanvill. Dogmatism, ch. xxi.

When God foretels by the prophet Zachary what he should suffer from the sons of men, he says expressly, "they shall look upon me whom they have pierced;" and therefore shews that he speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*; and withal foretels the piercing of his body.

Pearson. On the Creed, Art. iv.

So in the right hand of Achilles beam'd
His brandish'd spear, while, meditating wo
To Hector, he explor'd his noble form,
Seeking where he was *vulnerable* most.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xxii. l. 370.

Offer yourself as a candidate for a seat in parliament, be promoted to honour and emolument, or in any respect attract the attention of mankind upon yourself, and if you are *vulnerable* in your character you will be deeply wounded.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 426. *Essay* 85.

The gentler, the kinder, the more Christian mode of expostulation and rational concession, whatever concession can be made,

may, like a balsamic *vulnerary*, heal the sore which opposition would cause to rankle.

Knox. Works, vol. vii. p. 160. *Christian Philosophy*, sec. 38.

If I had not known no application had been made to it, I should certainly have enquired, with a very interested curiosity, after the *vulnerary* herbs and surgical art of the country.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book ii. ch. ix. p. 46.

VULPINE, Fr. *vulpin*, fox-like,—of a fox (*vulpes*); Lat. *vulpinus*.

It requires as much policy to grow good, as great. There is an innocent providence, as well as the slyness of a *vulpine* craft.

Feltham. Resolve xii. part i. fol. 21.

VULSELLA, in Zoology, a genus of *Monomyary Conchiferous Molluscs*.

Generic character. Shell longitudinal, with the valves of nearly equal size, irregular, unattached, and their beaks or nates equal; hinge furnished on each valve with a prominent callosity, depressed above, and producing a conical and obliquely arched cavity for the ligament.

This genus is very nearly allied to the Oysters, *Ostreæ*, but distinguished by the valves being of nearly the same size, whilst in the latter the upper is the smaller and flat, by the callosity projecting on the interior of each valve, and by their beaks being of equal size, whilst in the Oysters the beak of the inferior valve increases with the growth of the animal, and by the lower valve never being attached to rocks, as that of the Oyster is, though not unfrequently overgrown by sponges. The type of the genus is *V. Lingulata*, Lam., *Mya Vulsella*, Lin. Six living species are mentioned, most of which are from the Indian Seas, and one fossil.

V U L T U R.

VULTUR, Illig.; *Vulture*, Lath. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Diurnæ*, order *Accipitres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak large and strong, much deeper than its width, and its base covered with a cere; upper mandible straight, but strongly curved at its tip; lower straight, rounded, and slightly inclined inwards at its tip; nostrils naked, lateral, pierced obliquely on the edge of the cere; head and neck more or less naked, sometimes covered with short down, sometimes bare with a few scattered hairs; sometimes the upper and lateral parts of the head and neck ornamented with wattles or folds of skin; base of the neck generally surrounded with a ruff or collar of lengthy feathers; wings long, the first quill short, not equalling the sixth, the second and third shorter than the fourth, which is the longest; feet strong; middle toe very long, and connected with the outer at its base; claws slightly curved, and comparatively short.

The whole sub-family of Vultures have acquired an ill name, though, as is not unfrequently the case, without cause; for although their habits are not of the most attractive kind, yet they are inoffensive, and of great usefulness in warm climates, especially by the quickness with which they discover, and the speed with which they remove, dead animal matter, which, if left, would fester in the sun's heat, and render pestilent the surrounding atmosphere. Though the Vultures have neither the disposition nor courage of the Falcons, to attack living prey, and are destitute of the strongly curved and pointed beak and claws necessary for such purpose, yet

do their external characters sufficiently indicate their fitness for the purposes to which they are destined. Their head and neck, small in comparison with their general size, and the neck often long and slender, are bare or covered only with down, which is less soilable by the filthy carrion in which, whilst feeding, they are immersed, than feathers would be. Their beak, curved only at the tip, and unarmed with any tooth or festoon, is still sufficiently sharp to tear their food to pieces, as are also their slightly curved claws, connected however with powerful legs covered only with reticular scales, sufficient to hold tightly their inanimate prey. Their flight, although gentle, is remarkable for its great height, as, notwithstanding their large size, they soon rise, in whirls, so high in the air as to become completely invisible; whilst, on the contrary, where but now not a Vulture can be seen, in a few minutes, on a fitting opportunity, as, for instance, the death of an animal, the sky becomes darkened with them. To account for the remarkable celerity with which they discover their prey, it has generally been considered that the great development of their olfactory organs indicates this faculty to depend on the delicacy of their scent. But of late years the celebrated naturalist Audubon has maintained that they are directed to their prey, whilst soaring watchfully aloft, by the extreme sharpness of their vision. Levaillant's mode of explaining, from his own observation, this gathering of Vultures to the carcase, although tending to show that these birds are directed by their sight, yet proves that if it be so, it is only indirectly, by its observation of the conduct of other birds. His very interesting account is

VULTUR. as follows :—" Desirous of observing how so great a number of Vultures could congregate together in so short a space of time, I concealed myself one day in a thicket, after having killed a large gazelle, which I left upon the spot. In an instant a number of ravens made their appearance, fluttering about the animal, and making a great croaking. In less than half a quarter of an hour these birds were reinforced by the arrival of kites and buzzards; and immediately afterwards I perceived, on raising my head, a flight of birds at a prodigious height, wheeling round and round in their descent. These I soon recognized to be Vultures, which seemed, if I may so express myself, to escape from a cavern in the sky. The first comers fell immediately upon the gazelle, but I did not allow them time to tear it in pieces. I left my concealment, and they betook themselves slowly and heavily to flight, rejoining their comrades, whose numbers continued to increase. They seemed almost to precipitate themselves from the clouds to share the spoil; but my presence caused them speedily to disappear. Thus it is, then, that the Vultures are called upon to participate in their prey: the first carnivorous birds that discover a carcase rouse the others which may happen to be in the environs by their cries and by their motions. If the nearest Vulture do not spy his prey from the lofty region of the air, in which he swims by means of his wide-spread wings, he perceives at least the subaltern and more terrestrial birds of prey preparing to take possession of it; but perhaps he has himself sufficient power of vision to enable him to discover it. He descends hastily and with a wheeling flight, and his fall directs the other Vultures who witness his evolutions, and who, no doubt, have their instinct sharpened with regard to every thing that concerns their food. A concourse of carnivorous birds speedily takes place in the neighbourhood of the carcase, sufficient to attract the Vultures of the whole district, nearly in the same manner as the disturbance created by a number of men running along the streets of a crowded town attracts the whole population to follow in their train."

Their gait and motions upon the ground are awkward and uneasy; but when at rest, they sit perched upon a rock with their small head and slender neck sunk down to the chest, and almost lost in their ruff, and their legs hidden by the long feathers of their flanks, so that they appear like a motionless heap of feathers. From this position they do not stir till urged by hunger to take flight in search of food, and having found it, they remain fixed to their banquet for hours, so long as any thing remains to be eaten and they are undisturbed. Notwithstanding their size, they are not courageous, but are generally driven from their prey without difficulty; but they do not fly any further than they think necessary for their safety, and there watch till they can return to their meal without interference. They generally feed only on carrion, and seem to stand in awe of the smallest living animal. Their resorts are in the most inaccessible parts of mountains; and they build their nests in the clefts or holes of rocks, disgorging from their capacious crops the food they have swallowed to feed their young. They moult once a-year; but there is scarcely any difference in the plumage of the sexes, which are distinguished, as in many other rapacious birds, by the greater size of the female. The young birds have their plumage streaked and spotted, the top of the head covered with down, and the naked parts sparingly sprinkled with tufts of down.

VOL. XXVIII.

The adults are more commonly of an uniform colour, or the colouring is in large masses: the naked parts are entirely bare, or have but very few patches of down. All the known species belong to the Old World.

V. Auricularis, Daud.; *l'Ouricou*, Levaill.; *Sociable Vulture*. Upwards of ten feet in the expanse of the wings; beak horn-coloured, tinged with yellow at its base; head and greater part of the neck in colour similar to raw flesh, uncovered with either feathers or down, and furnished only with a few indistinct hairs; throat covered with blackish hairs, and the hinder lower part of the neck furnished with a ruff of crisped, curling, black feathers; a fold of skin, surrounding the upper part of each ear, descends behind and then passes some inches down on the side of the neck; these folds are about an inch wide at their broadest part, and have an irregular outline; the feathers of the body, wings, and tail, the latter of which is much shorter than the wings, are nearly uniform blackish-brown, lighter on the under surface and on the margins than in the middle; on the breast, belly, and sides, beneath, the feathers are narrow, long, and pointed, projecting from the body so as to expose the thick white down with which it is every where closely invested; this down, at the fore and under part of the neck, extends beyond the feathers, marking the boundary of the crop; it also principally covers the legs, but has there a brownish tinge. When first hatched, the young one is covered only with whitish down. When it quits the nest, its plumage is light brown, and all the feathers have a reddish border, and those of the chest and belly are not long as in the adult bird. This is a very rare species; for it does not appear any living bird, but that at the Zoological Gardens in 1831, has ever been seen in Europe, which has been described in the *Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society*, and from which the preceding account has been obtained. Besides this, the only other authentic description is the original one, by Le Vaillant, of the bird which he shot whilst feeding on the dead body of a hippopotamus, and of which he observes, that "though gorged with an enormous quantity of food, as he found on dissection six pounds and a half in its gizzard, its gluttony and hunger were so great, that, although endeavouring to escape, it still tore the prey with its beak as if it would carry it away with it. On the other hand, the quantity of food it had gorged had so increased its weight as to prevent it readily taking flight, and enabled him to reach it previous to its rising, when his party endeavoured to destroy it with the butts of their muskets. The bird, however, long defended itself with great courage, biting and striking at their guns with its beak; and its force was so great, that every stroke marked the gun-barrels." It is very common in the Namaqua country, where it is called the *Ghaip*, and in the interior of Southern Africa, living upon the mountains, in caves and fissures of rocks, where they pass the night, and remain after feeding in the day-time. In the morning they may be seen perched on the rocks, close to their retreats, often over the greater extent of a mountain range. Their tails are always worn and broken from this habit of perching and scrambling among the rocks. They build in the fissures of the rocks: the female lays two or three white eggs, and during the time she sits, the male bird keeps guard at the entrance: at this period, therefore, their retreat is easily discovered, but is not easily got at, on account of its inaccessibility. They live in bands,

7 F

VULTUR. and, it would seem, on tolerably good terms, as two or three nests are sometimes placed side by side in the same cavern.

V. Ponticerianus, Forst.; *le Vautour Royale*, Temm.; *Pondicherry Vulture*, Lath. About two feet five inches in length, or scarcely larger than a goose; beak bluish-black, with a yellowish cere; the whole head and neck naked and flesh-coloured, with a few widely scattered rather short hairs; the cuticular folds are distinguished from those of the former species, in commencing an inch below the apertures of the ears, and, expanding, are rounded in their middle; they are also bare; the crop is covered with short brown down, and below it the down is longer and white; the upper part of the base of the neck and its sides are encircled with a sort of frill of short rounded feathers; the general colour of the plumage is blackish, with a brown tinge; the primary alar quills, shorter than the tail, are black; the legs deep yellow. The head and neck of the young birds are more or less covered with down. It is a common species in Bengal, Java, and Sumatra.

V. Imperialis, Tem.; *Imperial Vulture*. Rather more than three feet in length, is distinguished by its strong and very deep beak, which is ochre-yellow, tinged with bluish towards its base; it has a doubling of naked skin which surrounds the occipital crest, stretching from ear to ear; its nostrils are oval; it has no ruff at the bottom of the neck; and more than the lower two-thirds of the tarsi are devoid of down or feathers; the chin, the space between the eyes and beak, and around the ears, have a few stiff black hairs; all the rest of the head and neck are naked, but thinly sprinkled with little tufts of down; along the nape are some long, loose, tortuous, brown feathers; the feathers occupying the place of the ruff are short, rounded, brown and white intermixed; back whitish varied with brown; feathered part of the front of the neck, scapulars, wings, and tail deep-brown; under parts covered with long, sharp-pointed, brownish feathers, thinly covering the white down with which the whole body is invested; thighs covered with down; legs and toes yellowish. The species thus described is held by Temminck not to have attained its full plumage, but he considers it a distinct species. It is a native of India, and he thinks, perhaps, also of Northern Africa.

V. Ægyptius, Tem.; *Ægyptius Niger*, Sav.; *Crested Black Vulture*, Edw. Three feet and a half in length; skin of the head and neck bluish, and furnished with down, which is longest and thickest on the occiput; cere bluish; general colour of the plumage brown inclining to black; feathers of the ruff long and narrow, with loose barbs passing from the middle of the neck and extending in two branches on the sides of the chest; legs covered with long pendant feathers continued down to the tarsus; the latter, as well as the toes, bluish-white. This species is found on the high mountains of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

V. Arrianus, La Pey.; *le Vautour ou Grand Vautour*, Buff.; *Cinereous Vulture*, Lath. Three feet and a half in length; beak dull white; cere bluish flesh-coloured; hind part of the head and nape naked, and the skin bluish; the rest of the neck covered with tawny down, except its sides, which are covered with curling feathers; ruff large and long, the barbs of its feathers loose; general colour of the plumage brown inclining to black, and sometimes to tawny. In the female the colours are more dingy. It is found in the mountains and

forests of Hungary, of the Tyrol, Sardinia, the Pyrenees, and of the south of Spain and Italy; also found in India and Egypt. Temminck says there is no difference between those of Asia and Africa and the European species, and therefore quashes the several specific titles, *Cinereus*, *Bengalensis*, *Vulgaris*, *Niger*, and *Cristatus*, and employs the term *Arrianus*, proposed by Picot la Peyrouse in his *Zoolog. des Pyren.*

V. Fulvus, Gmel.; *le Griffon*, Buff.; *Griffon Vulture*. Four feet in length, and more than twice as much in the expanse of its wings; beak livid yellow, and the cere flesh-coloured; head and neck covered with very short, thick, white down, except at the lower part opposite the crop, where the skin is bare and of a bluish tinge; numerous rows of long, loose, barbed, reddish-white feathers form a wide ruff around the lower part of the neck; all the upper parts, the wings, and base of the tail, tawny brown; the alar and caudal quills blackish-brown; the under parts are of a rather lighter hue than the upper, and upon the middle of the breast is a space furnished with white down. The young are at first bright fawn-coloured, but varied with patches of grey after the first and second moults, and only acquire the adult plumage after the close of the third year. Is found on the lofty mountains of the Old World; not uncommon during summer in the Pyrenees and Alps, and in the latter, near Nice, throughout the year, according to Risso; but Tschanner says it does not inhabit the Swiss Alps, and occurs there only accidentally. Is very common in Dalmatia, especially in winter, when it descends from the mountains; and abundant in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. In the winter it is said to resort to Egypt and other northern parts of Africa, as far as the Cape of Good Hope. It generally makes its nest in the clefts of rocks, but in Sardinia builds on the highest forest oaks a nest of sticks about three feet wide. The eggs, of which there are from two to four, are generally described as being greyish-white, with reddish-white spots; but Thienemann says they are greenish-white, and have a rough surface. Feeds on dead animals and other carrion, and, if hard pressed, upon dung. When once set to its meal, it does not leave it for days so long as a morsel of flesh remains, gorging itself so completely, that, if disturbed soon after its meal, it is incapable of rising till it has ejected the contents of its crop and gizzard.

V. Indus, Forst.; *le Vautour Chaugouin*, Tem.; *Indian Vulture*, Lath. Three feet and three inches in length, or about the size of a turkey; beak black, with a paler tip; irides white according to Temminck, but red according to Sonnerat; naked skin of the head and neck reddish-ashy; with a few short hairs on the head; plumage of the upper parts ashy-dun, varied with brown and whitish; under parts light tawny; the chest covered with short, close, and very smooth down; tail rather longer than the wings, its quills equal and blackish; legs ashy-black or bluish. In the young birds the head and neck are covered with light-brown down; the upper plumage is sooty-black edged with grey; under plumage the same, but the stem of each feather marked with a white streak expanding towards the tip. Is a native of India, and called the *Chaugouin*.

V. Kolbii, Lath.; *le Chasse-fiente*, Levaill.; *Kolbe's Vulture*. Rather less than *V. Auricularis*; beak blackish; head and neck covered with fine down, the former pale blue, and the latter yellowish; the long feathers have loose curling webs; general colour light tawny,

VULTUR. much deeper on the shoulders; alar quills blackish, and the wings nearly as long as the tail; legs and claws brown. It is a native of Africa, India, and Java. It feeds on carrion, and not unfrequently grubs up putrid carcases; and often in day-time waits on the sea-shore to seize on such dead fish as are thrown up by the waves; nor does it pass by shell-fish, crabs, tortoises, or locusts.

V. Galericalatus, Temm.; *le Vautour à calotte*, Hooded Vulture. Two feet five inches in length; beak yellow; its cere blue; naked parts of the head and neck red, rosy, or white, according to the quantity of blood sent to the skin; neck, back, scapulars, and belly pure white, often interspersed with a few tawny feathers; the collar of white feathers, separating the neck from the chest, and rising upon the back, forms a sort of mantle or hood of greater height than in the

other species; general colour of the plumage blackish-brown; the wing-coverts varied according to age with brown, tawny, and whitish; secondary alar quills ashy, those furthest from the body of deepest hue, and those nearest it all but white; in old birds the vent and under tail-coverts are white. Is a native of the western and northern parts of Africa.

V. Angolensis, Lath.; *le Vautour Cathartoides*, Temm.; *Angola Vulture*, Pen. Beak long and whitish, with a bluish cere; orbits naked, large, and flesh-coloured, irides yellow; general colour of the plumage white; wings and tail black; legs white. Is a native of the western parts of Africa.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Buffon, *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie et Planches Coloriées*; Le Vaillant, *Oiseaux d'Afrique*; Latham, *General History of Birds*.

VULTUR.

WAD.

VU'LTURE, } Fr. *vautour*; It. *avvoltojo*; Sp.
VU'LTUROS. } *buitre*; Lat. *vultur*, a *volando*, ob
crebrum volatum, because constantly on the wing.
Vulturous,—ravenous, voracious.

And a strange thing it is to consider, that the greedie and ravenous *vultures* disdeined to praye vpon any of the reliques which remained.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 21. *The Tartars*.

The blacke *vultures* are the best of that kind. No man could ever meet with their nests: whereupon some have thought (but untruly) that they flie unto us out of another world, even from the Antipodes, who are opposite unto us.

Holland. *Plinie*, book x. ch. vi.

MONT. Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,
That tyre upon the hearts of generous spirits.

CRED. You do us wrong, sir; we tyre upon no generous spirits,
we tyre nothing but our lackeys.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Honest Man's Fortune*, act ii.

On his bosom sat
Two *vultures*, digging through his caule of fat
Into his liver, with their crooked beakes,
And each by turnes, the concrete entraille breakes
(As smith their steale beate) set on either side.

Chapman. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xi. fol. 176

He was shut up alone in the bladder, his *vulturous* stomach lets loose upon himself, and within few minutes more, one half of him devours the other.

Hammond. *Works*, vol. iv. fol. 473. *Sermon* 1.

In fine, the censorious humour argueth ill nature to be predominant, a *vulturous* nature, which easily smelleth out, and hastily flyeth toward, and greedily feedeth on, carrion.

Barrow, vol. ii. *Sermon* 15.

There also Tityus on the ground I saw
Extended, offspring of the glorious earth;
Nine acres he o'erspread, and, at his side,
Station'd, two *vultures* on his liver prey'd,
Scooping his entrails; nor his hands were free
To chase them thence.

Cowper. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xi. l. 70.

W.

W hath taken his name (says Butler) not of his force, as other letters, but of his shape, which consisteth of two U's (UU), or (B. Jonson) according to our present mode of writing, it is V geminated (W) in full sound. B. Jonson adds, Though it have the seat of a consonant with us, the power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the *vowel* in any syllable; as, if you mark it, pronounce the two *uu*, like the Gr. *u*, quick in passage; and these words, *uu-ine*, *u-ine*, *uu-ant*, *u-ant*, *suu-am*, *su-am*, will sound *wine*, *want*, *swam*. Put the aspirate before, and *huu-at*, *hu-at*, &c. will be *what*, &c.

WACHENDORFIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Burmann to E. J. Wachendorf, a Dutch botanist. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hæmodoraceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, rough outside, six-parted, three of the segments are spreading, and the three inner ones more approximate; outer ones rather saccate at their bases; the outer hind one drawn out into a spur, which is generally adnate to the pedicel; stamens six, inserted in the bottom of the perianth, the three outer ones opposite the outer segments of the perianth, sterile, and sometimes deficient; filaments filiform, ascending; an-

thers incumbent; ovarium superior, trigonal, three-celled; style filiform, ascending; stigma simple; capsule chartaceous, turbinate, triquetrous, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds solitary in the cells, peltate, attenuated at the base; testa membranaceous, winged, hairy outside.

Of this genus about ten or twelve species are known, natives of South Africa: they are herbs, with tuberous, tunicated roots; and radical, plicately nerved leaves, which are sheathing at their bases; the leaves on the stems are scale-formed and sphacelate; the stems are terete and pubescent, and usually hollow, and paniculately branched at top, and racemosely many-flowered; each of the pedicels are propped by a subspathaceous bractea; the perianth is at length spirally twisted; the flowers are either yellow or purplish.

WAD, A. S. *wad*, i. e. *woad*, q. v.

I find also that rape oile hath been made within this land. But now our soil either will not, or at the leastwise may not, beare either *wad* or madder: I saie not that the ground is not able so to doo, but that we are negligent, afraid of the pulling of our grounds, and carelesse of our owne profits.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. i. p. 187. *Description of Britain*, ch. xviii.

WAD.
WADE.

WAD, } Lye calls it—a coarser kind of cloth
WAD, } to stuff clothes; from the Is. *vad*,
WA'DDING. } *vod*. Skinner;—A *wad* of straw,
fascis straminis, from A. S. *weod*, straw (*i. e.* weed).
Holland translates *manipulus*, a *wad* or bottle, (*i. e.* bundle). Ihre says *wad* is Scythian, and to be found in every dialect of that tongue. Ger. *wad* (Wachter) is *tela, opus textum*—(perhaps any thing *weaved, wear'd, wead, wad,*)—*sive pannus, sive linteum*. See WEED.

Applied first to a quantity, mass of web, or *wad*; then to a lump, package, bundle. *Wad* is now used to denote any thing pressed, squeezed, stuffed in: into a gun, clothes, &c.

But to saye the trouthe, they were but poorelye armed; many had no armure, but their cootes of *wadmoll*, and coarse grose clothe.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 215. p. 661.

When it [lupines] is cut downe, make it into *wads* or bottles, [*manipulia*] and so burie them at the roots of trees, and vines especially. Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. ix.

This accident (supposed to be caused by the centurion's *wads*) threw the enemy into the utmost terror, and also alarmed the commodore; for he feared lest the galeon should be burnt.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. viii. p. 502.

His skin with sugar being *wadded*,
With liquid fires his entrails burn'd.

Cooper. Ver-Vert, ch. iv.

And o'er the seat, with plenteous *wadding* stuff'd,
Induc'd a splendid cover, green and blue,
Yellow and red, of tap'stry richly wrought,
And woven close, or needle-work sublime.

Cowper. Task, book i.

WADE, v. } A. S. *wad-an*; Ger. *wad-en*; D.
WA'DDLE. } *waed-en*; Sw. *wadaire, ambulare*; to go, to walk; generally, as now applied—

To walk through water, high grass, any thing impeding the motion, and hence, to move slowly and laboriously.

To *waddle*, Lye thinks is a frequentative of *wade*, to move with frequent efforts on each side alternately.

Wadeþ wel in þe water. and wasche zow wel þere.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 122.

He made that the river was so smal
That wimmen might it *waden* over al.
Chaucer. Sompnours Tale, v. 7677.

Whan might is joined unto crueltee,
Alas! to depe wol the venime *wade*.
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14413.

And this geant also gladde is,
And toke this ladie vp alofte,
And set hir on his shulder softe,
And in the floode began to *wade*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 40.

And [wee] were driuen to *wade* vp to the arme-holes 60 paces into the sea before wee coude get into the boate, by reason of the shoalnesse.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 811. M. T. Candish.

Deepe was he drenched to the vpmost chin,
Yet gaped still, as coueting to drinke
Of the cold liquor, which he *waded* in.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7. st. 58.

Nor let the water rising high,
As thou *wads't* in, make thee crie
And sob, but ever live with me,
And not a wave shall trouble thee.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act iii. The Song.

This having learnt by such as were tak'n, or had run to him he first commands his horse to pass over; then his foot, who *wading* up to the neck, went on so resolutely, and so fast, that they on the furdur side, not enduring the violence, retreated and fled.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 54.

WADE.
WAFT.

They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass,
That in the field there scarce a corner was
Left free by them. Drayton. Moon-Calf

And since that time it is a eleuen yeeres, for then she could stand alone, nay bi th' roode she could haue runne, and *waddled* all about.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, act i. sc. 3. fol. 56.

As children *wading* from some river's bank,
First try the water with their tender feet;
Then shudd'ring up with cold, step back again.
Dryden. Secret Love, act v.

Foreseeing a necessity of *wading* through rivers frequently in our land-march, I took care before I left the ship to provide myself a large joint of bambo, which I stopt at both ends, closing it with wax, so as to keep out any water.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 16. Anno 1681.

As when a dab-chick *waddles* through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies and *wades*, and hops,
So labouring on with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a wind-mill all his fingers spread.
Pope. Dunciad, book ii. v. 62.

He turns, and they turn; big with care,
He *waddles* to his elbow-chair,
Squats down, and silent, for a season,
At last with Crape begins to reason.

Churchill. Ghost, book iv.

We shall look upon the states of suffering as sinks and cess-pools of the universe, to drain off the evil therein from all the rest, and the drudgery of *wading* thro' them as a necessary service to be shared in rotation by all alike.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part iii. ch. xxvii. p. 326.

WA'FER, n. } Fr. *gauffre, goffre*; D. *waefel*; in
WA'FER, v. } Low Lat. *Gaf-rum*. Vossius, De Vit.
l. ii. ch. viii. Martinus (*in voce*) derives from the Gr. *καρυριον, crustulum*, a small cake. Skinner from the verb to *wave, q. d.* To raise, and, when raised, move backward and forward with the hand—in reference to the Elevation of the Host. See the Quotation from Hooker.

Mynstralcie can ich nat muche. bote make men murfe
As a *waffrer* with *waffres*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 253.

Wyte God quap a *wafrestre*, wist ich þe soþe
Ich wolde no forþer afot, for no freres prechinge.
Id. Ib. p. 125.

He sent hire pinnes, methe, and spiced ale,
And *wafres* piping hot out of the glede.
Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3380.

And right anon in comen tombesteres
Fetis and small, and yonge fruitesteres,
Singers with harpes, baudes, *wafereres*.
Id. Pardoner's Tale, v. 12414.

Thy cheek, now flush with roses, sunk and lean,
Thy lips with rage, as any *wafer* thin,
Thy pearly teeth out of thy head so clean,
That when thou feedst thy nose shall touch thy chin.
Drayton. Idea viii.

JOAN. Let's go, I say.
A woman's oaths are *wafers*, break with making.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act ii. sc. 1.

To say nothing of the curious worke in pastrie, the fine cakes, *wafers*, and marchpaines, artificially carved, engraved, and painted in imagerie, as if these wantons could not live forsooth but of such devises.

Holland. Plinie, book xix. ch. iv.

The vse of *wafer-cakes*, the custome of godfathers and god-mothers in baptisme, are things not commanded nor forbidden in the scripture, things which haue bin of old, and are retained in the church of Rome, euen at this very houre.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book iv. sec. 6. fol. 137.

WAFT, n. } *Waft*, n. is the past participle of
WAFT, v. } the verb to *wave, q. v.* *Waved, wav'd,*
WA'FTAGE, } *waft*, and the verb is formed upon
WA'FTER, } the noun. To *waft*—
WA'FTURE. } To move or cause to move, to impel

W A F T. by a *waving* motion, or motion of the *waves*, of the wind; to blow, to inflate; to move or float over or upon the *waves* or water; to make a *waving* motion as a sign or notice, to beckon.

For all this while he *waft* about,
Both one day and othir,
On purpose for to hire the quest
To hangin his brother.

Imputed to Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, p. 621.

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all, till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdome, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly *wafted* ouer. *Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. Henry IV. Prussian Ambassador.*

And thus marching towards our botes, we espied certaine of the countrey people on the top of Mount Warwick with a flag *wafting* us backe againe, and making great noise.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 63. M. Frobisher.

And good men are tossed in a tempest, crying and praying for a safe conduct, and the sighs of their fears, and the wind of their prayers *waft* them safely to their port.

Taylor. Sermon 8. vol. i. part i. fol. 74.

He rather prays you will be pleas'd to see
One such to-day, as other plays shou'd be;
Where neither chorus *wafts* you o'er the seas,
Nor creaking throne comes down the boys to please.

Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour. Prologue.

Charon denies me *waftage* with the rest,
And says, my soul can never pass the river,
Till lovers' sighs on earth shall it deliver.

Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

The ships appointed wherein they should go,
And boats prepar'd for *waftage* to and fro.

Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

Whence fir'd with hope, yet freezing with despair,
She nearer fearfully approach'd; and there
Sent him by the light *waftage* of the wind,
A sigh, an "Ah me," nuncios of her mind.

Sherburne. Salmacis.

ORPH. Charon! O Charon!

Thou *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane!

Beaumont and Fletcher. Mad Lover, act iv. sc. 1. Song.

Yet I insisted, yet you answer'd not,
But with an angry *wafter* of your hand
Gaue signe for me to leaue you.

Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar, act ii. sc. 1. fol. 116.

For so have I seen the rays of the sun or moon dash upon a brazen vessel, whose lips kissed the face of those waters that lodged within its bosom; but being turned back and sent off with its smooth pretences or rougher *waftings*, it wandered about the room, and beat about the roof, and still doubled its heat and motion.

Jeremy Taylor. Holy Dying, ch. iii. sec. 4. p. 74.

Methought I heard a confused noise of soft complaints, gentle ecstasies, and tender sighs of lovers, vows of constancy, and as many complainings of perfidiousness; all which the winds *wafted* away as soon as they had reached my hearing.

Spectator, No. 425.

In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintery plains
At one wide *waft*.

Thomson. Winter.

TROIL. No, Pandarus, I stalk about your doors
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*.

Dryden. Troilus and Cressida, act ii. sc. 2.

Though choice of follies fasten on the great,
None clings more obstinate than fancy, fond
That sacred Friendship is their easy prey;
Caught by the *wafture* of a golden lure,
Or fascination of a high-born smile.

Young. Complaint, N. 2.

It was calm only while we were upon the rock, except once; and even the gale that afterwards *wafted* us to the shore, would then certainly have beaten us to pieces.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. iii. p. 133.

WAG, v.

WAG, n.

WA'GGERY,

WA'GGING, n.

WA'GGISH,

WA'GGISHLY,

WA'GGISHNESS,

WA'GGLE, v.

WA'GGLING, n.

Goth. *wag-yan*; A. S. *wag-ian*; **WAG.**
D. *waeghen*; Ger. *wacken*; Sw. *wagga*; *movere, motitare*, to move,
to move frequently.

To move, to go; to move frequently, to and fro; to shake. A *wag*—

One who makes playful, merry motions, plays merry, frolicksome tricks or antics; a droll, a joker.

That al *wagged* his fleish, as a quickmyre.

Piers Ploughman. Crede, E. 1.

Let brynge a man in a bot, in myddes a brode water
The wynde and þe water, and *wagginge* of þe bote
Wakeþ þe man mený tyme, to stomble yf he stande.

Id. Vision, p. 167.

By God, right by the hopper wol I stand,
(Quod John) and seen how that the corn gas in,
Yet saw I never by my fader kin,
How that the hopper *wagges* til and fra.

Chaucer. Reves Tale, v. 4038.

Ouer that he had power of strength to pull vp the spere, that Alisander the noble might neuer *wagge*.

Id. Testament of Loue, book i. p. 467.

Whanne Roberde hadde harde that message to the ende, he *wagged* his hede, as he that conceyued some doublenesse in this reporte.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 223. p. 248.

And in the towne of Bruges, where as moost resorte was of the frensshmen, they murmured, and were redy for *wagging* of a rysshe to make debate and stryfe.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, ch. lix. p. 199.

So these two champions to the ground were feld,
Where in a maze they both did long remaine,
And in their hands their idle troncheons held,
Which neither able were to *wag*, or once to weld.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 4. st. 18.

JUST. Go to, go to, you have a merry meaning, I have found you, sir; i'faith, you are a *wag*, away.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coxcomb, act v.

Look all these ladies eyes,
And see if there he not concealed lies;
Or in their bosoms, 'twixt their swelling breasts,
The *wag* affects to make himself such nests.
Perchance he hath got some simple heart, to hide
His subtle shape in.

Ben Jonson. Hue and Cry after Cupid.

My lord Digby having spoken something in the house of commons, for which they would have question'd him, was presently called to the upper house. He did by the Parliament as an ape when he hath done some *waggery*; his master spies him, and he looks for his whip, that before he can come at him (says he) at the top of the house.

Selden. Table-Talk, p. 102.

As for the white poplar or aspen tree, it maketh little or no shade at all, the leaves keepe such a *wagging* and trembling, and never hang still.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. xii.

Now blushing, now smiling, which you may help much with a wanton *wagging* of your head, thus, a feather will teach you.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act ii. sc. 1.

As *waggish* boys in game themselves forswear,
So the boy Love is perjured every where.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, act i. sc. 1.

CLER. Faith, now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*.

Ben Jonson. The Silent Woman, act v. sc. 1.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned, for gagging, in a *waggishnesse*, a long billed fowle.

Bacon. Essay 13. Of Goodnesse of Nature.

Nor that the herne on her smooth wing relying,
Presumes to reach the skyes with lofty flying.
Nor that the crow *wagging* along the shore
Diues downe, and seemes t' anticipate a shoure.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book v.

URSULA. I know you by the *wagling* of your head.

Shakspeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, act ii. sc. i. fol. 105.

WAG.

WAGES.

With us all order and decency in this point is perverted by the insipid mirth of certain animals we usually call *wags*. A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour.

Tatler, No. 184.

The road being obstructed by a gate, the dog was commanded to open it: the poor cur looked up and *wagged* his tail; but the master, to show the impatience of his temper, drew a pistol and shot him dead.

Id. No. 231.

Whether or no the pastry-cook had made use of it through chance or *waggery*, for the defence of that superstitious viand, I know not; but upon the perusal of it, I conceived so good an idea of the author's [Mr. Baxter's] piety, that I bought the whole book.

Spectator, No. 85.

John Birkenhead, who pleased the generality of readers with his *waggeries* and buffooneries far more than Heylin.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 278.

There was a *waggish* and merry ballad that went from hand to hand in MS. concerning these petty controversies between the two baronets, and great sport there was made among idle and vain gentlemen concerning the punctilios and minute things they insisted on.

Id. Ib. fol. 622.

And own the Spanish did a *waggish* thing,
Who cropt our ears, and sent them to the king.

Pope. Epilogue to Satires. Dialogue 1. v. 17.

Nothing can be more harmless than *wagging* your finger, considered in itself, yet if the finger rest against the trigger of a loaded musket, and a man stand just before, you cannot do a wronger thing, and why?

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part ii. ch. xxviii. p. 202

The heir has of late, by the instigation of his sisters, begun to harass her with clownish jocularities; he seems inclined to make his first rude essays of *waggery* upon her.

Rambler, No. 149.

WA'GES, } By the mere change of *g* into *w* is
WAGE, *v.* } the Fr. *gage*, a pawn or pledge, in
WA'GER, *n.* } English also a *gage*. See GAGE.
WA'GER, *v.* } Plural "*gages*, wages, hire, stipend."
WA'GING, *n.* } Cotgrave. *Wages*, plural—

That for which any persons *gage*, or engage, or bind themselves to perform certain duties.

Wage, *wager*, or *gage*, a pledge, a stake; a pledge of battle, or to maintain or carry on battle, and—

To *wage*, is to *gage*, or to engage (in battle or war); to engage in, to undertake, to commence, to carry on.

A *wager* is also a pledge, a stake; and to lay a *wager*, to lay down a pledge or surety, to bet.

Sir Rauf þou resceyued þo, bi taile & bi scrite,
þou did vs more trauaile, ilk man þou reft his *wage*.

R. Brunne, p. 319.

Symon was austere, to Rauf spak full grim:
þat mad þe Tresorere þou has desceyued him,
& me and many mo, fro our *wages* zede quite.

Id. Ib.

& wild gif no *wages* to þe folk þer ware,
þerfor gomen & pages home gan alle fare.

Id. Ib. p. 297.

And yf þei *wage* men to werre. thei wryten hem in nūbre.
Wol no treserour take hem *woges*. travayle þei neve so sore.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 405.

For the *wagis* of synne is deeth, the grace of god is euerlastynge
lyf in crist iesu oure lord.

Wiclif. Romainys, ch. vi.

And good *wagers* among us there we laid,
Which of us was atired most goodlest,
And of us alle which should be praised best.

Imputed to Chaucer. Assembly of Ladies, p. 529.

The Saxions as theyr sowdiours shul defende the lande from incursion of all enemyes. For the whiche the Brytons shulde gyue to theym competent mete and *wages*.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxiii. p. 61.

And y^e same season there was a *wage* of batell before the frenche kyng, bytwene two noble and expert knyghtes, syr Aymon of Pommiers, and syr Fouques of Archai.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 216, p. 275.

And holding them [the wiues and children of their poore tenants] in such slavery as though they had beene no better then dogges, would *wage* them against a grayhound or spaniell, and he who woon the *wager* should euer after holde them as his proper goods and chattels, to do with them as he listed, being Christians as well as themselves, if they may deserue so good a name.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 309. *M. R. Wrag.*

Which to express, who could refrain from tears?

What Myrmidon, or yet what Dolopes?

What stern Ulysses *waged* soldier?

Surrey. Virgil. Æneid, book ii.

Well, quod the kyng, laye a *wager* you and I who shall be there sonest. I am content, quod the duke; for he was euer redy to wyn money of the kyng.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 165. p. 457.

The whiche offer y^e kyng acceptyd, and after entryd the towne, of whome the kyng receyued xl. M. frankys, or iii. M. li. sterlynge, towarde the *wagynge* of his knyghtys.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 555.

Where by Tom Thum a fairy page

He sent it, and doth him engage,

By promise of a mighty *wage*,

It secretly to carry.

Drayton. Nymphidia.

Then had not that confus'd succeeding age
Our fields engrain'd with blood, our rivers dy'd
With purple streaming wounds of our own rage,
Nor seen our princes slaughter'd, peers destroy'd.
Then hadst not thou, dear country, com'd to *wage*
War with thyself, nor those afflictions try'd
Of all consuming discord here so long.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book iii.

Till at the last

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had bin mercenary.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 29.

I am not able to *wage* war with him,
Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right.

Ben Jonson. Staple of News, act v. sc. 1.

QU. And who shall be the champions?

SEL. I beg the honour, for Eubulus cause

To be engag'd, if any for Macarius,

Worthy to *wager* heart with mine,—accept it.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coronation, act i.

Full fast she fled, ne euer lookt behind,

As if her life vpon the *wager* lay.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 3. st. 2.

We do not (like those in the prophet) spend our labour for that which satisfieth not, nor spend our money for that which is not bread: for both temporal prosperity and eternal felicity are the *wages* of the labour which we take therein.

Barrow. Sermon 3. vol. i. p. 275.

In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk,
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk:
Factious, and fav'ring this or t' other side,
As their strong fancies, and weak reason guide:
Their *wagers* back their wishes.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

Among many other things which your own experience must suggest to you, it will be very obliging if you please to take notice of *wagerers*.

Spectator, No. 145.

The produce of labour constitutes the natural recompense or *wages* of labour.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. viii. p. 86.

The war in which the Saviour is engaged is very different from the wars which the princes of the world *wage* upon one another; it is not for the destruction of the lives of men, but for the preservation of their souls.

Horsley. Sermon 6. vol. i. p. 120.

WAGE, *vadiare*, from the French *gage*, is, in Law, the giving of security for the performance of any thing; as to *wage* or *gage* deliverance, to *wage* war, to *wage* battle, &c.

WAGER OF BATTLE, a trial by combat, anciently allowed in the law of England, among other cases, where

WAGES.

WAGER.

WAGER. the defendant in an appeal of murder or felony might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby, whether he were culpable or innocent of the crime. This species of trial is said to have been introduced into England by the Normans, but was only used in three cases, one military, one criminal, and the third civil:—the first in the Martial Court, or Court of Chivalry and Honour; the second in appeals of felony; and the third, upon issue joined in a writ of right, which, while it existed, was the last and most solemn decision of real property, and in which it seems to have been admitted for the sake of such claimants as might have the true right, yet by the death of witness, or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury.

As to the first, it was anciently permitted for one subject to appeal another of high treason, either in the courts of common law, or in parliament; or for treasons committed beyond the seas, in the court of the high constable and marshal. So late as the year 1631 there was a trial by battle awarded in the Court of Chivalry on such appeal of treason by Donald Lord Rae, appellant, against David Ramsay, which was compromised; and another in the county palatine of Durham, in 1638. The cognizance of appeals of treason in the common law courts was virtually abolished by statute 5 Edw. III. c. 9, and 25 Edw. III. stat 5, c. 4, and in parliament expressly by statute 1 Hen. IV. c. 14.

Trials by battle on appeal of murder, or in the criminal cases before alluded to, were had for murder, rape, and other offences. In the year 1819 an appeal was brought against one Thornton, by Ashford, the infant brother of a young woman whom he was accused of having murdered, after violation; but a slip in the proceedings prevented the trial from being proceeded in.

The last trial by battle, relating to real property, which was waged in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, was in 1571, and was held in Tothill Fields, as reported by Dyer, p. 301, and by Spelman, the latter of whom was present at the ceremony.

By the statute 59 Geo. III. c. 46, this mode of trial was abolished in writs of right; and the same act abolished all appeals of murder, treason, felony, or other offences, and consequently the trial by battle in those cases; and that statute expressly declares "that the trial by battle in any suit is a mode of trial unfit to be used, and it is expedient that the same should be wholly abolished;" and it is abolished accordingly.

In the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone, there will be found a very full and interesting description of the mode in which trials by battle were conducted; and in Kendal's *Argument on Trial by Battle and for Abolishing Appeals*, the law relating to this interesting subject is elaborately discussed.

WAGER OF LAW, *vadiatio legis*, so called because the defendant put in sureties, *vadios*, that at such a day he would make his law, that is, take the benefit which the law allowed him. This formerly took place where an action of debt was brought against a man upon a simple contract between the parties, without deed or record; and the defendant swore in court, in the presence of eleven compurgators, that he owed the plaintiff nothing, in manner and form as he had declared. The reason for this waging of law was, because the defendant might have paid the defendant his debt in private, or before witnesses who might all be dead, and therefore the law allowed him to wage his law in his discharge; and his oath should rather be accepted to discharge himself,

than the law would suffer him to be charged upon the bare allegation of the plaintiff. The manner of waging law was this: he that was to do it brought his compurgators with him into court, and stood at the end of the bar towards the right hand of the chief justice, and the secondary asked him if he was ready to wage his law? If he answered that he would, the judge admonished him to be well advised, and told him the danger of taking a false oath; and if he still persisted, the secondary said, and he that waged his law repeated after him, "Hear this, ye justices, that I, A B, do not owe to C D the sum of, &c., nor any penny thereof, in manner and form as the said C D hath declared against me; so help me God." But before he took the oath, the plaintiff was called by the crier thrice; and if he did not appear, he became nonsuited, and then the defendant went quit without taking his oath; and if he appeared, and the defendant swore that he owed the plaintiff nothing, and the compurgators, who were standing behind him, were called, and each of them, laying his right hand upon the book, made oath that they believed what the defendant swore was true, then the plaintiff was barred for ever; for when a person waged his law, it was as much as if a verdict passed against the plaintiff. But if the plaintiff did not appear to hear the defendant perform his law, so that he was nonsuit, he was not barred, but might have brought a new action.

Wager of law was not permitted excepting where the defendant bore a fair and irreproachable character; and it also was confined to such cases where a debt might be supposed to be discharged, or satisfaction made in private, without any witness to attest it; and many other prudential restrictions accompanied the indulgence. Although this form of trial had become obsolete, it was resorted to in a modern case, that of *King v. Williams*, reported in the second volume of *Barnewall and Cresswell's Reports*, p. 538; but the court, on being applied to, refused to give any assistance to the defendant, by assigning the number of compurgators with whom he should come to perfect his law. The defendant proposed to bring eleven, but the plaintiff abandoned his action. At length wager of law was altogether abolished by the statute 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 42, s. 13.

WAGERS are void in *Law* if they are of such a nature that they might have an illegal tendency, although they are not accompanied by an illegal intention in the particular instance; as a wager between two voters respecting the event of an election. In general a wager may be considered as legal, if it be not an incitement to a breach of the peace, or to immorality; or if it do not affect the feelings and interest of a third person, or expose him to ridicule; or if it be not against sound policy. The cases in the books on the subject of what actions will lie for recovery of wagers are numerous: a few instances will suffice. A wager on the length of life of Bonaparte, then First Consul of France, arising out of a conversation as to the probability of his coming to a violent end, was held void on the grounds of immorality and impolicy. Where two boxers fought for a wager, it could not be recovered, on the ground that the act was a breach of the peace; nor on a wager that the plaintiff would not marry within six years, since this is in restraint of marriage, and void; nor on a wager on a dog or a cock-fight. But it is not material that the plaintiff knows at the time that he is

WAGER.

WAGER. right with respect to the matter on which the wager is laid; if the wager come not within any of the general restrictions mentioned above, it may be recovered by an action at law.

WAGON.

In some cases money paid or deposited on account of wagers may be recovered—in some not. If two persons deposit money with a third, subject to the event of a legal wager, no part of the amount deposited can be recovered from him, except by the winner. Neither is it competent to either to rescind the agreement or wager. But where a wager is on an illegal battle or race, after the parties have fought or run, they may still recover back their deposits from a stakeholder, if they give him notice before he has paid them over. Where, however, money deposited on an illegal wager had been paid over to the winner by the consent of the loser, the court held that the latter could not afterwards maintain an action against the former to recover back the deposit. And although the wager be illegal, the stakeholder ceases to be liable, if he pay the stakes to the winner without notice or dispute. But where the stakeholder wrongfully pays money to a depositor after he has lost the wager, he is answerable to the winner in an action as for money had and received to the use of the winner.

WA'GON, or } A. S. *wæg-en*; D. *waeghen*;
WA'GGON, } Ger. *wagen*; Sw. *wagn*; from
WA'GGONER, } the verb *wæg-an*, to carry, to
WA'GGONRY. } bear, (see WEIGH). (As *currus*,
a *currendo*, so with the Germans, *wagen*, from *wæg-en*,
movere, says Wachter.) See WAG, and WAIN; and
see the Quotation from Golding's *Cæsar*.

A carriage, used in war, to carry loads, &c.

And whan these lordes sawe none other remedy, they trussed all their harness in *waganes*, and returned to the hoost before Tourney.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. lxii. p. 84.

In the meanwhile the *wagoners* withdrawe themselves somewhat out of the battell, and set their *wagons* in such order, that if they be overcharged by the enemye, they may haue speedy and handesome recours vnto them.

Goldyng. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, book iv. fol. 105.

One of the wheeles of the *wagon* wherein I was, brake, so that by that meanes the other *wagons* went afore, and the *wagon-man* that had charge of me set an Indian carpenter a worke to mend the wheele. *Hakluyt. Voyages, &c.* vol. iii. p. 484. *Miles Philips*.

The Phrygians invented first the *waggon* and charriot with foure wheeles. *Holland. Pinie*, book vii. ch. lvi.

And backe returning tooke her wonted way,
To runne her timely race, whilst Phœbus pure
In westerne waues his weary *wagon* did recure.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 5. st. 44.

By this, the northern *wagoner* had set
His seuenfold teme behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waues yet neuer wet.

Id. *Ib.* can. 2. st. 1.

And he that sets to his hand, though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawful *waggonry* wherein it rides, let him beware it be not fatal to him as it was to Uzza.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 41. *Reason of Church Government*, book i. ch. i.

Thus o'er the Elean plains thy well-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course,
Or, bred to Belgian *waggon*s, leads the way
Untir'd at night, and chearful all the day.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book iii.

Begin when the slow *waggoner* descends,
Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends.

Id. *Ib.* book i.

The *waggoner* soon understands that the road is as free for him as for the coachman; that if the magistrate connives at the

one he cannot enforce the other; and the sunday traveller now breaks the sabbath without any advantage gained in the safety or pleasure of his journey.

Horsley. *Sermon* 23, vol. ii. p. 244.

WAGON.
WAIL.

WAHLENBERGIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Schrader to George Wahlenberg, M. D., author of *Flora Lapponica, &c.* It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Campanulaceæ*. Generic character: calyx three or five-cleft; corolla three or five-lobed at the apex, rarely divided to the middle; stamens three or five, free; filaments rather broadest at their bases; style inclosed, hairy; stigmas two or five; ovarium combined with the tube of the calyx; capsule three or five-celled, each opening by as many valves at the apex, which bear each a dissepiment in the middle; seeds very numerous, minute.

Composed of a vast number of species, principally natives of the Cape of Good Hope, very few of Europe; they are mostly annual herbs, rarely small shrubs. The leaves are usually alternate, rarely opposite, generally most numerous towards the lower part of the plant. The flowers are generally borne on long peduncles, the pedicels are at first drooping, but when bearing the fruit, they are erect. *W. hederacea* is the *Campanula hederacea*, and is the only species native of Britain.

WAIF, see WAVE.

WAIL, v.

WAIL, n.

WAILFUL,

WAILING, n.

Serenius,—from the Goth. *wail*, *planctus*, *waila*, *vociferari*; and this is probably the A. S. *gyllan*, *giellan*, *gal-an*, *ejulare*, *ululare*; to yell; and hence also the It. *giulare*; and Lat. *ejulare*.

To utter loudly, sc. grief, sorrow; to complain, to lament, to moan, to deplore.

By for þe crois on my knees, knocked ich my brest
Sykinge for my sennes, segginge my paternoster
Wepynge and wailinge, tyl ich was a slepe.

Piers Ploughman. *Vision*, p. 81.

But to whom schal I gesse this generacioun lyk? It is lyk to children sittynge in chepyng that crien to her peeris, and seyn we haue sunge to you, and ye han not daunsid; we haue mourned to you, and ye han not weyled.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xi.

We haue played you pleasaunt thynges vpen our pypes, and ye haue not daunced; we haue played you sorowfull thynges, and ye haue not wayled.

Udall. *Erasmus. Matthew*, ch. xi. fol. 49.

Or hast thou some remorse of conscience?
And art now fall in some deuocion
And wailest for thy sinne and thine offence.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book i. fol. 155.

Weping and wailing, care and other sorwe
I haue ynough, on even and on morwe,
Quod the marchant, and so haue other mo,
That wedded ben.

Id. *Marchantes Prologue*, v. 9089.

Cassandra whan she herde of this,
The whiche to Paris sister is:
Anone she gan to wepe and waile.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 125.

Who now has time to waile Plebeian fates?

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book ii.

And with their bloody hands, in cruelty do frame
The wailful works that scourge the poor without regard of blame.

Surrey. *Par. on Psalm lxxiii*.

O queen! it is thy will
I should renew a woe, can not be told
How that the Greeks did spoil, and ouerthrow
The Phrygian wealth, and wailful realm of Troy.

Id. *Virgil. Æneid*, book ii. v. 6.

WAIL
—
WAIN.

And happiest is the seed that never did conceive;
That never felt the *wailful* wrongs that mortal folk receive.
Surrey. Par. on Ecclesiastes, ch. iv.

But the palace within confounded was
With *wailing*, and with rueful shrieks and cries.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, book ii. l. 628.

O what avails it of immortall seed
To been ybred and neuer borne to die!
Farre better I it deeme to die with speed,
Then waste in woe and *wailefull* miserie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 4. st. 38.

— Dost thou come to mock me?
DEL. I do, and I do laugh at all thy sufferings;
I that have wrought 'em, come to scorn thy *wailings*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Prophetess, act iii. sc. 3.

To fret and *wail* at that, which, for all we can see, proceedeth
from good intention, and tendeth to good issue, is pitiful froward-
ness.
Barrow. Sermon 23. vol. iii. p. 468.

This is her house, where the sun never dawns,
The bird of night sits screaming o'er the roof,
Grim spectres sweep along the horrid gloom,
And nought is heard but *wailings* and lamentings.
Rowe. Jane Shore, act v.

— The females, I suppose,
Whom Athelwood has left my child's attendants;
That, when she *wails* the absence of her lord,
Their lenient airs, and sprightly-fancied songs,
May steal away her woes.
Mason. Elfrida.

WAI'MENT, v. } In Fr. *guementer, guermenter*,
WAI'MENTING, n. } to lament, mourn, complain, groan;
WAIMENTA'TION. } also to fret, afflict, or vex himself.
Cotgrave.

Menage endeavours to form it from the Lat. *querere*
or *queritare*.

But swiche a crie and swiche a wo they make,
That in this world ni's creature living,
That ever herd swiche another *waimenting*.
Chaucer. Knights Tale, v. 905.

But it were all to long for to devise
The grete clamour, and the *waimenting*,
Whiche that the ladies made at the brenning
Of the bodies.
Id. Ib. v. 998.

For as sayth Salomon, Who so that had the science to know the
peines that ben established and ordeinned for sinne, he wold for-
sake sinne. That science, saith Seint Austin, maketh a man to
waimenten in his herte.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 294.

Till at the last of briddes a score,
Come and sembled at the place,
Where the window broken was,
And made swiche *wamentacioun*,
That pity was to heare the soun.
Id. Chaucer's Dream, p. 392.

But soone as life recouered had the raine,
She made so pittious moane and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refraine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 4. st. 35.

WAIN, a corruption of *wagon*; *wag'n*, *wān*, or
wain.

And so gret forst in wynter þere com al so god,
þat þer nas non so heuy charge of *wajn*, ne of oþer þyng,
þat me ne mýgte ouer grete wateres boþe lede & brynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 416.

— Go back again,
Bootes, that thou driv'st thy frozen *wain*
Round as a ring, and bring a second night
To hide my sorrows from the coming light.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act iv.

I vse the word *carrucata* or *carruca*, which is a *waine* load,
and, as I remember, vsed by Plinie, lib. xxxiii. ch. xi.
Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 185. *Description of Britain*,
ch. xviii.
VOL. XXVIII.

As when the fiery mouthed steeds, which drew
The sunnes bright *waine* to Phaetons decay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 8. st. 40.

So when the never settled Scythian
Removes his dwelling in an empty *wain*.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, ch. viii.

Cypress provides for spokes, and wheels of *wains*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

The *wain* goes heavily, impeded sore
By congregated loads adhering close
To the clogg'd wheels.

Cowper. The Task, book iv.

WAI'NSCOT, } D. *waeghen-schot, waege-schot*,
WAI'NSCOT, v. } from *waeghe, fluctus* (see WAG),
WAI'NSCOTTING, n. } a wave, says Kilian; and Skin-
ner inclines to an opinion that *wainscot* was so called
from the *waving* veins or fibres of the material. The
Quotation from Pliny in some degree confirms this.
Scot; in D. *schot, beschot*, which Kilian calls *contig-
natio intermedia*, and Ger. *ge-schoss*, are from the
A. S. *scitt-an*; D. *schiet-en, schutten*; Ger. *schuessen*,
schutten, to shut, and hence to close, to enclose. And
hence *wainscot*.

Any enclosure, side of a room or other building,
formed of materials (deals) resembling or presenting the
resemblance of *waving* lines,—now commonly of any
kind of boards, and sometimes even of other materials.

The deals of oaks are especially called *wainscot*.

This rascal fears neither God nor man, he has been so beaten;
sufferance has made him *wainscot*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. A King and no King, act v.

Also in all seelings and *wainscot* whatsoever it be, whether
Greekish, Campaine, or Sicilian, it [firre] run alwaies round and
winding, like the tendrils of a vine, as the ioy-er runneth over the
paineles and quarters with his plainer.

Holland. Plinie, book xvi. ch. xlii.

He replied, smiling, that complements were not in use in Ben-
salem; and taking me by the hand, he led me into an handsome
square chamber *wainscotted* with cedar, which filled the room with
a very grateful odour.

Glanvil. Essay 7.

After the king was murdered, he laid by all his collections of
the pleas of the crown: that they might not fall into ill hands, he
hid them behind the *wainscotting* of his study.

Burnet. Life of Sir Matthew Hale.

When he is pleased with any thing that is acted upon the stage
[he], expresses his approbation by a loud knock upon the benches
or the *wainscot*, which may be heard over the whole theatre.

Spectator, No. 235.

When the important day arrives, the two doughty disputants
go into a large dusty room full of dirt and cobwebs, with walls
and *wainscot* decorated with the names of former disputants, who
to divert the tedious hours, cut out their names with their pen-
knives, or wrote verses with a pencil.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 378. *Essay* 77.

WAIST. See WASTE.

WAIT, v. } Fr. *guetter, aguetter*; Ger. *wachten*;
WAIT, n. } is the same word as *watch*; differently
WAI'TER, } written and pronounced.

WAITS. } To *watch*, or be on the *watch*, to be
vigilant, attentive, observant; to attend, to observe; to
lie, stay, or keep upon the look-out; in attendance, in
observation, in expectation; to stay; to expect;—

Waits is a name applied to musicians, who go round
in the night, and *wake* the neighbourhood with their
music and the congratulations of the season.

Her frendes fulle faste *waited* about & woke,
& Ma'ld at þe last kyng Steuen scho toke,
& led him to Bristow.
R. Brunne, p. 120.

And al þe Lordeshep of Lecherýe, in lengþe and in brede
As in workes and in wordes, *waitinges* of eyes.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 29.

WAIN.
—
WAIT.

WAIT.

Britheren, be ghe my foloweris, and *waite* ghe hem that walken so as ghe han oure fourme. *Wiclif. Filipensis*, ch. iii.

For whether that he paide, or toke by taille,
Algate he *waited* so in his achate,
That he was ay before in good estate.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 574.

For all thy song, and all thy minstralcie,
For all thy *waiting*, blered is thin eye,
With on of litel reputation.

Id. Manciples Tale, 17202.

And this maner of vsage in my seruice, wisely nedeth to be ruled, from *waiters* with enuie closed from speakers full of iangeling wordes, from proude folke and hautin, that lambes and innocentes both scornen and despisen.

Id. Testament of Loue, book iii. p. 511.

And certes, lord, to abiden your presence
Here in this temple of the goddesse Clemence,
We han ben *waiting* all this fourteenight.

Id. Knightes Tale, v. 932.

This Cardinall his time hath *waited*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 44.

But whan two hertes fallen in one
So wise a *waite* was neuer none,
That at some time thei ne mete.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 87.

And these varlettes, whan thei had brought hym home to his house, than they shulde go to dyner where they lyst, and after dyner returne agayne into the strete before his lodgyng, and there abyde tyll he come out, and to *wayt* on him tyll souper time.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xxix. p. 43.

The erle departed, and going his way sate downe at the galleries ende in the halfe place upon a forme, that was standing there for the *wayters* ease, and calling his sonne thither said unto him to this effect. *Wyat. Account of Queen Anne Bullen*.

If such Pharisees beeyng duely tolde of their ill doinges thei doce not emende, their coumpaignee must be shunned, seeing thei are vncurable; and the simple are to be warned that thei beware of the same secte, liyng in a *waite* for them.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. xxi. fol. 361.

One day, as he forepassed by the plaine
With weary pase, he farre away espide
A couple (seeming well to be his twaine)
Which houed close vnder a forest side,
As if they lay in *wait*, or else themselves did hide.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10. st. 20.

FAB. The touch is excellent, let's be attentive.

JAC. Hark, are the *waits* abroad?

FAB. Be softer prethee,
'Tis private musick.

Beaumont and Fletcher, act ii. sc. 2.

There's two shillings,
Let's have the *waits* of Southwark,
They are as rare fellows as any are in England.

Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle. Prologue.

PHA. What sawcy groom knocks at this dead of night?

Where be our *waiters*? by my vexed soul,
He meets his death, that meets me, for this boldness.

Id. Philaster, act ii.

You have bestowed a ribbon, or a glove.

CLA. Nay, those are tokens for a *waiting-maid*
To trim the butler with.

Id. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 2.

In dinner time he twice chang'd his crown, his *waiters* thrice their apparel; to whom the emperor in like manner gives both bread and drink with his own hands; which they say is done to the intent that he may perfectly know his own household.

Milton. Works, vol. ii. fol. 143. *A Brief History of Muscovy*.

On the east side of this channel all our fleet lay *waiting* for the Lima fleet, which we were in hopes would come this way.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. vii. p. 207. Anno 1685.

The *waits* often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me, he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow, to play but one winter under the window of a lady, that was a great fortune, but more cruel than ordinary.

Tatler, No. 222.

We change our taverns according as he suspects any treasonable practices in the settling the bill by the master, or sees any bold rebellion in point of attendance by the *waiters*.

Spectator, No. 508.

Entering the tavern where we met every evening, I found the *waiters* remitted their complaisance, and, instead of contending to light me up stairs, suffered me to *wait* for some minutes by the bar.

Rambler, No. 26.

WAIT.

WAKE.

WAIVER, in *Law*, is the passing by of a thing, or a declining or refusal to accept it. Sometimes it is applied to an estate, or something conveyed to a man, and sometimes to a plea; and it is frequently applied to the declining to take advantage of an irregularity in legal proceedings. If a jointure of lands be made to a woman after marriage, she may *wave* this after her husband's death. An infant, or, if he die, his heirs, may, by *waiver*, avoid an estate made to him during his minority. But where a particular estate is given with a remainder over, there regularly he that hath it may not *wave* it to the damage of him in remainder; though it is otherwise where one has a reversion, for that shall not be hurt by such *waiver*. The receipt of rent with a knowledge of a forfeiture committed by the tenant is a *waiver* of such forfeiture.

WAKE, v.

WAKE, n.

WA'KEFUL,

WA'KEFULNESS,

WA'KEN, v.

WA'KENER,

WA'KENING,

WA'KER,

WA'KING.

See AWAKE, WAIT, and WATCH.

A. S. *awacian*, *wac-ian*; Ger. *wachten*; D. *waeken*; Sw. *waka*, *vigilare*, *excubare*, to be vigilant; to raise, rise, or rouse.

To raise; *sc.* the senses from inertness or inaction, from dormancy, from sleep; to rouse, to be or cause to be alert, to excite,

to quicken.

A *wake* is a feast kept on the first day of the consecration of a church, and on the anniversary of it, and so called because the night is spent *awake* (in *watching*), and partly in singing; they were subsequently transformed into meetings of amusement and pastime, conviviality, and licentiousness.

Liche-wake, a watching of the dead.

Wake of a ship; course kept or *watched*. And see the Quotation from Anson.

pe Scottis did first mys, bei *wakend* alle pat wouk.

R. Brunne, p. 271.

He foud fulle wele & sone, pat Harald nouht ne slepe,
To proue with dede to done fulle *wakend* on him lepe.

Id. p. 71.

Hir frendes fulle faste *waited* aboute & *woke*,
& Mald at pe last kyng Steuen scho toke,
& led him to Bristow.

Id. p. 120.

And he cam to hise disciples and founde hem slepinge, and he said to Petre, so wher ye myghten not oon our *wake* with me? *Wake* ye and preie ye that ye entre not into temptacioun, for the spirit is redy but the flesch is syk.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvi

Tweyne in a bed the toon schal be taken and the tofther left. Therefore *wake* ye, for ye witen not in what our the Lord schal come.

Id. Ib. ch. xxiv.

Two shal be grindinge at the mill; the one shal be receaued, and the other shal be refused. *Wake* therefore, because ye knowe not what houre your master will come.

Bible. Anno 1551.

In pereils in the see, in pereils among false britheren, in traueil and nedynesse, in manye *wakinges*, in hunger and thirst, in manye fastyngis, in coold and nakidnesse.

Wiclif. 2 Corynth. ch. xi.

But in the fourthe *wakyng* of the nyght he cam to hem walkyng above the see.

Id. Ib. ch. xiv.

For in his herte he could well diuine,
That Troilus al night for sorow *woke*,
And that he would tell him of his pine,
This knew he well ynough without boke.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book v. p. 281.

The *waker* gose, the cuckowe euer vnkind.

Id. Assembly of Fowls, p. 332.

WAKE.

Lordings, the time it wasteth night and day,
And steleth from us, what prively sleping
And what through negligence in our waking,
As doth the streame, that turneth never again.

Chaucer. Man of Lawes. Prologue, v. 4443.

For as sayth Seint Bernard, while that I live, I shal have remembrance of the travailes that our Lord Jesu Crist suffered in preching, his werinesse in traveling, his temptations whan he fasted, his long wakinges whan he prayed, his teres whan he wept for pitee of good peple; the wo and the shame, and the filthe that men sayden to him.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 297.

Ne how Arcite is brent to ashen cold;
Ne how the liche-wake was yhold
All thilk night, ne how the Grekes play;
The wake-places,—ne kepe I not to say.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2962.

Of all my life in to nowe,
Als ferforth as I can vnderstonde,
Yet toke I neuer slepe on honde,
Whan it was tyme for to wake.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 80.

But netheles to speake it playne,
All this that I haue sayde you here,
Of my wakyng, as ye maie here,
It toucheth to my lady swete.

Id. Ib. fol. 81.

Iohan Lyon was well aduertysed of all these matters: than he began a lytell to wake, and sayd to hymselfe, I haue slept a season; but it shall apere that for a small occasyon I shall wake.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 348. p. 556.

Great solemnities were made in all churches, and great fyres and wakes, throughout all Englande.

Id. Ib. vol. i. ch. lxix. p. 207.

The cōstable caused to be made in Bretayne of tymbre a closure of a towne, or lyke a parke, y^t whē they had takē lande in Englāde, to close in theyr felde, to lodge therē more at theyr ease, w^tout wakyng or skries.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. ch. xlix. p. 168.

I woulde ye shoulde be more worthie mēbres of Christes body, continue in prayer, not as dull and heauye people by reason of any surfetyng, but as sober and wakefull.

Udall. Erasmus. Colossians, ch. iv. fol. 9.

Even of vices he made his profit, making the cowardly Clinias to have care of the watch which he knew his own fear would make him very wakefully perform.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iii. p. 425.

And every village smokes at wakes with lusty cheer.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 27.

CLO. Faith some pretty fellow,
With a clean strength that cracks a cudgel well
And dances at a wake, and plays at nine-holes.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain, act i. sc. 2.

The wood-nymphs deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.

Milton. Comus, v. 120.

It is not iron bands, nor hundred eyes,
Nor brazen walls, nor many wakefull spyes,
That can withhold her wilfull wandring feet;
But fast good will with gentle courtesies
And timely seruice to her pleasures meet,
May her perhaps containe, that else would aldgates fleet.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 9. st. 7.

But after, bolden'd with my first successe
I durst essay the new-found paths, that led
To slavish Mosco's dullard sluggishnesse;
Whose slothful Sunne all winter keeps his bed,
But never sleeps in summer's wakefulness.

P. Fletcher. Pis. Eclogue 1, st. 12.

Look with the eyes of heaven that nightly waken,
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker,
And not the weakness.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Mad Lover, act v.

He therefore with a wak'n'd spirit, to the extent of his fortune dilating his mind, which in his mean condition before lay contracted and shrunk up, orders with good advice his military affairs.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 113.

About noon the Commodore was little more than a league from the galeon, and could fetch her wake, so that she could not now escape.

Anson. Voyages, book iii. ch. viii. p. 499.

Reason, the power
To guess at right and wrong, the twinkling lamp
Of wand'ring life, that winks and wakes,
Fooling the follower betwixt shade and shining by turns.

Congreve. Mourning Bride, act iii.

Ingrateful woman!
Who follow'd me, but as the swallow summer,
Hatching her young ones in my kindly beams,
Singing her flatt'ries to my morning wake.

Dryden. All for Love, act iii.

The warlike wakes continu'd all the night,
And fun'ral games were plaid at new-returning light.

Id. Knightes Tale, book iii.

In a storm they will hover close under the ship's stern, in the wake of the ship (as 'tis call'd), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. iii. ch. iii. p. 97. Anno 1699.

Shoud wakeful Dulness, if she ever wake,
Write sleepy nonsense but for writing's sake,
And, stung with rage, and piously severe,
Wish better comforts to your dying ear.

Lloyd. An Epistle to C. Churchill.

Perhaps to each individual of the human species, nature has ordained the same quantity of wakefulness and sleep.

S. Johnson. Adventurer, No. 39.

It was therefore necessary that this universal reluctance should be counteracted, and the drowsiness of hesitation wakened into resolve; that the danger of procrastination should be always in view, and the fallacies of security be hourly detected.

Id. Idler, No. 43.

WAKE-ROBIN; so called (Skinner) because its acrimony will awake the sleeping.

And the bear, so soon as she is gon out of her den, seeketh out, the first thing that she doth, the wilde herbe called Aron, that is to say, wake-robin,—for the acrimony and sharpness thereof openeth her bowels.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 790.

WALDENSES, VALLEY OF THE, in the kingdom of Piedmont or Sardinia, a small district in the Alps of Savoy, between the Rhetian and Cottian ranges. The inhabitants are the remnant of the Protestants called Waldenses, who were formerly persecuted as heretics by the Popes, and subsequently by the Dukes of Savoy, to the last of whom they were more immediately subject. They reside in four villages. The history of the Albigenses has been already given, and with them the Waldenses were connected, if not in opinions at least in sufferings. The Waldenses, so renowned in the history of religious persecutions, owe their name, according to some authorities, to Peter Valdo, or Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons, who lived about the year 1160, though this seems to be doubtful. Waldo was so struck by the sudden death of a friend with whom he happened to be conversing, that he renounced the world and gave himself up to prayer and meditation. He soon began to instruct others, and began his labours by translating the Bible into the existing language. He seems to have been a man of considerable erudition. The clergy forbade his giving even domestic, religious instruction, but this only induced him to proceed with more ardour, and caused him to inquire more narrowly into the opinions and doctrines taught and held by them, and to oppose them more openly and ardently. There have not been wanting those who think the name of the sect was derived from the Christians who, in the earliest times, inhabited the valleys of Piedmont; Vaux being a common name for valley, whence the word Vaudois. Such persons contend that Waldo was only a distin-

WAKE.

WAL-
DENSES.

WAL-
DENSES.

guished leader of the sect, for sometimes they were called Leonistæ, or "poor men of Lyons," from their poverty and sufferings. They were also denominated Sabbotarians, from their wooden shoes, or *sabots*; Patarini, from their heresy; Cathari, from the same cause; Turpelini, or Turelupini, from the miseries to which they were exposed, though Mosheim attaches that name to fanatics and mystics generally.

The history of the doctrines of the Waldensians is involved in some obscurity, but the evidence of Reinerius Saccho (about A. D. 1254), one of their enemies who became inquisitor-general, is much in their favour on many points. According to him they held the entire faith according to the Apostles' creed, only they blasphemed the Church of Rome, calling it the Harlot in the Apocalypse. They opposed the power of prelates and temporal possessions of the clergy generally. They opposed many of the superstitious practices of the Church of Rome in those days, and some of its gross corruptions. They denied Purgatory and objected to Tradition, making themselves well acquainted with the *Text of Scripture*, and rejecting the Decretals, the expositions of the Fathers, &c.; they despised the consecration of candles, holy water, &c.; they acknowledged no saints but the Apostles; they admitted no indulgences, no extreme unction; they said a good layman was a priest, as the Apostles were laymen; they rejected the celibacy of the clergy, &c. &c.* These are some of the opinions attributed to them by Reinerius, whose authority is cited at large by Mr. Maitland in his *Facts and Documents relating to the ancient Albigenses and Waldenses*. Mr. Maitland, whose opinion is very unfavourable to the Albigenses, speaks of the Waldenses thus: "It appears that he" [P. Waldo] "caused the Scriptures to be translated into the vulgar tongue—that he and his immediate followers drew upon themselves the persecution of the Church of Rome, not only by taking upon themselves the office of teaching, but by some of the doctrines which they taught; that by means of this persecution they were scattered over various parts of Germany, France and Lombardy, &c.; and that having renounced the authority of the Romish see for that of the Scriptures, and rejected some rites of the Romish church which were grossly idolatrous or superstitious, they prepared the way for the Reformation, and were themselves prepared to embrace its doctrines."—*Facts and Documents*, &c., p. 467. It is generally believed that the sect had long resided scattered about in concealment in the valleys of the Rhetian and Cottian Alps, until it spread abroad so rapidly that it had no less than forty-one schools in the diocese of Pavia alone. In 1208 they are accused of having, with the Albigenses, infected a thousand cities with their heresies. Waldo and his followers, being persecuted by the bishop of Lyons, fled and dispersed themselves and doctrines through various countries of Europe, between 1160 and 1180. The bishop of Alby issued an order for their extirpation. The Albigenses differed from the Waldenses in doctrine, as the latter, according to some Romish writers, were only schismatics: other authorities take an opposite view of the two sects, and state that there was little difference in their doctrines; while some insist that while the Albigenses were Manicheans, the Waldenses did not differ from the Roman faith on the more important points.

* They are by some supposed to have opposed Transubstantiation also; but their views on this point are variously represented.

WAL-
DENSES.

But if there was this difference in the sects, and if the Waldenses really differed from the Albigenses, and, as asserted, differed from the Roman faith only upon three or four points, it is more singular and monstrous that they should be involved in one and the same degree of virulent and cruel persecution. All were indiscriminately the victims of "persecution's rage," under pretence of supporting the religion of the Roman Catholic church, but really because they were uncompromising enemies (differ as they might, more or less, in doctrine, from that church and each other) to the temporal rule, profit, and arrogant domination of the papal clergy. It appears also probable that Rome herself, up to the time of the persecution, only considered the *Paterins*, *Catherins*, and *Poor Men of Lyons*, as so many orders of zealous monks, nor did she dream of interfering until they were widely spread, for examples of such reforms as they inculcated had been given by many Roman Catholic prelates themselves. It was Innocent III. who took the alarm, as he judged that what he saw was leading to a general revolt against the infallibility of the supreme head of the church; he then commenced the savage and bloody persecutions of the Waldenses, and all who dared to censure his dogmas. He excited the barons and great men who protected them as industrious vassals, by the bait of their confiscated property, and he threatened the princes and lords with excommunication who should refuse to seize their possessions. War, murder, and devastation were the weapons used by Innocent III., who, in 1207, preached destruction to the sectaries, in the name of St. Peter and St. Paul, and urged kings and princes to enter upon the butchery of their subjects; and these not being so eager to dip their hands in blood as the Pope desired, he enlisted crusaders all over Europe to commence a holy war in Languedoc, where plunder and violation of women might proceed without personal hazard or the dangers of manly warfare. The crusade was successful: vengeance and extermination, backed by papal bulls and the sermons of the monks, excited a large body of banditti to fall upon Languedoc, to murder, plunder, and destroy, until the Pope himself felt shame. Remorse his nature did not permit him to feel, and he attempted to arrest the torrent of blood poured forth, both of the faithful and heretical, in one common carnage, by the ferocious instruments he had set in motion and could not moderate. The horrible crimes, cruelties, and ravages of this war are matter of history, and the details of this most hateful persecution will be found in another part of this work. (*Historical Division*, vol. iii. ch. lxxvi. p. 690, *et seq.*) If no Waldenses or Albigenses were found in a castle or town, they put the Roman Catholic inhabitants who opposed them to the sword, as they would put common enemies to death in the open field, because they desired to secure their property from plunder by such "opposition," and their women from violation; but they tortured and burned the heretics. At Mourvillac they found eleven Waldenses, and they burned them, say the ecclesiastical writers of these atrocious events, "with unspeakable joy." About 1214, nine-tenths of the Waldenses and Albigenses, and with them thousands upon thousands of Roman Catholics, had perished in these massacres. Thus the light of the first reformation seemed to be drowned in its own blood. All of the persecuted faith that were able fled into other countries, and sowed the seed which afterwards fructified. The secret recesses

WAL- of the Alps, then little explored, received many in
DENSES. their cheerless bosoms. Those who remained alive un-
WALES. noticed in their native land made their own hearts their
place of worship, and their secret aspirations were the
only voice which they ventured to raise in prayer,—for
thought was still free in its own temple, even from the
scrutiny of the Inquisition and the remorseless ven-
geance of the papal instruments, which could not be
reined after being once stimulated to action. A second
persecution, raised a few years afterwards against these
innocent people, failed from want of victims. The fine
imaginative race of Provençals, the revivers of poetry
and song in Europe, were nearly exterminated, and
Frenchmen inhabited Languedoc in their room. They
were before their age in the spirit of their religion as in
their poesy; but both were checked, not extinguished:
persecution could annihilate neither. The Waldenses
strengthened their faith from their persecutions, and wor-
shipped according to their consciences in the deserts of
the Alps, until better times dawned upon them. The
later reformers only adopted their principles and secured
the triumph of their opinions. Yet the inclement val-
leys of the Alps did not secure them subsequently from
persecutions by the Dukes of Savoy, and down to a
recent period the remote Alpine valleys echoed with
their oppressions, which could only have been said to
cease at the conquest of Piedmont by the French, under
Bonaparte, who, singularly enough, up to the period of
his dethronement, was the continued protector of the
suffering and virtuous inhabitants of the Waldensian
valleys.

History of the Waldenses and Albigenses; Spanheim;

Simond de Sismondi; Reinier in Venema's *Historia Ecclesiastica*. Within the last few years a controversy has arisen concerning the Waldenses and Albigenses, in which Mr. Faber and Mr. Maitland have been the chief writers. Mr. Faber, in common with many previous writers, having, in his *Sacred Calendar of Prophecy*, maintained that the Albigenses and Waldenses were the two witnesses predicted in the Revelation, Mr. Maitland opposed this view altogether, and the volume from which we have quoted an extract is intended to show that the Albigenses maintained many most heretical opinions in which they differed altogether from the Waldenses. We must refer those who wish to investigate this question more fully to their publications, and also to those of Dr. Gilly.

WALDSTEINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Willdenow to Francis Von Waldstein, a Hungarian botanist. It belongs to the class *Icosandria*, order *Di-Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Potentillaceæ*. Generic character: calyx, with a turbinate tube, furnished with a crenulated ring under the stamens, and bearing bracteas outside; petals five; stamens numerous; carpels two or four, fixed to the bottom of the calyx, connate at their bases; styles terminal; achenia one to four, globose, naked, and somewhat umbilicate at the apex; rather fleshy; seeds erect.

A genus nearly allied to *Potentilla* and *Geum*, and consists of a single known species, *W. Geoides*. It is a perennial evergreen herb, a native of Hungary, in shady parts of woods. The leaves are petiolate, palmately five-lobed, and the lobes are acutely toothed. The flowers are yellow, smaller than those of *Potentilla verna*.

WAL-
DENSES.
WALES.

W A L E S.

Position. WALES, a division of Great Britain, situated on the western side of England, extending from Barry Island, in lat. 51° 18' N. to Llanbedreg, near Amlwch, in Anglesey, lat. 53° 31' N. It is bounded on the North by the Irish Sea, on the West by St. George's Channel, Eastward by the English counties of Shropshire, Chester, Hereford, and Monmouth; and Southward by the Bristol Channel. Wales is separated into the two grand divisions of North and South, the former division containing, according to the census of 1841, 336,254 inhabitants, the latter 575,067, total 911,321.

Population. Although the counties have been noticed separately, yet the subsequent returns of their population may seem to render their contents sufficiently important for recapitulation here. These returns give for all Wales:—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths to Population.
North Wales	2561	8941	7503	1 to 44·816
South Wales	3902	17,259	10,387	55·373
	6463	26,200	17,890	
Mean of all Wales 50·094				

The population of the counties in 1841, by the census of the same year, was, Anglesey, 50,890; Brecon, 53,295; Cardigan, 68,389; Carmarthen, 106,482; Carnarvon, 81,068; Denbigh, 29,291; Flint, 66,547; Glamorgan, 173,146; Merioneth, 39,238; Montgomery, 69,220; Pembroke, 88,262; and Radnor, 25,186. North Wales

comprises Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; the remaining counties constitute South Wales. The marriages to the popu- Statistics.
lation are as 1 to 146·9 in North Wales; the births to a marriage in the same division, 3·31. In South Wales the marriages are to the population as 1 to 175; the births to marriages 4·40. Total marriages to the popu-
lation for all Wales, 1 to 160·8; births to marriages for all Wales, 4. The census of 1841 gave an increase in the Welch population of 13·0 during the last 10 years, or a total of 105,139. Caernarvon had increased 22·0; Brecon 11·5; and Glamorgan 37·0 per cent.

The entire superficies of Wales is calculated at 8125 Superficies.
square miles, or 5,200,000 acres. The whole territory may be styled mountainous. Some portion rises to the highest altitude of any other land in South Britain, attaining in Snowdon very nearly 3,700 feet. In the accounts of the different counties, the features of the surface have been already detailed, it only therefore remains to give an idea of the general character of this part of the British empire.

The population of Wales is one of three divisions of the ancient inhabitants of the island that were compelled to seek refuge in the fastnesses of this country, from the Saxons and other foreigners, who invaded it, as others were in Cornwall, and in Armorica or Britany. In both the latter instances the population has amal- Race.
gamated in the course of ages with the conquerors of the rest of the island, or the continental races around them, but in both they still retain many peculiarities

WALES.
Original inhabitants.

which mark their common origin. In Wales alone, the language and general features of the original inhabitants of the island at the time of the Roman conquest are best preserved, though not wholly unmarked with the effects of an intercourse with the medley of foreign stock that constitutes the present inhabitants of the other parts of the island, including the Scotch Lowlanders. The Saxon *Chronicle* styles the Welch or Britons, *Brit-Walas* or *Brit-Walana*, though they called themselves the *Wall*, whence "Wallia" and "Welch" are derived. The inhabitants at the time of the Roman conquest were three tribes, named the Ordovices, Silures, and Dimetæ, who possessed the country between the Severn and the Western Sea. The first are supposed to have inhabited the present North Wales; the Silures, Hereford, Radnor, Brecon, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, and the Dimetæ, the present Counties of Cardigan, Pembroke and Carmarthen; and this last country seems to have been called Dimetri, if the designation of the early British writers is received; and they are confirmed in opinion by Ptolemy, who places a people on the same spot, unless indeed they took their own opinions from what was thus laid down. The early Welch appear to have been a rude people, but not to the extent some writers contend, upon the designation of them by the Romans, under the term "barbarian," which these haughty Italians applied almost universally to foreigners. The Welch had a regular government under their princes, and they understood military discipline much better than the mass of the people in the earlier feudal times, when a few heavy-armed horsemen alone constituted the strength of armies and decided the fate of war, the infantry which followed them being a mere rabble. They were no contemptible enemies to the Romans themselves, and lost not their independence without a struggle that won them the respect of their enemies, as their conduct testifies in the treatment of Caractacus, when conquered by Julius Agricola. Of Roman vestiges in Wales, there are considerable remains, in stations, roads, and antiquities, and in coins, urns, pottery, altars, mile-stones, and tessellated pavements. No less than seven Roman roads are traced upon it by antiquarians, among them the Northern and Southern Watling Streets are clearly marked as entering within the Welch limits.

Ancient government.

Antiquities.

Early wars.

After the departure of the Romans, Wales shared in the general confusion that fell upon the part of the island which they had so long occupied. Upon the arrival of the Saxons, disputes and contests of the most obstinate character ensued. The Welch were led by their King Emrys, whom they had placed at their head, in the room of Gwtheyrn or Vortigern, whom they had dethroned for his treachery and incapacity. At the death of Emrys, his brother Uther, called from his office Pendragon, was raised to be the leader of the Welch. The contests between the Britons and Saxons was carried on with varied success. Uther was succeeded by his son Arthur, of renowned memory, and he won many battles against the Saxons. Some have doubted the existence of Arthur; but Lord Bacon, whose judgment should have some weight, says that enough of his actions remain, if all that is supposed fabulous be rejected, to show that there was some great prince of that era, in history, who merited the character of a skilful and potent chief. Arthur flourished about the year 520. After his death, pursued by the Saxons and Scots, the Britons were driven into the fastnesses

of Wales in the West. The river Ex was made the boundary of the Cornish, and defended successfully until the reign of Athelstan, and Armorica or Britany was colonized. The Mercians invaded Wales in 720, and to prevent the incursions of the people in return, caused what is called Offa's Dyke to be made, which reduced Wales nearly to its present limits. When the Danes attacked the Saxons, the opportunity of profiting by the event was lost by the Welch, who became divided under three sovereignties, and thus wanted that combination which alone could enable them to carry on offensive operations with success. The Danes seem to have made no permanent impression upon the Principality.

William I., the Welch refusing to pay tribute, which they had been forced to do, as a mark of submission by some of that monarch's predecessors, invaded their territory, and made them do homage, and take an oath of fealty. From this time Wales was regarded as a province of their own by the English monarchs. In the reign of William II. the Welch revolted and carried fire and sword to the banks of the Severn, committing dreadful devastations. The Welch princes now began intrigues with Norman nobles, to obtain assistance against their own countrymen. Robert Fitzjames, with twelve knights and a body of troops, undertook to assist Eineon, a Welch chief, who was in rebellion against Ap Tudor, King of Wales. The required assistance was given, and the auxiliaries divided the spoils, taking the kernel and leaving the shell to Eineon. This was a sufficient hint for William II. to excite his nobility to conquer portions of Wales for themselves at their own charge. Bernard de Newmarche subdued Brecon; Roger de Montgomery, Cardigan; Arnulph, his son, Pembroke, all in South Wales, for which these nobles did homage to the king. The Earl of Shrewsbury did homage for Powysland, which he had subdued; and in the same mode other districts were taken and appropriated. Henry I. followed the example, giving lordships and castles to Englishmen and Normans, and introducing a colony of Flemings into Pembroke. The barons thus established in Wales were called Lords Marchers, from the old word march for boundary. They endeavoured to secure their conquests by peopling them with English, and by erecting strong fortresses. South Wales was wholly parcelled out and divided, and in North Wales, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth, and parts of Denbigh, alone remained in possession of the Welch, where they still offered a vigorous resistance; nor was it until 1284 that their final conquest was achieved by Edward I., who annexed the entire country to the Crown of England for ever. After that period several rebellions took place, but were subdued and the inhabitants held in severe bondage, until Henry VII., and subsequently Henry VIII., restrained the lords marchers from the sore oppressions which they continually practised upon the people; afterwards Henry VIII. incorporated them with England, and gave them all the privileges of English jurisprudence.

The Norman lords erected in Wales no less than 143 castles, according to Mr. Pennant, continuing from the Dee to the Wye. Edward I. erected three of surpassing magnificence at Harlech, Conway, and Caernarvon, which testify by their remains the superiority of that monarch in military architecture to all who had preceded him in the country.

The Welch seem to have been governed originally by a monarchy, but of a nature in some degree restrained

WALES.
Boundaries.

First homage.
Welch subjugation

Ancient castles.

WALEs.
Jurispru-
dence.

by the people. The laws of Howel Dda, now extant, show that parliaments were an institution of the aboriginal Britons. They consisted of six persons summoned from each cantred or hundred to revise some laws, reform others, and enact new ones. Under the sovereign were the Uchelwys or great men, holding their lands *in capite* from the prince. Some held by a tenure resembling grand serjeantry, some by personal attendance at the court, but the majority by the *gwaeth milwyr*, or military service, being bound to attend the king with a certain number of armed men, and to follow him in war. The mass of the people were divided into two classes of villains, one that might hold or relinquish lands at their own discretion, who had the right of buying and selling, and whose service was less degrading; the other denominated *Caeths*, who were the lords' property, and were sold with the estate. They were in fact the most abject of slaves. These tenures, which had existed in Wales before the Tenth Century, were as much feudal as those of the Normans, and were, perhaps, the same in all the northern countries throughout Europe. The law of *gavelkind* was also Welch, the sons, legitimate or not, all inheriting equally, the daughters being excluded. The first law introduced by Edward I. was the famous statute of Rhyddlan, by which illegitimate sons were excluded, and females admitted to inherit. The statute of Henry VIII. required lands in Wales to be held "as English tenure to all intents;" and the laws of both England and Wales have continued since that reign to be the same in every essential point.

Religion.

The religion of Wales in the earlier times was Druidical, sometimes styled "bardism;" but in this part of the history of that country there is much obscurity. The Druidism of England at the invasion of Julius Cæsar was no doubt that of Wales at the same period, but what its rites were has never been satisfactorily proved. It is clear, however, that the bards possessed the principal part of the learning of the nation—that they held congresses, and were in great esteem with the people. Whatever was their original purpose they were not at enmity with the priesthood or clergy, and, in the later times of Welch history, were the poets, historians, and heralds of the nation. A congress of bards, called *Eisteddfod*, was held in 688, and is the earliest upon record. So sacred were their persons held that a fine of 126 cows was levied upon him who killed one of them. They preceded the army when marching to battle, and played their pieces upon the harp. A statute enacted for their regulation is now extant, enacted by Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, prince of Powys, about 1070. The slaughter of the bards, charged upon Edward I., does not appear to rest upon any good foundation. Of the early religion, as well as of bardism, there is little certain known; conjecture having assumed upon both subjects the place of fact.

Bards.

Conversion.

North Wales is said to have been converted to Christianity about the year 314. Afterwards St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre and Lupus of Troyes, were sent over into Wales, and numerous seminaries were established there for the instruction of youth. St. Germain erected a cathedral at Llandaff, and consecrated Dubricius archbishop of Caerleon, who was succeeded by St. David. Cadoc, Patern, Oudoceus, Columba, Kentigern Asaph, Columbanus, and, above all, Gildas, were among the eminent men in the church at this time. Gildas resided in the monastery of Bangor, and in his 44th year

completed his work *De Excidio Britanniae*. The long dominion of the Saxons nearly extirpated Christianity in Great Britain, and by them were the monks of Bangor barbarously put to death. After the Saxon conversion to the Christian faith the church of Wales seems to have remained in tranquillity.

The agriculture of Wales varies much according to the districts and the nature of the soil. It is in general very backward compared to Great Britain; but the improvements made of late years have been introduced into the country, particularly into South Wales, the climate of which, in the Southern part, is remarkably mild, and the soil productive. Yet the reports of the Board of Agriculture state that only 900,000 acres were subject to the plough, that 2,500,000 were under pasturage, and that 1,700,000 were in a state of waste, a third of which at least was capable of cultivation. The systems adopted in the different counties, with the nature of the soil, will be found under their respective county names.

The present territorial divisions of the country, as far as the hundred or centurial divisions go, do not much differ from what they were anciently. In the time of Llewellyn ap Gryffyth, the last prince of North Wales, the whole of the country was divided into three provinces, Aberfraw in Mon, Dinevwr, and Mathraval. These were subdivided into cantreds or hundreds, answering nearly to the English. To Aberfraw were assigned the 15 cantreds or hundreds of *Gwynedd*, viz. *Mon* three, Aberfraw, Rhosyr, and Cemaes. *Caer y Avon* four, Aber, Arvon, Dunodig, and Lley. *Merionydd* three, Merion, Arwyotli, and Penllyn. *Perfeddwlad* five, Ystrad, Rhyvoniog, Rhos, Dyfryn, Clwyd, and Tegeingal. These were subdivided into 38 smaller districts, and these again into 40 still smaller, called *Cwmwd*, in Welch, meaning what the French call communes or smaller divisions. Dinevwr included *Ceredigion*, having four cantreds, Penwedig, Canol, Cadell, and Seirwen or Hirwaen. *Caervyrddin* four, Finiog, Eginog, Bychan, and Mawr. *Brycheiniog* three, Selyr, Canol, and Mawr. *Morganwg* four, Gorwenydd, Penydd, Breinol, and Gwaenllwg. *Gwent* two, Gwent Uwch-coed, and Iscoed Gwent. *Dyfed* seven, Emlyn, Arberth, Dangleddyr, Coed Penvro, Rhos, Peoidiog, and Cemaes, subdivided into 78 *cwmwds*, or communes. In these are 58 market towns and 751 parishes. The Principality of Wales has conferred the title of Prince upon the eldest son of the reigning sovereign, ever since the time of Edward I., whose queen, to please the prejudices of the Welch, lay in of the first prince, afterwards Edward II., in Caernarvon Castle.

On glancing the eye over the entire country, chains of mountains are observed, consisting rather of ridges than peaks isolated from base to summits, though peaks are not wanting. Sometimes they are surmounted by eminences that seem as if they had been heaped upon the inferior elevations, or mountain upon mountain. The valleys are frequently profound, and often of surpassing picturesque beauty. The summits of the higher elevations are in most cases craggy, rent, or shattered, rising with savage grandeur and great abruptness. The most noted, as well as the most elevated chain is that of Snowdonia, which commences at the South-Western extremity of Caernarvonshire, and ranges in a line of sharp peaks towards the bay of Conway, terminating at Penmaen Bach. Among these Snowdon

WALEs.

Agricul-
ture.

Divisions.

Mountains.

WALES. towers highest, while Carnedd David and Carnedd Llewelyn are very little inferior in elevation to the chief of the Cambrian Alps. The bolder and more precipitous faces of the chain are towards the sea, but this is by no means an invariable rule. The rocks in this chain consist of schist in several varieties, granite, porphyry, hornstone, quartz, and basalt. Near Conway, limestone is procured, and from thence, South-West, these strata embosom in each other. Y Vron, in Nant Frangon, may be denominated a spur of this vast chain, containing Mr. Pennant's slate quarries—Carnedd y Filiast, Trivaen, and the Glyders, with their precipitous horrors and desert solitudes. Llanberris stretches to the base of Snowdon, the highest summit of which is covered with iron-coloured schist, and veins of quartz, granite, porphyry. Even serpentine is reported to be found near or not far from the summit. The whole of this range, however, is shattered, upturned, and riven to such a degree as to retain no portion of regular strata that will clearly develop their exact elevation. The Berwyn chain of mountains occupies the eastern part of Monmouth and Denbigh, about 16 miles long by eight or ten wide. The elevation is marked at the extremity by Cader Idris, with its triple head rising 2900 feet. Granite, porphyry, basalt, schist, felspar and quartz are visible in the structure of this mountain. In another groupe of mountains Plinlimmon is conspicuous, with the Carno groupe. In South Wales, a chain stretches from Bleddfa forest in Radnorshire into Pembroke, through Carmarthenshire. The Beacon hills in Brecknockshire commence another line, and join in the general chain called the Black Mountains, the Trebeddw being one of the most conspicuous.

Minerals. In such a country of mountains the minerals must be numerous: mines of iron, lead, and copper are met with; some of them very rich. From the lead, silver is extracted. In South Wales there is iron and coal enough to supply the consumption of Great Britain for ages—Newcastle, rock, stone or splint, canal, culm, and anthracite being all found there—slate, limestone, marble, malachite, native vitriol, ochres, serpentine with asbestos, petrosilex, upon the beds of which, at Holyhead, blocks of rolled granite are found; the place from whence they have come baffling conjecture: and all these are abundant.

Climate. The climate is different from that of England in the same parallel of latitude. In general the air is sharp and bleak in the mountains, but mild in the vales, particularly as the ocean is approached. Snow is common in the mountains, covering some of the summits for nearly half the year, and the more elevated summits still

longer. Rains are frequent at all seasons of the year, yet the air is remarkably healthy; and instances of longevity are continually cited. It is not a little singular, however, that the deaths to the living in North Wales, where all is much more primitive than in the South, are 1 in 44.81 to 1 in 55.37 in the Southern part of the country, or that most advanced in the arts and manners of existing civilization.

The roads through the Principality are generally very good, but the tax upon the traveller at the numerous toll-houses is enormously heavy. The great Holyhead road, continued through Llangollen, Corwen, and Nant Frangon, along the side of the great Carnedd David mountain, and beneath its impending precipices, is one of the noblest works ever undertaken in this country. The suspension bridge over the Menai Strait is a continuation of this fine road to Holyhead, where the mails are embarked for Dublin. There are several canals in the Principality, and in South Wales railroads have been long in use for conveying coals and goods. One of the first canals executed was that from the Severn to the Dee, the Act for which was passed by Parliament in the 34 George III. The Montgomery Canal was begun about the same time. The Kidwelly canal is private property. That from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil, with a fall of 600 feet, was commenced in 1780. The Aberdale, Neath, Brecknock, Swansea, and others, are proofs of the activity of the Welch in traffic, and their perfect comprehension of the best mode of promoting their own interests.

The manufactures of the Principality are, besides Manufactures. cast-iron, tin-plate, lead, and copper-smelting, some of woollen goods, such as webs, flannels, stockings, gloves, wigs, and socks. The flannel trade is confined principally to North Wales. The smaller farmers fabricate webs, and most of the cottagers have looms. The larger part is disposed of at Dolgelly, principally what is called strong cloth. Small cloth is the produce of Denbighshire, in the parish of Glynn, or tract of country round Corwen and Llangollen. Flannels, the most important of the woollen articles of Welch manufacture, are principally produced in Montgomeryshire; and near Machynlleth, upwards of 700,000 yards of webs and 800,000 of flannel have been disposed of from the Principality annually. Welch Pool was the principal mart for the flannels. Stockings, wigs, socks, and similar articles are fabricated about Bala. Some cotton manufactures have been introduced into Flintshire and Denbighshire. The Welch marine commerce is confined to the coasting trade, which is extensive, active, and is a source of considerable profit.

WALK, v. } Ger. *wall-en*, *ire*, *egredi*, *ambulare*.
WALK, n. } Wachter. Skinner thinks *walk* is from
WA'LKER, } the A. S. *wealc-an*, to roll; and Som-
WA'LLING, n. } ner suggests the same origin; in v.
wealc-an, to rowle, to turne, to tumble, to revolve, to rowle back, to turne up and downe, to returne often; hereof (he adds) probably our to *walk*, *ambulare*.

To *walk*, as a species of voluntary motion, is distinguished in bipeds from to run; in quadrupeds from to run, to trot, to canter, to gallop.

To *walk yarne* (in Rastall) is to tread it, to press it. Skinner. And see the second Quotation from Piers Ploughman.

Walk, n. is applied to the motion, the gait; the way or path, the course or track.

He seyde of swich folke that so aboute wente,
Wepyng, I warne you of *walkers* aboute.
Piers Ploughman, Crede, book iii.

Al ich sauh slepyng, as ge shullen hure after
Bope bakere and buyere. bouchere and opere
Webbestere and *walkers*. and wynnere w^t handen.
Id. Vision, p. 11.

What is lightere to seye to the sykman in palesye synnes be
forghiven to thee; or to seye rise take the bed and *wake*?
Wiclif. Mark, ch. ii.

WALES.
WALK.
Longevity.

WALK. Whether is it easier to saye to the sycke of the palsye, thy synnes are forgyuen the; or to say, arise take vp thy bed, and walke?
WALKERIA. Bible, Anno 1551.

But in the fourthe wakyng of the nyght he cam to hem *walkynge* above the see, And thei seyinge him *walkynge* on the see weren disturblid and seiden that it is a fantum and for drede thei crieden.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiv.

And in the fourth wathe of the night Jesus came vnto theym *walkynge* on the sea. And when his disciples sawe him *walkynge* on the sea, they were troubled, saying: it ils some sprite, and cryed out for feare.
Bible, Anno 1551.

The great indignacion of god prouoked by our sinne & wretchednes, shal suffer the head of al heretikes Antechrist (of whō these folke bee the fore *walkers*) to come into thys wretched world.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 287. Dialogue concerning Heresyes, &c. Fouerth Boke.

God hath taken this kyngdome into the handes of enemyes for a tyme, and fyndes [fiends] shall *walke* and destoble y^e people.
Fabyan. Chronycle, book x. ch. 214. p. 231.

Item, that the *walker*, and fuller shall truly *walke*, ful, thicke, and worke every webbe of woollen yarne, which he shall have to *walke*, ful, thicke & worke, without any flocks, &c.

Rastal. Collection of Statutes, fol. 127, Act vi. Henry VIII. c. 9.

Zacharias the preste and Helizabeth hys wyfe were both chaste, the gospell sayeth, if chastyte be a perfeccyon, and a *walkynge* in the lawes and ordynaunces of God without reprove.

Bale. Apology, fol. 35.

From euery coast that heauen *walks about*,
 Hauue thither come the noble martiall crew,
 That famous hard atchiuements still pursew.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7. st. 48.

And all without were *walkes* and alleyes dight
 With diuers trees, enrang'd in euen rankes.
 And here and there were pleasant arbors pight
 And shadie seats, and sundry flow'ring bankes
 To sit, and reste the *walkers'* weary shankes.

Id. Ib. book v. can. 10. st. 25.

You might have spar'd your drum, and guns, and pikes too,
 For I am none that will stand out, sir, I.
 You may take me in with a *walking-stick*,
 Even when you please, and hold me with a packthred.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Beggars' Bush, act v. sc. 1.

How long might I have *walkt* without a cloak,
 Before I should have met with such a fortune.

Id. The Custom of the Country, act ii.

Simus took pleasure in painting a young man lying asleepe in a *walke-mill* or fullers worke-house.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxv. ch. xi.

And [he] presently delivered into his hand a *walking-staff* which he professed he had travelled through many parts of Germany. And he said, Richard, I do not give, but lend you my horse.

Walton. Life of Hooker.

He [child] is become able perhaps to *walk* by himself, but what path to choose he knows not, cannot distinguish his safety and danger, his advantages and disadvantages; nor, in general, good and evil.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 8. fol. 160.

Mr. Banks, in his morning *walk* this day, met a number of the natives, whom, upon enquiry, he found to be travelling musicians; and having learnt where they were to be at night, we all repaired to the place.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. xiv. p. 140.

The forms and turnings of the streets of London, and other old towns, are produced by accident, without any original plan or design: but they are not always the less pleasant to the *walker* or spectator.

Reynolds. Works, vol. ii. p. 140. Discourse 13.

WALKERIA, in Botany, a genus dedicated by Schreber to Richard Walker, D.D., founder of the botanic gardens at Cambridge. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Ochnaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five sepals; petals five; stamens five; anthers ovate; drupe obovately kidney-shaped; embryo invested with a hooked beak.

VOL. XXVIII.

A genus nearly allied to *Gomphia*, consisting of two known species, *W. serrata* and *W. integrifolia*; the first a native of Malabar and Ceylon, and the second of French Guiana. They are shrubs with serrated or entire leaves and racemes of yellow flowers. The roots of *W. serrata* are bitter, and a decoction of them is used as a tonic in Malabar.

WALL, *n.* } D. Ger. and Sw. *wall*; A. S. *weal*,
WALL, *v.* } which the etymologists derive from the Lat. *vallum*. Tooke, on the other hand, derives *vallum*, and the northern word *wall*, from the A. S. *wil-an*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement. We apply the word to—

Any materials, brick, stone, mud, clay, wood, &c. consolidated, cemented, or fastened together.

The A. S. *weal* was not only so applied, but also to the mortar, or that by which the materials are cemented or connected.

Wall-flower, *wall-wort*, &c. so called (Skinner) because they principally grow on or near walls.

Agen Alle Halwe church, the verste dich hu nome,
 & brake the otemoste *wal*, & withinne come.

R. Gloucester, p. 549.

þe engýns with oute, to hast were þei sette,
Wallis & kirkels stoute, þe stones doun bette.

R. Brunne, p. 326.

He made a maner mortar. and mercy hit hihte
 And þer with Grace. bý gan to make a good foundement
 And watelide hit and *wallyde* hit with hus peynes and hus passion.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 383.

For he is oure pees that made bothe oon and unbyndynge the myddil *wal* of a *wal* withouten mortar.

Wiclif. Effesies, ch. ii.

For he is our peace, which hath made of both one, and hath brokē doune the *wall* that was a stoppe bitwene vs.

Bible, Anno 1551.

I saw a garden right anone
 Full long and brode, and eueridele
 Enclosed was, and *walled* wele
 With hie *wales* enbatailed.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 117.

Certes the king of Thebes, Amphion,
 That with his singing *walled* the citee,
 Could never singen half so wel as he.

Id. Manciple's Tale, v. 17067.

The stronge *walles* down thei bete,
 So that in to the large strete
 This horse with great solemnitee
 Was brought within the citee.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 14.

The whiche bysshop had made there a stronge garyson, so that this castell doubted none assaute, for therī was a square toure thick *walled*, and sensably furnished for the warre.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 209. p. 250.

And it was seated in an island strong,
 Abounding all with delices most rare,
 And *wall'd* by nature 'gainst invaders' wrong.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 10. st. 6.

In three [battels] he beat the thunder-bolt, his brother,
 Forc'd him to *wall* himself up.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Mad Lover, act i.

They gave them also their help to build a new *wall*, not of earth as the former, but of stone (both at the public cost, and by particular contributions) traversing the ile in direct line from east to west, between certain cities placed there as frontiers to bear off the enemy, where Severus had *wall'd* once before.

Milton. History of Britaine, book iii. p. 120.

The smoke or perfume also of *walwort* (a common hearbe and known to every man) chaseth and putteth to flight any serpents.

Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. x.

That castle, were it *wall'd* with adamant,
 Can hide thy head, but till to morrow's dawn.

Dryden. King Arthur, act ii.

WALL. Having mentioned a house, it may not be amiss to observe, that some here differ from those I saw at the other isles; being inclosed or *walled* on every side, with reeds neatly put together, but not close. *Cook. Voyages*, vol. iv. book iii. ch. ii. p. 20.

WALLET. *WALL.* Skinner writes, "*Wall* or *whall*-ey, a disease of horses, I know not whether from any likeness to the eyes of the *whale* fish." Mr. Brocket says, "In those parts of the North with which I am best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed* when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the Borders, *sic folks* are considered unlucky."

The author of the *Craven Glossary* explains *wall-eeen* to mean white or green (grey). Grose defines it, "an eye with little or no sight; all white, like a plastered wall." Cooper, in his *Thesaurus*, 1573, renders *glaucochilus*—a horse with a *waule* eye.

Wall-eyed wrath, in Shakspeare, seems to correspond with the Lat. *glauco oculi*, which Cooper renders—eyes with *furie* (*firie*) ruddiness.

Wall or *whall*, *whally*, *whally-eyed*, are from the A. S. *Hwel-an*, *contabescere*, *putrescere*.

And next to him rode lustful Lechery
Upon a bearded gote, whose rugged heare,
And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
Was like the person selfe whom he did beare.

Spenser. The Faerie Queene, book i. can. 4. st. 24.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest sauagery, the vildest stroke
That ever *wall-ey'd* wrath, or staring rage
Presented to the teares of soft remorse.

Shakspeare. King John, fol. 17.

Say, *wall-ey'd* slave, whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face?

Id. Titus Andronicus, act v. sc. 1.

MOR. A pair of *wall-eyes* in a face forced.

B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act v. sc. 2.

WALLENIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Swartz to Matthew Wallen, who cultivated both indigenous and exotic plants in Jamaica while he resided there. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Mono-gynia*, and the natural family of *Myrsineaceæ*. Generic character: calyx and corolla tubular, and four-lobed at their apices; stamens four, inserted in the base of the corolla; filaments combined at the base, free at the apex, and exserted; anthers ovate, much shorter than the filaments, dehiscing lengthwise; style short; stigma dot-formed.

Two species of this genus are only known; *W. laurifolia*, a native of Jamaica, and *W. angulata*, a native of the East Indies. They are both small trees; the leaves are alternate, nearly opposite, or three in a whorl, entire, coriaceous, and glabrous; the panicles are terminal, naked, and many-flowered; the pedicels forming umbellets at the tops of the peduncles; both the lobes of the calyx and corolla are obtuse, and imbricate in æstivation.

WALLET, from Ger. *wallen*; D. *wallen*; A. S. *weallian*, to go, to go abroad, to travel.

A traveller's bag or pouch; anything hanging like a bag.

But hode, for jolite, ne wered he non,
For it was trussed up in his *wallet*.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 684.

With all readinesse goe ye to the businesse of the ghospel:
neither carying scrip nor *wallet*, nor yet shoes with you.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. x. fol. 299.

But tell me, lady, wherefore do you beare
This bottle thus before you with such toyle,
And eke this *wallet* at your backe areare,

That for these carles to carry much more comely were?

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 8. st. 23.

GON. Faith, sir, you need nor feare: when wee were boyes
Who would beleeeue that they were mountayneeres,
Dew-lapt, like buls, whose throats had hanging at em
Wallets of flesh? or that they were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts?

Shakspeare. Tempest, act iii. sc. 3. fol. 13.

Having looked about him for some time, he entered into a long gallery, where he laid down his *wallet* and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it, after the manner of the Eastern nations. *Spectator*, No. 290.

WALLICHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to Nathaniel Wallich, M.D., superintendent of the East India Company's botanical garden at Calcutta. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Byttneriaceæ*. Generic character: involucels small, three or four-leaved, distant from the flower; calyx four-parted, with oblong linear lobes; petals four, spreading, reflexed, with thick velvety claws; stamens about twenty, combined into a conical tube, outer ones the shortest; style one; stigmas eight; capsule eight-celled, eight-valved, with one-seeded cells.

Only one species of this genus is known, *W. spectabilis*, a native of Nepaul. It is a tree resembling a tilia or lime-tree; the leaves are cordate, serrated, and velvety beneath; the peduncles are both axillary and terminal, and many-flowered, and constitute terminal leafy panicles; the flowers are smaller than those of *Malva Sylvestris*, and probably white.

WALLICHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Roxburgh to N. Wallich, Ph. D., superintendent of the East India Company's botanic garden at Calcutta. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Palmae*. Generic character: flowers monoecious, in the same spath; spaths complete, numerous; flowers sessile, male flower with a campanulate three-toothed calyx, a three-petalled corolla, and six stamens: female flower with a tripartite bibracteate calyx, a three-petalled corolla, a three-celled ovary, and three sessile stigmas; berry two-seeded; embryo lateral.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *W. caryotoides*, a native of the East Indies. It is a palm destitute of a caudex; the fronds are pinnate, the pinnæ are cuneated and præmorse; the spadix is simply branched, and the branches are pendulous; the flowers are small and cream-coloured, and the berries are brown and dry.

WALLINGFORD, a town of Berkshire, and a borough, returning one member, having a population of 2,647. It stands upon the Thames, 14 miles from Reading, and has a bridge over that river, with a considerable trade in corn and malt. It contains four parishes, but only one church is now appropriated to the service of the whole.

WALLOW, v. } A. S. *walw-ian*, *wealow-ian*; D.
WALLOW, n. } *wallen*, *wellen*; Ger. *wellen*, to
WALLOWER, } roll. Skinner derives from the
WALLOWISH. } Lat. *volv-ere*, Tooke the Lat. from the A. S.

To roll; usually applied to rolling for indulgence or enjoyment, as swine in the mud; men in sensual gratifications.

Wallowish, rolling or tossing, as anything *nauseous* in the stomach or bowels; and hence *nauseous*, *quia, sc. talia ingrata volutantur et fluctuant in ventriculo*. Sk.

And whanne the bode was taken, Joseph lappede it in a clene sendel, and leide it in his newe biriel that he had hewen in a

WALLET.

**WAL-
LOW.**

WAL-
LOW.

stoon, and he *walewide* a gret stoon to the dore of the biriel and went away. *Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxxii.*

WALL-
ROTHIA.

And thei broughten him and whanne he hadde seyen him anon the spiryt troublide hem and he was throwen down to the grounde and *walewide* and fomed. *Id. Mark, ch. ix.*

For thilke verrei prouerbe befelde to him, the hound turnyde agen to his castyng, and a sowe to waischen in *walewing* in fenne. *Id. 2 Peter, ch. ii.*

It is happened vnto them accordyng to the true prouerbe: The dogge is turned to his vomit againe, and the sowe that was washed, to her *wallowing* in the myer. *Bible, 1551.*

For whan thou wenest for to slepe
So ful of paine shalt thou crepe
Stert in thy bed about ful wide
And turne ful oft on euery side
Now downward grosse, and now vpright
And *walow* in wo the long night.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 128.

Him thinketh veraily that he may see
Noes flood comen *walwing* as the see
To drenchen Alison, his hony dere.

Id. Milleres Tale, v. 3617.

And with that word
At the altar him trembling gan him draw
Wallowing through the bloodshed of his son.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 717.

Therefore whosoever backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe, in that it correcteth not filthynes, or backbiteth it as though it were to muche myngle mangled, and *walowyshe*, the office whereof the backbytour taketh upon hym.

Udall. Erasmus. James, ch. iv. fol. 38.

For yet you never liv'd, but in the sty
Of vice have *wallow'd*, and, in that swine's strife,
Been buried under the offence of life.

Ben Jonson. Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

Lust's votaries, who live and die
Eternal *wallowers* in Circe's sty.

Nevile. Imitations of Juvenal, p. 31.

'Tis reported the commanders do keep bathing-troughs full of water to lye and *wallow* in, and hide their bodies from the noisom hot blooms.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part iii. ch. v. Discourse of Winds, ch. v. p. 48.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the toss, and one the new French *wallow*.

Dryden. The Man of Mode. Epilogue.

The sluggard is sent to the ant for instruction, the intemperate man to the sow that *walloweth* in the mire, and the proud man is put in mind of the worm which is destined one day to banquet upon him. *Gilpin. Sermon 20. vol. i. p. 241.*

WALLROTHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Roth to F. Wallroth, M.D., a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Verbenaceæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla resupinate, bilabiate, upper lip three-lobed, the lateral lobes reflexed, and the middle lobe cucullate and large, lower lip two-lobed; stamens four, didynamous, declinate exserted, inserted in the tube of the corolla; ovarium four-celled, with one ovulum in each cell; style crowned by a bifid stigma; drupe baccate, containing a four-celled putamen, which is sometimes only one-celled by abortion; seeds solitary in the cells.

A genus separated from *Vitex*, consisting of a few species. They are trees with alterate leaves, which are tomentose on their under surfaces, as well as the terminal bundles of flowers, or quinate and smooth on both surfaces, as well as the axillary dichotomous panicles.

WALLROTHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Sprengel to F. Wallroth, M.D., a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferæ*. Generic character: teeth of calyx five, ovate-lanceolate, acute; petals entire, elliptic, acute at the base and apex; transverse section of fruit nearly terete; mericarps furnished with

five equal prominent ribs, the lateral ribs marginal: vittæ one in each furrow and two in the commissure.

Only a single species of this genus is known, the *W. tenuifolia*, a perennial herb, a native of the Central Pyrenees among rocks; the radical leaves are decomposed, and the leaflets are narrow; the involucra are composed of from one to three unequal leaves, the involucels are of from five to eight narrow leaves; the flowers are white. The genus is nearly allied to *Meum*, but differs from it in the calyx being five-toothed.

WALM, *v.*, *i. e.* whelm, *q. v.*

When they encounter a cloud, there ariseth a vapour with a dissonant sound (like as when a red hot yron maketh a hissing being thrust into water) and a smokie fume *walmeth* up with many turnings like waves. *Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. xliii.*

Oile being new drawn and pressed, yeeldeth a noise as it burneth in lamps, by occasion that the heat causeth the windiness and spirit thereof to evaporate and *walm* out.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 642.

And the same [gulf] not quiet and still, but turbulent and oftentimes boyling and *walming* upward, out of which there might be heard innumerable roarings and groanings of beasts, cries and wailings of an infinite number of children, with sundry plaints and lamentations. *Id. Ib. fol. 993.*

WALNUT, *D. walsche-not, wal-not*; Ger. *wallnuss*; A. S. *walh knutu*, *Nuces exoticæ*, from A. S. *weal*; Ger. *wale, peregrinus, alienus*. See Skinner and Wachter. But Wallis says—*wall-nuts* are *walsh-nuts*, *i. e.* Gaulish or French nuts.

— In a *walnote*, with out ys a byter barke
And after pat biter barke, be þe shale alweyee
Ys a curnel of comfort.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 209.

There saw I Coll Tragetour
Upon a table of sicamour
Play an uncouth thing to tell,
I saw him carry a wind mell
Under a *walnote* shale.

Chaucer. House of Fame, book iii. p. 354.

There are two kinds of *walnuts*, and of them infinite store: in many places, where are very great woods for many miles together, the third part of trees are *walnut* trees.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 273. M. Thomas Hariot.

How have I wearied with many a stroke,
The stately *walnut* tree, the while the rest
Vnder the tree fell all for nuts at strife.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. December.

The wild nut-meg tree is as big as a *walnut-tree*; but it does not spread so much.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xiv. p. 392. Anno 1687.

WALPERSIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Riesel to G. G. Walpers, author of *Repertorium Botanices*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Mono-gynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamneæ*. Generic character: calyx woolly, with a short suburceolate or campanulate tube, connected with the ovarium at the base, but free at the top; limb five-parted; segments narrow, subulate, triquetrous at apex, erect, woolly; petals five, inserted in the upper margin of the disk, which forms a thin lining to the calyx; alternating with the segments of the limb, small, setaceous, incurved, pilose at apex; stamens five, inserted with the petals, and opposite them; filaments very short; anthers one-celled, reniform, dehiscing inwardly by a horseshoe-shaped two-valved chink; ovarium inferior, three-celled, with a flat glabrous or villous top; ovula solitary in the cells, erect, style short, simple; stigma obsoletely three-lobed; capsule adnate to the base of the calyx, three-celled, with an exserted wrinkled villous top, containing three woody one-seeded cocci; seed erect, oblong triquetrous, sustained by a short cup-shaped funicle; testa coriaceous.

WAL-
PERSIA.
—
WAM-
BLE.

This genus is identical with *Trichocephalus* of Brogniart; it consists of small heath-like shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with fastigiate tomentose branches; the leaves are alternate and villous beneath and glabrous above, with convolute edges, on short petioles, stipulate or exstipulate; the flowers are disposed in tomentose, elongated, or spherical heads.

WALSURA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Roxburgh, from Wallursi, the Telinga name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Monadelphica*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Meliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx short, five-cleft; petals five, distinct; stamiferous tube deeply ten-cleft, divisions linear, bifid at their apices, having an erect apiculate anther between each segment on the inside; ovarium roundish, immersed in, but not covered by, the fleshy annular disk, two-celled, and occasionally three-celled; ovules two in each cell, collateral, suspended from the axis near the apex; style short, clavate; stigma spherical, with two, or occasionally three, points or lobes at the apex; fruit baccate, one-celled, seed solitary, with an aril.

This genus consists of two known species, *W. piscidia* and *W. ternata*, both trees natives of India. The leaves are usually trifoliate, but occasionally of two or four leaflets; the panicles of flowers are pedunculated, axillary, or terminal. *Walsura robusta* of Roxburgh does not agree with the character given to the genus, and for that reason is excluded.

WALTER, perhaps welter, *q. v.*

But then shall ye sometime see there some other whose body is so incurably corrupted, that they shall *walter* and *tolter*, and wrynge theyr handes, and gnashe the teeth, and theyr eyen water, their head ake, theyr bodye frete, their stomake *wamble*, and al their bodye shiuer for paine, and yet shall neuer vomete at all. *Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 322. The Supplication of Soules.*

I shall euery nyghte wasshe my bedde with my wepyng teares. And by this sayde bedde is vnderstande the fylthy voluptuousnes of the body, wherein the sinner *waltereth* and wrappeth him selfe, like as a sow walloweth in the stinkyng gore pit or in y^e puddel. *Fisher. Seuen Psalmes. Ps. 6.*

WALTHERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to Aug. Fred. Walther, a German botanist, and once professor of medicine in the university of Leipsic. It belongs to the class *Monadelphica*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Byttneriaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, furnished with a lateral one or three-leaved involucl; petals five; style one; stigma pencilled or tubercled; capsule one-celled, two-valved, one-seeded, or truly of five carpels, four of which have become abortive.

This genus consists of a great number of species principally natives of the tropical parts of America; they are small shrubs, with the habit of species of *Melochia*. The flowers are small, and generally yellow, disposed in terminal or axillary stalked heads, rarely in panicles.

WAMBLE, from A. S. *wamb*, the womb or belly.

To be ill at ease, in a state of tumult in the belly. Skinner.

But then shall ye sometime see there some other, &c. Theyr bodye frete, their stomake *wamble*, and al their bodye shiuer for paine.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 322. The Supplication of Soules.

If tenne daies after that a woman hath had the companie of a man, she feeles an extraordinarie ach in the head, and perceiue gid-dine-se in the braine, seeming that all things went round; find a dazeling and mistinesse in the eies, abhorring and loathing of meate, and withall, a turning and *wambling* of the stomacke: it is a signe that she is conceived, and beginneth to breed.

Holland. Plinie, book vii. ch. vi.

And your cold sallets, without salt or vineger.
Be *wambling* in your stomachs.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Mad Lover, act i.

Our meat going down into the stomach merrily, and with pleasure dissolveth incontinently all *wambles*, reducing and restoring nature again into her own estate; as if faire weather and a calme season were come againe. *Holland. Plutarch, fol. 575.*

Sos. I was never good at swallowing physick; and my stomach *wambles* at the very thought of it.

Dryden. Amphitryon, A. 3.

WAN, *adj.* See WAND and WANT. A. S. *wan*,
WANE, *v.* past participle of the verb *wanian* (*ge-*
WANE, *n.* *wanian*, see GAUNT,) to decrease, to fall
WAN'NED, away. The moon in the *wane* is the
WAN'NISH. moon in a *decreased* state. The waters
were *wan* (Skelton), *i. e.* decreased. See Tooke.

To wane, to decrease, to fall away, to decline, to diminish, to decay, to faint.

Wan-hope—waned, decreasing, decaying, dying hope.

Wan, faint, languid, worn out or exhausted.

And God sende wynd god ynou þat þe bet yt was ydo;
þat wyþynne was sorwe ynou, & her folc *wanede* vaste.

R. Gloucester, p. 410.

þe hýng bý an laddre to be ssýp clam an hey,
An þreu vp to down in þe see, and adrenct þe, as ých ýsey,
An hys men, as in *wanhope*, wende hem agen blyue.

Id. p. 333.

And waxen to werly, and *waynen* the trowethe
And leuen the loue of her god, and the world seruen.

Piers Plouhman. Crede, E. 2.

For he [Wiclif] in goodnesse of gost, graythliche hem warned
To *waynen* her wickednesse, and werkes of synne.

Id. Ib. D. 3.

————— Tyl þei ben fallen in slew þe
And awake w^t *wanhope*, and no wil to amende

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 29.

————— And fast on hym criede
And seide war fro *wanhope*, þat wol þe bý traþe.

Id. Ib. p. 113.

And he hymself baar onre synnes in his bodi on a tree, that we
be dede to synnes and lyue to rigtuinesse, bi whos *wan* wounde
(*vibices*, Mod. Ver. stripes) we ben heeled.

Wiclif. 1 Peter, ch. ii.

Yea frend (qud he) doe ye your heddes ake
For loue, and let me liuen as I can
But lord that he for wo was pale and *wan*,
Yet made he tho as fresh a countenaunce
As though he should haue led y^e new daunce.

Chaucer. Troilus, book ii. fol. 160.

This goddess on an hart ful heye sete,
With small houndes al aboute hire fete,
And underne the hire feet she hadde a mone,
Wexing it was, and shulde *wanen* sone.

Id. Knights Tale, v. 2081.

Oh stormy people, unsad and ever untrew,
And undiscrete, and changing as a fane,
Delighting ever in rombel that is newe,
For like the mone waxen ye and *wane*

Id. Clerkes Tale, v. 8877.

These thynges also on right side and lefte, haue me so enuolued
with care, that *wanhope* of helpe is throughout me ronne truelie,
and leue that gracelesse is my fortune.

Id. Test of Loue, book iv. p. 468.

Now cometh *wan-hope*, that is, despair of the mercy of God, that
cometh sometime of to moche outrageous sorwe, and sometime of
to moche drede, imagining that he hath do so moche sinne, that
it wolde not auaile him, though he wolde repent him, and forsake
sinne: thurgh which despeire or drede, he abandoneth all his
herte to every maner sinne, as sayth Seint Augustine.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 34.

Whom deth soo stern wyth his *wannyd* hewe
Hath now pursuyd.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 683. Anno 1489.

With visage *wan*
As swart as tan. *Id. Skelton. Boke of Philip Sparrow.*
The waters were *wan*. *Why come ye not to Court?*

WAM-
BLE.
—
WAN.

WAN.
—
WAND

For *want* of will in woe I plain,
Under colour of soberness;
Renewing with my suit my pain,
My *wan-hope* with your steadfastness.

Wyatt. *The Lover lamenteth his Estate.*

As pale and *wan* as ashes was his looke,
His body leane and meagre as a rake,
And skin all withered like a dryed rooke.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 11. st. 22.

But in her *wane* of pride, as she in strength decreast,
Her nymphs assum'd the names, each one to her delight.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, st. 17.

Sejanus must go downward! You perceive
His *wane* approaching fast!

Ben Jonson. *Sejanus*, act v. sc. 8.

They endeavour to show how women were admitted vnto that
function [to bee ministers of baptisme] in the *waine* and declina-
tion of Christian pietie.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book v. sec. 62. fol. 323.

Am I, because I am in bonds, and miserable,
My health decay'd, my youth and strength half blasted,
My fortune like my *waining* self, for this despis'd?
Am I for this forsaken? a new love chosen,
And my affections, like my fortunes, wanderers?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Sea Voyage*, act iv.

This earthly moone the Church hath her fuls and *wainings*, and
sometimes her eclipses; whiles the shadow of this sinfull masse
hides her beauty from the world.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 320. Dec 4. E. x.

Moreover, in the warres of Antonie, the sunne continued almost a
yeere long with a pale and *wan* colour.

Holland. *Plinie*, book ii. ch. xxxix.

The day lillie Hemerocalles hath leaves of a pale and *wannish*
greene colour, otherwise soft and gentle.

Id. *Ib.* book xxi. ch. xxi.

That heaven and earth are colour'd with my woe;
My sorrows are too dark for day to know:
The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white.

Milton. *Ode on the Passions*, v. 35.

Is it not monstrous that this player heere,
But in a fixion, in a dreame of passion,
Could force his soule so to his whole conceit,
That from her working, all his visage *warm'd* (wan'd).

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, act ii. sc. 2. fol. 264.

— All the charmes of loue,
Salt Cleopatra soften thy *wand* lip.

Id. *Antony and Cleopatra*, act ii. sc. 1. fol. 345.

VENT. I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him.

Dryden. *All for Love*, act iii.

L. J. GRAY. Yes, Guilford, well dost thou compare my presence
To the faint comfort of the *waining* moon:
Like her cold orb, a chearless gleam I bring.

Rowe. *Lady Jane Grey*, act i.

Nor equal light th' unequal moon adorns,
Or in her waxing or her *waning* horns.
For ev'ry day she *wanes*, her face is less,
But gath'ring into globe, she fattens at increase.

Dryden. *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, book xv.

WAND, a *waned* stick or staff; a small, thin, slen-
der stick or staff; a rod.

Then the Corrigedor hauing an officer with him which bare a
white *wand* in his hand, sayd to the master of the ship: Yeeld
your selfe, for you are the king's prisoner.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 118. *The Arrest in Spain.*

When he [Octavius] saw that the king [Antiochus] made no
hast to give him his dispatch presently, but said he would make
him an answer another day; made no more adoe, but with a
wand or rod that he had in his hond, drew a circle about the king,
and compelled him perforce to give him his answer before he
stirred his foot without that compasse.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxiv. ch. vi.

Lighted by the beamy hand
Of Truth, that searcheth the most hidden springs,
And guided by Experience, whose straight *wand*
Doth mete, whose line doth sound the depth of things.

Ben Jonson. *Underwoods*, 42.

Where, acting the monk rather than the captain, with a single
wand in his hand, he was slain with Egrie, and his whole army
put to flight.

Milton. *History of Britaine*, book iv. p. 184.

Above the rest, as chief of all the band,
Was Picus plac'd, a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*.

Dryden. *Virgil. Aeneid*, book vii, v. 257.

When the *wands* of the magicians were cast upon the ground
and became serpents, the fact, considered in itself, was as much a
miracle as when Aaron's rod was cast upon the ground and be-
came a serpent; for it was as much a miracle that one dry stick
should become a live serpent as another.

Horsley. *Sermon* 11. vol. i. p. 26.

WA'NDER, v. } Ger. *wand-ern*; D. *wandeln*;
WA'NDERER, } wanderer. Sw. *wandra*; A. S.
WA'NDERING. } *wandrian* (from the verb *wend-an*,
ire, *abire*, to go), to go about from place to place.

To move or go from place to place; from (Met.)
thought to thought; to move or go in an unsettled
course without certain or direct aim or object; to rove,
to ramble, to stray, to deviate.

And angerich I *wandrede* the Austyns to prove
And mette with a maistre of tho men.

Piers Plouhman. *Crede*, E. 2.

Worchynge and *wandrynge*. as þe worlde askeþ
Somme pute hem to plow.

Id. *Vision*, p. 2.

And he sygh hem travelinge in rowinge, for the wynd was con-
trarye to hem, and aboute the fourthe waking of the night, he
wandring on, the see came to hem and wolde passe hem.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. vi.

Whanne an unclene spirit goith out of a man: he *wandrith* by
drie placis and seekith reste, and he fyndinge not, seith I schal
turne agen into myn hous fro whennes I cam out.

Id. *Luke*, ch. xi.

From Mauritania or Barbary toward the south is Getulia, a
rough and sauage region, whose inhabitants are wild and *wan-
dering* people.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 19. *M. John Lok.*

Consider ye what the prophete Baruch did prophecie of the
soonue, whom, God takynge pietie and compassion on mankynde,
did euen for the verai purpose sende into the yearth, that vnto the
straighyng *wandrecrs*, and to the blinded he shoulde shewe the
waye of health and saluacion.

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. xxiv. fol. 339.

Am I, because I am in bonds, and miserable,
My health decay'd, my youth and strength half blasted,
My fortune like my *waining* self, for this despis'd?
Am I for this forsaken? a new love chosen,
And my affections, like my fortunes, wanderers?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Sea Voyage*, act iv.

It is not iron bands, nor hundred eyes,
Nor brazen walls, nor many wakefull spies,
That can withhold her wilfull *wandring* feet.
But fast good will with gentle courtesies,
And timely seruice to her pleasures meet
May her perhaps containe, that else would algates fleet.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 9. st. 7.

Genus and species long since barefoote went,
Upon their ten-toes in wilde *wanderment*.

Hall. *Satires*, book ii. sat. 3.

It is a practice that has turn'd penances into a fair, and the
court of conscience into a Lombard, and the labours of love into
the labours of pilgrimages, superstitious and useless *wanderings*
from place to place.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 292. *A Dissuasive from Popery*,
part i. sec. 3.

Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and
desire? were they not made unwillingly, weakly, and *wanderingly*,
and abated with sins in the greatest part of thy life?

Id. *Serm.* 3. part i. fol. 24.

WAND.
—
WAN-
DER.

WAN-
DER.
—
WANION.

That not in Fancy's maze he *wander'd* long,
But stoop'd to truth, and moraliz'd his song.
Pope. Prologue to Satire, v. 340

If thou shouldst prove unkind to me, as Altamont,
Whom shall I find to pity my distress,
To have compassion on a helpless *wanderer*,
And give her where to lay her wretched head.
Rowe. Fair Penitent, act iii.

In this sweet retirement I naturally fell into the repetition of some lines out of a poem of Milton's, which he entitles *Il Penseroso*, the ideas of which were exquisitely suited to my present *wanderings* of thought.
Spectator, No. 425.

Alas! where at this moment is the Church of France?—her altars demolished—her treasures spoiled—her holy things profaned—her persecuted clergy and her plundered prelates *wanderers* on the earth!
Horsley, vol. i. p. 304. Sermon 13.

WANG, } A. S. *wang, wænge, wenge*; D. *wanghe*;
WA'NGER. } Ger. *wang*, the mandible or jaw wherein the teeth are set; hence, with Chaucer, we call the cheeke-teeth, great teeth or grinders, *wangs* or *wang-teeth*; as in that old rhyme—

“ And in witnes that this sooth
I bite the wax with my *wang-tooth*.”

Wanger, A. S. *wangere*; D. *wangher*, a pillow for the cheek. Somner.—Maxilla, *Matt. v. 39*, is in the A. S. version *wenge*.

Our manciple I hope he wol be ded,
Swa werkes ay the *wanges* in his hed.
Chaucer. Reves Tale, v. 4029.

And of this asses cheke, that was so dreye,
Out of a *wang* toth sprang anon a welle,
Of whiche he dranke ynough, shortly to seye,
Thus halp him God, as Judicum can tell.
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14051.

And for he was a knight auntrous,
He n'olde slepen in non hous.
But ligen in his hood,
His brighte helm was his *wanger*.
Id. The Rime of Sire Thopas.

WANGENHEIMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Mœnch to F. A. J. Wengenheim, a German botanist, and author of a work on North American trees. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Spikelets four-flowered; flowers hermaphrodite; glumes two, somewhat unilateral, keeled mutic, exceeding the flower, lower one the smallest; paleæ two, lower one acute, carinately concave, one-nerved, the upper one the shortest and bicarinate; scales two, two-lobed; stamens three; ovarium stipitate, glabrous; styles two, terminal; stigmas plumose.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *W. Lima*, a native of Spain; it is a small grass, with tufted culms, very narrow involute leaves, and solitary spikes, which are composed of unilateral, sessile, imbricating spikelets; rachis continuous with the culms.

WANION, } Not in any of our dictionaries. Mr.
WA'NTY. } Nares had met only with the phrase “with a *wanion*.” Sir T. More writes “in the *waniand*.” Nares thinks it evidently either from the A. S. *wanung*, detriment (See *WANE*), or *wan-ian*, *plorare*, to deplore. He produces an instance from Fox's *Ecclesiastical History*, where it is written *wanie*.

Wang, whang, or wheang, is, in Suffolk and the North, a thong; and to *wang* is to *bang*—in Devonshire also. See Grose, Brocket, and Moore.

A *wanty* is a leather girth.

Waniand, in Sir T. More, seems to have some reference to cart furniture.

A pannell and *wanty*, pack saddle, and ped,
A line to fetch litter, and halters for head.
Tusser. Husb. Fur. p. 11.

He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the *waniand*.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 306. The Supplicacion of Soules.

WIFE. But let him go. I'll tell Ralph a tale in's ear, shall fetch him again with a *wanion*, I warrant him, if he be above ground.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii.

We shall have painfull good ministers, to keep school, and catechise our youth, and not teach them to speak plays, and act fables of false news, in this matter, to the super-vexation of town and country with a *wannion*.

Ben Jonson. Staple of News, act iii. sc. 2.

All I desire of you is but harbour for a minute: you cannot in humanity deny that small succour to a gentlewoman.

FRANC. A gentlewoman! I thought so, my house affords no harbour for gentlewomen: you are a company of proud harlotries; I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives with a *wannion* to you.
Dryden. Wild Gallant, act iii.

WANT, n. } D. *wan*; Ger. *wan*. *Want*, the
WANT, v. } noun (Tooke) is *waned*, *wan'd*, *want*,
WA'NTLESS. } the past participle of *to wane* (q. v.) to fall away, and the verb is formed upon the noun.

To be or become less, diminished, or decreased; to fail, to be deficient; to be without (sc. a something to complete a whole); to be destitute, to need, to be in need of; to feel the need of, and, consequentially, to seek or long for; to desire or covet.

Want, A. S. *wand*, Talpa, a mole. Skinner derives from A. S. *wend-an*, to turn, *a vertendo terram*.

For ther is no creature so good, that him ne *wanteth* somewhat of the perfection of God that is his Maker.

Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 82.

For the tyme was so short, and the enemy so earnest to feight and so nere at hand, that there *wanted* leysure not only to place them vnder theyr antesignes, but also to put on theyr skulls, and to pul their tergats out of their cases.

Goldyng. Cesar. Commentaries, book ii. fol. 57.

Some creatures albeit they be alwaies covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wants* or mold-warps.

Holland. Plinie, book ix. ch. vii.

Fruitful banks, whose bounds are chiefly said,
The *wantlesse* counties Essex, Kent, and Surrey.

Warner. Albion's England.

For being deprest a while,
Want makes us know the price of what we avile.

Ben Jonson. Prince Henry's Barriers.

And with him wastefulness, that all expended,
And *want* that still in theft and prison ended,
A hundred foul diseases close at backs attended.

P. Fletcher. Purple Island, ch. vii.

He is forced to have recourse to that prodigiously absurd supposition—that all matter, as matter, is endued not only with figure and a capacity of motion, but also with an actual sense of perception, and *wants* only the organs and memory of animals to express its sensation.

Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. viii. p. 58.

When we apply to the mercy of God, and beg of him to pity our infirmities and *wants*, the design is not to move His affections as good speakers move their auditors by the pathetic arts of rhetoric, or hearty beggars theirs by importunities and tears.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 5. fol. 115.

There is yet another cause of necessity, which has occasioned great speculation among the writers upon general law, viz. whether a man in extreme *want* of food or cloathing may justify stealing either, to relieve his present necessities?

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. ii. p. 31.

WA'NTON, v. } Lascivus, q. d. He or she that
WA'NTON, adj. } *wanteth one*. Junius; and to the
WA'NTON, n. } same purport, Minshew. Skinner
WA'NTONLY, } prefers the D. *waenen* (to ween),
WA'NTONNESS. } to think, to imagine, to fancy; one

WANION.
—
WAN-
TON.

WAN-
TON.

who has a fancy or wish, who lightly wishes for; or from D. *wendelen*, to wander, to rove; sc. from pleasure to pleasure. It is perhaps formed upon the verb *to want*, to seek or long for, to desire, to covet; and applied to—

One who pursues or follows, indulges his own desires, his wish for pleasure, his lusts; loosely or dissolutely, mirthfully or playfully, licentiously, luxuriantly.

His flesshe wolde haue charged him with fatnesse, but that the *wantonnesse* of his wombe with trauaile and fastyng he adaunteth, and in ridyng & goyng trauayleth myghteliche his youthe.

R. Gloucester, p. 482.

That alle women *wantowen*. shulle þe war by þe one
And bitterliche banne þe. and all þat beref þy name.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 45.

Ich have ywedded a wyf quap he. wel *wantowen* of maners.

Id. Ib. p. 126.

Wyves and wodewes. *wantonness* hue techen.

Id. Ib. p. 46.

A frere ther was, a *wanton* and a mery,
A limitour, a ful solempne man.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 209.

If one be ful of vilanie
An other hath a licorous eie
If one be ful of *wantonnesse*
An other is a chideresse.

Id. Romant of the Rose, p. 136.

Somwhat he lisped for his *wantonnesse*,
To make his English swete upon his tonge.

Id. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 267.

Whom upon mennes amedement he wyll not fayle to serue at the laste, as doeth the tender mother which when she hath beaten her chylde for hys *wantones*, wypeth his yien and kisseth hym, and casteth the rodde in the fyre.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 922. The Apology.

But so it was one day y^t for a cause this Sadragesyle wolde haue chastyzed this Dagobert, whereof he beyng ware, associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones, and bete his mayster.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 127, p. 107.

He put out of his court nyce and *wanton* men.

Id. Ib. ch. 226, p. 253

Whā the yonge man begynner of all thys busynesse sawe this inconuenyēce ensue of his *wantonnesse*, were it by couceyll or otherwyse, feryng y^e sequell of y^e mater, yode streyght vnto Westminster, and there taryed as a seytwayr man, tyll all y^e mater was endid.

Id. Ib. p. 630. Anno 1457.

And in somuche the more peryll and hasarde of the sayde diseases doe the prynces stande, as they are more than others made *wantons* and derelynges of fortune.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, fol. 200. Preface.

There are some among you, whiche because I am absente, are paste shame, and so *wantonly* behaue themselves as though I would neuer returne.

Id. Ib. 1 Corinthians, ch. iv. fol. 14.

KING EM. By this we plainly view the two imposthumes

That choke a kingdom's welfare; ease and *wantonness*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Representations.

Pleasure hath set my well-school'd thoughts to play,
And bid me use the virtue of mine eyes,
For sweetly it fits the fair to *wantonize*.

Daniel. Com. of Rosamond.

And now was all disorder in th' excess,
And whatsoever doth a change portend;
As idle luxury and *wantonness*,
Proteus-like varying pride, vain without end.

Id. History of Civil War, book i.

THU. What saies she to my face?

PRO. She saies it is a faire one.

THU. Nay, then, the *wanton* lyes: my face is blacke.

Shakspeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, act v. sc. 2, fol. 36.

— Shall a beardlesse boy,
A cockred silken *wanton* braue our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warre-like soyle,
Mocking the ayre with colours idly spread,
And finde no checke?

Id. King John, act v. sc. 1, fol. 18.

IMO. So sicke I am not, yet I am not well:

But not so citizen a *wanton*, as

To seeme to dye, ere sicke.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 387.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly, that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.

Hall. Works. vol. ii. fol. 427. The Defeat of Cruellie.

I speake not of this carrion-flesh which thou *wantonly* infectest with the false colours of thy pride.

Id. Ib. vol. i. fol. 379. Pharisaisme and Christianitie.

So when the prettie rill a place espies,

Where with the pebbles she would *wantonize*.

Browne. British Pastorals, book i. s. 4.

It [the mind of man] would, if let alone, launch out, and *wantonize* in a boundless enjoyment and gratification of all its appetites and inclinations.

South. Sermon. 6. vol. iii. p. 226.

The will of men may be sometimes so depraved, that dissolute persons *wantonly* and heedlessly may scoff at and seem to disparage goodness.

Barrow. Sermon. 3. vol. i. p. 259.

This letter may be forg'd; perhaps the *wantonness*

Of his vain youth, to stain a lady's fame;

Perhaps his malice to disturb my friend.

Rowe. Fair Penitent, act ii.

It [patriot] has been *wantonly* lavished on those, who, from the worst motives, have fomented faction, and kindled the flames of rebellion.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 46. Essay 9.

WAN-TRUST, waned or decreased trust; want of trust; distrust.

But ones nil thou, for thy coward hert

And for thine ire, and folish wilfulnesse

For *wantrust* tellen of thy sorrows smert

Ne to thine owne helpe, do besinesse.

Chaucer. Troilus, book i. fol. 156.

Neuer the later (quod she) I saie not these things for no *wantruste* that I have, in supposyng of thee otherwise than I should.

Id. Testament of Loue, book i. p. 476.

WANTY. See WANION.

WA'PED. See AWHAPED. A. S. *waf-ian*, to be amazed or astonished. Somner. See WAVE, WAVER.

Or as the culver, that of the egle is smitten,

And is out of his clawes forth escaped,

Yet it is aferde, and a *waped*,

Lest it be hent eftsones.

Chaucer. Leg. of Philomene, p. 316.

Mine herte bare of blisse, and black of hew,

That turned is to quaking all my daunce,

My sewerty is a *waped* countenaunce,

Sens it awayleth nought to ben trew.

Id. Com. of Queen Annelida to False Arcite.

And as she ran, her wimple let she fall,

And toke none hede, so sore she was a *whaped*.

Id. Leg. of Tisbe of Babilon, p. 305.

WAPEN-TAKE, A. S. *wapen-getace*; Ger. *wapentalh*; from A. S. *wapen*, weapons (*arma*), and *tac*, a touch, q. d. *concussio armorum*, a shaking or striking of the arms (a custom recorded by Tacitus); or from the same *wapen*, and *tac*, a taking or receiving of the vassals' arms by a new lord, in token of subjection, or because the people, in confirmation of union, touch of the weapon of the lord. See Somner, Spelman, and Wachter; and the Quotation from Holinshed and Blackstone.

þe bisshop of Durham bouht Saberg, with þe *wapentake*.

R. Brunne, p. 145.

And let them get but ten mile out of toun,

They out-swagger all the *wapentake*.

Ben Jonson. New Inn, act iv. sc. 2.

The hundred and the *wapentake* is all one, as I read in some and by this diuision not a name appertinent to a set number of tounes (for then all hundreds should be of equal quantitie) but a limited jurisdiction.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 259. Description of England, book ii. ch. iv.

WAN-
TON.WAPEN-
TAKE.

WAPEN-
TAKE.

WAR.

At their first comming, bicause they perceiued they could not liue without lawes and ciuill gouernment, they seuered themselues into tribes, or, as it were, into hundreds, or *wapentakes*, euey of the same hauing a speciall gouernor to see their lawes ministered and iustice mainteined.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 37. *History of Scotland. Brechus.*

The people, in imitation of their ancestors, the ancient Germans, assembled there in arms; whence a hundred was sometimes called a *wapentake*, and its courts served both for the support of military discipline, and for the administration of civil justice.

Hume. History of England, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 94.

As ten families of freeholders made a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division, called a hundred, as consisting of ten families.—In some of the northern counties these hundreds are called *wapentakes*.

Blackstone. Commentaries. Introd. sec. 4.

WA'PPERED. See UNWAPPERED.

WAR, *n.*

WAR, *v.*

WA'RRAY,

WA'RRIOUR,

WA'RRIOURLESS,

WA'R-FARE, *n.*

WA'R-FARE, *v.*

Fr. *guerre*; It. *guerra*; Sp.

guerra; D. *werre*; Ger. *wer*;

D. *wer-en*; Ger. *war-en*; A. S.

war-ian, wer-ian, wer-ig-an; to

ware or beware.

To defend, to protect, to guard

or ward; and further, to act of-

fensively, to attack or assail.

To warray or werrey; Fr. *gueroyer*, to attack hostilely. And See WORRY.

þe kyng of Hungri seþ þe com, Homber was ys name,
Into Scotlond to *werre*, and do Albanak schame,
And *werrede* vp hym faste, and at the laste hym slog.

R. Gloucester, p. 23.

Eft sone get þo Romaynes power hyder sende,
Knygtes and oþer *werroures*, þat to þis lond wende.

Id. p. 98.

Whan Alfrid & Gunter had *werred* long in ille,
þorgh þe grace of God, Gunter turned his wille.

R. Brunne, p. 25.

I haf kept þi lande, I se þat dishonoure
Is now þe nerhand, þorgh þes conquerour,
þat (is) an Inglis kýng, a wýs *werreour*,
For woot no wight what *werre* is. þer as Pees regnep.

Id. p. 166.

Id. Vision, p. 352.

They ben wilde *werwolves*, that wiln the folke robben.

Piers Plouhman. Crede, D. 2.

For worthy was he in his lordes *werre*,
And therto hadde he ridden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse,
And ever honoured for his worthinesse.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 48.

If any man be now, or euer was,
Ayen the peace thy preuy counsaillour,
Let God be of thy counsaile in this caas,
And put away the cruel *warriour*.

Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade to King Henry IV. p. 459.

How longe, Juno, thurgh thy crueltee
Wilt thou *werreour* Thebes the Citee.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1546.

At Sarra, in the Lond of Tartaree
Ther dwelt a king that *werreied* Russie.

Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10324.

And thus fortune her deadly whele
Fro *werre* turneth into pees.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii.

The remenant of folk about
Unne the stonden in any dout
To *werre* each other, and to slea.

Id. Ib.

I praie you tell me naye or yea
To passe over the great sea
To *warre* and sle the Sarasin
Is that the lawe?

Id. Ib.

They drewe to them great power, and *warred* vpon the landes
and castelles of Sir Roger Mortymer.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 352. Anno 1263.

For eury man is easily and naturally brought from labour to
ease, from the better to the worse, from diligence to slouthfulnesse,

and after *warres* it is commonly scene that a great number of
those that went out honest, retorne home againe like roisters.

Sir John Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition, sig. H. 3.

In this passe tyme, John Duke of Normandy, and sone of
Phylip de Valoys, which, as in the precedynge yere is towchyd,
layd his syege vnto the castell of Aguyllon, *herynge* that his
fader was thus *warreyed* with the kynge of Englode, brake vp his
syge and came with his strengthe vnto his fader.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 458.

The Duke of Lancastre laded at Caleys, with a stronge com-
pany of archers and other *warryours*.

Id. Ib. p. 479.

And the kynge of Scottes wente into the wylde Scottyshe, be-
cause he was nat i good poynt to ryde a *warfare*, and ther he
taryed all the *warre* durynge, and lette his men alone.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. xiii. p. 27.

The Erle of Huntynghdon also this yere was sent into Fraunce
with a *warly* company and dy'd there great feates, as sayth y^e
Englysshe Cronycle.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 608. Anno 1433.

And (a mercer's seruau't) questenyd w^t hym how he was so bolde
to bere such a *warely* wepyu [a dagger].

Id. Ib. p. 630. Anno 1456.

But was by tempests, winds, and seas, debarr'd,
As if they likewise had against him *warr'd*.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book i.

Love and Ambition in their glory sat,

And tyranniz'd on his divided heart,

Warring each other with a pow'rful part.

Id. Ib. book viii.

Gelon, after he had most valiantly *warred* against the Cartha-
ginians, and defeated them in a great battel: when they craved
peace, would never grant it unto them, unlesse this might be com-
prised among the articles and capitulations—That they should
no more sacrifice their children unto Saturn.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 447.

O! yet a nobler task awaits thy hand,
For what can *war*, but endless *war* still breed?
Till truth and right from violence be freed,
And public faith clear'd from the shameful brand
Of public fraud.

Milton. Sonnets on Mrs. C. Thomson.

When was the prince with her? answer me directly.

Gov. Not since he went a *warring*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Humorous Lieutenant, act ii. sc. 4.

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warrajd*,
And to themselues all nations did subdew.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10. st. 72.

Six yeeres were runne since first in martial guize,
The Christian Lords *warraid* the Eastern land.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book i. ch. vi.

The weary Britons, whose *war-hable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away,
With wretched miseries, and wofull ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10. st. 62.

Eftsoones that *warriouresse* with haughty crest

Did forth issue, all ready for the fight,

In th' other side her foe appeared soone in sight.

Id. Ib. book v. can. 7. st. 27.

So that between the Son of man and his brethren, over whom
he reigneth now in this their *warfare*, there shall be then, as
touching the exercise of that regiment, no such difference; they
not *warfaring* any longer under him, but he, together with them,
under God, receiving the joys of everlasting triumph, that so God
may be all in all.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book viii. p. 328.

How many make a glorious shew in the *warfaring* church,
which, when they shall see danger of persecution, shall shrink
from the standard of God?

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 950. Con. lib. 9. *Gideon's Prep. and Victory.*

With that, out of his bouget forth he drew
Great store of treasure, there-with him to tempt,
But he on it looked scornfully askew,
As much disdeigning to be so missdempt,
Or a *war-monger* to be basely nempt.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10. st. 29.

WAR.

WAR.
—
WARBLE

On, on, you noble English.
Whose blood is fet from fathers of warre-proof!
Fathers that, like so many Alexanders,
Haue in these parts from morne til euen fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument.

Shakspeare. *Henry V.* fol. 77.

Better be an old man's darling, then a yong man's warling.
Camden. *Remains*, p. 304. Prouer.

Oft have I seen a sudden storm arise,
From all the warring winds that sweep the skies:
The heavy harvest from the root is torn,
And whirl'd aloft the lighter stubble born.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book i. v. 432.

While the devouring fire was burning fast,
Rich jewels in the flames the wealthy cast;
And some their shields, and some their lances threw,
And gave the warrior's ghost a warrior's due.

Id. *Palamon and Arcite*, book iii.

In order to make war compleatly effectual, it is necessary with us in England that it be publicly declared and duly proclaimed by the king's authority; and then all parts of both the contending nations, from the highest to the lowest, are bound by it.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book i. ch. vii. p. 258.

When two of these canoes, in which there might be about sixty men, came near enough to make themselves heard, they sung their war-song; but seeing that we took little notice of it, they threw a few stones at us, and then rowed off towards the shore.

Cook. *Voyages*, book ii. ch. iv. p. 321.

WA'RBLE, n. } Fr. *werble*, parole, propos, dis-
WA'RBLE, v. } cours. *Werbler*, parler à haute voix,
WA'RBLER, } reciter, discourer. — Roquefort.

WA'RBLING, n. } Warble (says Skinner) is per-
haps from the D. *wervelen* (to whirl), *gyros agere*; and hence applied to music, *vocem reciprocantibus modulis circumagere, vocem vibrare, vibrissare*; and Junius, *Cantum crebro vocis inflexu variare ac subinde mutare*.

To sing with quick and varied voice; with vibrations of tone; to quaver or shake.

It is applied as well to the loud and rapid notes of the nightingale, as to the low, gentle, but quick notes of the linnet.

That pity was to heare the soun,
And the warbles of their throtes,
And the complaint of their notes,
Which from joy cleane was reuersed.

Chaucer. *Dream of Chaucer*, p. 392.

Certes they were wonder swete of soun, and they were touched al in lamentacion wise, and by no werbelles of mirthe.

Id. *Test. of Loue*, book ii. p. 481.

There shalt thou here and see all kinds of birds y-wrought,
Well tune their voice with warble small, as nature hath them taught.

Surrey. *Having defied the power of Love*, &c.

And all the while sweet music did apply
Her curious skill, the warbling notes to play
To drue away the dull melancholy.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 12. st. 38.

The waters fall with difference discreet,
Now soft, now loud, vnto the wind did call;
The gentle warbling wind lowe answered to all.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 12. st. 71.

Suffic'd at length, she warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct, and neither sweet nor clear,
Yet such as sooth'd my soul, and pleas'd my ear.

Dryden. *Flower and the Leaf*.

So the sweet warbler of the spring, alone,
Sings darkling, but unseen her note is known.

Pope. *Verses to Essay on Man*, v. 25.

While th' old apart, upon a bank reclin'd,
Attend the tuneful carol, softly mixt
With every murmur of the sliding wave,
And every warble of the feather'd choir.

Dyer. *Fleece*, book i.

I give you thanks for your warble, and with you could sing yourself to rest.

Gray. *To Mr. West*. April 1742.

VOL. XXVIII.

WARBLE.
—
WARD.

The attic warbler pours her throat,
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,
The untaught harmony of spring:
While, whispering pleasure as they fly,
Cool zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.

Gray. *Ode on the Spring*.

Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one
The live-long night.

Cowper. *The Sofa*.

A voice as of the cherub-choir,
Gales from blooming Eden bear;
And distant warblings lessen on my ear,
That lost in long futurity expire.

Gray. *The Bard*.

WARD, v. } A. S. *ward-ian* or *weard-ian*; D.
WARD, n. } *weer-en*, *waeren*, *waerden*; Ger.
WA'RDEN, } *weeren*, to guard, q. v. and See WAR
WA'RDENRY, } and WARE: the primary meaning
WA'RDENSHIP, } seems to be—
WA'RDER, } To look at (*tueri*), to look after;
WA'RDLESS, } and consequently, to defend, to pro-
WA'RDSHIP. } tect, to keep harmless.

To look at or after, to watch, to look vigilantly, to defend, to protect, to save or keep harmless; to keep or hold off; to keep in custody.

A ward, a district under its own guardianship or protection; that appoints its own guards or protectors.

Also, any one under the protection of another.

A ward of a lock; that guards or secures it; constitutes its security or strength.

Ward, ter., "may be joined to the name of any person, place, or thing, to or from which our view or sight may be directed." In our old writers, are found—to God-ward, to Rome-ward, to me-ward, to her-ward, &c.

— & þat heo wolde, heo seyde,
Warde hem from alle men, þat hem bi tidde no drede.
R. Gloucester, p. 41.

Gentyl men þat he vond in prison ek ydo,
Oþer in warde myd vnrygt, he bogte hem out also.
Id. p. 323.

And þritty þousand knyghtes here wardeynes he sette.
Id. p. 94.

Of wardes & relefe þat barons of him held,
þer ne was ere of chefe, tille him noþing suld geld.
R. Brunne, p. 214.

Under him kyng Guyon had þam alle in ward.
Id. p. 192.

þese wer in his wardes, & auht & tuenti mo.
Id. p. 278.

þe wardeyn herd it telle of þe castelle biside,
A monke of a celle bare him wele þat tide.
Id. p. 267.

Wardeyns gode he sette, to stabille þe lond & mende,
Justise þat þe lawe gette to vnkonand þei kende.
Id. p. 244.

Somme seruen þe kyng. and hus selver tellen
In þe chekkere, and þe chauncelrie, chalengynge hus dettes
Of wardes and of wardemotes.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 5.

For rightfulliche reson, sholde ruele zow alle
And kynde wit be wardeyn, goure welthe to kepe
And tutour of goure tresoure.
Id. *Ib.* p. 15.

This is the point, to speke it plat and plain,
That eche of you to shorten with youre way,
In this viage, shal tellen tales tway,
To Canterbury ward.

Chaucer. *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 796.

The wardein of the yates gan to call
The folk which that without the yates were.

Id. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v. p. 288.

Though thou pray Argus with his hundred eyen
To be my wardecorps, as he can best,
In faith he shal not kepe me but me lest.

Id. *Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5942.

Haste you not (quod she) lerned in thy youth that Jupiter
bath in his wardrobe bothe garmentes of ioie and of sorowe?
Id. *Test. of Loue*, book ii. p. 491

WARD.

And whan Idomeneus the kynge
Hath vnderstanding of this thyng,
Whiche that this knight him hath tolde,
He made sorowe manifoide,
And toke the childe vnto his *warde*,
And saide, he wolde hym kepe and *warde*,
Tyll that he were of suche a might,
To handle a swerde, and be a knight,
To vengen him at his owne will.

Gower. *Confessio Amantis*, book iii.

Yet the Frenchmen recoured the towne of theim, till the lorde
deputie commaunded Sir Thomas Poininges to take certain men
with hym, for his menne *warded* in Base Boleine that night.

Fabyan. *Chronycle. Henry VIII. Anno 1545.*

And in the mornynge, they approched in thre *wardes*, their
baners before the right ordynatly.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. v.

In the which parlyamēt amonge other actes, was ordeyned,
that what prisoner y^t for graūde or pety treason was comytted to
warde, and after wylfully brake or escaped y^e same, it shulde be
demyd pety treason.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 593. Anno 1424.

And sir, the capytaine of the towne hath sente me hyder to
you, to gyue you knowledge therof, seynge ye be *warden* of all
this countre.

Id. *Ib.* c. 323, p. 503.

The sayd John Manshell chargyd the mayre that euery aldre-
man in his *warde* shulde, vpon the morowe folowyng, assemble
his *wardemote*, and that all those *wardemootys* shuld assemble in
one place and chose of theym selfe, without any counsayll or
adyuse of any of theyr aldremē, xxxvi. persones.

Id. *Ib.* p. 340. Anno 1257.

Thus the kinge tooke the *wardeshyppe* of his cosyn, the duke of
Gloucestres herytour, and the kynge tooke the possession and
profytes of all the dukes lande, and kepte the chylde with him.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 226. p. 708.

Lyke as in a seculer commen welthe he is called to be a
mayor, that before vsed himselfe stowtely in the *wardenshyp*.

Udall. *Erasmus, 1 Timothee*, fol. 11.

18 Item, that John Brooke, our marchant for the *warehouse*,
take good aduise of rest of our agents, how to vse himselfe in all
affaires, whiles the ship shal be at the *warehouse*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 261. *Articles for the Agency.*

Long while they then continued in that wise,
As if but then the battell had begonne:
Strokes, wounds, *wards*, weapons, all they did despise,
Ne eicher car'd to *ward*, or perill shonne,
Desirous both to haue the battell donne.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 3. st. 36.

He is the prelate of the parish here,
And governs all the dames, appoints the cheer,
Writes down the bills of fare, pricks all the guests,
Makes all the matches and the marriage feasts,
Within the *ward*.

Ben Jonson. *Magnetic Lady*, act i. sc. 1.

————— If I were by
I might do hurt, for they would glance their eies
Toward my seat, and in that motion might
Omit a *ward*, or forfeit an offence
Which crav'd that very time.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act v. sc. 3.

DORI. Faith I would have had him rosted like a *warden* in a
brown paper, and no more talk on't.

Id. *Cupid's Revelry*, act ii.

Eftscones his page drew to the castle gate,
And with his iron flaile at it let fly,
That all the *warders* it did sore amate.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 2. st. 21.

For of the *wardmote* quest, he better can
The mystery, than the Levitic law.

Ben Jonson. *Magnetic Lady*, act i. sc. 1.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custodie,
In which were not rich tires, nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But clothes meet to keepe keene cold away,
And naked nature seemely to array.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 10. st. 39.

Hereof be bags and quilts made, and those, if they bee laid in a
ward-robe amongst clothes and apparrell, causeth them to smell
sweet.

Holland. *Pfinie*, book xxi. ch. xix.

I do not think, Numps, but thoult say it was the wisest act
that ever I did in my *wardship*. WARD

Ben Jonson. *Bartholomew Fair*, act iii. sc. 1. WARE.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spared

His utmost force, and each forgot to *ward*.

Dryden. *Palamon and Arcite*, book iii.

No better can any man *ward* himself from blame, by imputing
the neglect of devotion to some indisposition within him thereto.

Barrow. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 368.

Some of the soldiers are employed in keeping watch and *ward*,
for the security of private men, as well as in the king's business.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 77. Anno 1688.

The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain

Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book ii. v. 453.

Beware, my friend, and what I now reveal,

As the great secret of thy life, conceal;

A lustful pathick, when he turns a foe,

He gives, like destiny, a *wardless* blow.

Id. *Juvenal*, sat. ix. ver. 174.

In the *wardenship* of Mert. Coll. succeeded Nat. Brent, LL.D.,
afterwards a knight, who, minding wealth and the settling a
family more than generous actions, that colledge did nothing
near so well flourish as under the government of Sir Henry.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i. fol. 469.

The merchants gild, the most antient in Coventry, licensed by
Edward III. in 1340, for a fraternity of brethren and sisters, with
a *warden*, or master, to be elected out of the body, who might
make chauntries, bestow alms, and do other works of piety.

Pennant. *Journey from London to Chester*, p. 203.

The *wardship* consisted in having the custody of the body and
lands of such heir without any account of the profits, till the age
of twenty-one in males, and sixteen in females.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book ii. ch. v. p. 64.

It irks, high dame, my noble lords,

'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords;

But yet they may not tamely see,

All through the western *wardenry*,

Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,

And burn and spoil the border-side.

Scott. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, can. 4.

WARD, *custodia*. The heir of the king's tenant that
held *in capite* was termed a ward during his non-age;
and it is now usual to call all infants under the power
of guardians, wards. For other particulars see the
article GUARDIAN.

WARDIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Hooker
to N. B. Ward, a zealous botanist. It belongs to the class
Cryptogamia, order *Musci*, a natural family of *Bryaceæ*.
Generic character: calyptra dimidiate. Sporangia ter-
minal, equal at the base; operculum adnate to a
conical incurved beak; peristome simple, membranous,
erect, shortly crenulated; striped longitudinally and
transversely, and irregularly cleft.

Only a solitary species of *Wardia* is known, it is an
aquatic moss, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, with
the habit of *Scouleria*. The leaves are variable.

WARE, *v.*

WARE, *n.*

WA'RELY,

WA'RELESS,

WA'RENESS,

WA'RY,

WA'RILY,

WA'RINESS,

WA'REFULNESS,

WA'RIMENT.

A. S. *wer-ian*, *war-ian*: See
WAR, WARD, AWARE, and BE-
WARE; and also WARN.

To look at or after; to be pru-
dent or provident; to provide,
to take heed or care, to be
careful or cautious, to be on the
watch, to be vigilant.

He was sone forþ y went er any mon were *war*.

R. Gloucester, p. 104.

Thanne he bigan to *warye* and to swere that he knew not the
man, and anon the cok crew. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. xxvi.

Whi undirstonden ye not, for I seyde not to you of breed: be
ye *war* of the sour dough of loaves: but of the techyng of Farisees
and of Saducees: thanne thei undirstonden, that he seyde not to
be *war* of sour dough of loaves: but of the techyng of Pharisees
and Saducees.

Id. *Ib.* ch. xvi.

WARE.
—
WARE-
HAM.

She was not nice, ne outrageous;
But wise and ware, and vertuous;
Of faire speche, and faire answere.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 122.

WARE, *n.* } A. S. *ware*; D. *waere*; Ger. *war*;

WARE-HOUSE. { Sw. *wara* (Wachter) from an obsolete verb *wæren*, *æstimare*, to set a price upon. Skinner— from D. and Ger. *waeren*, *verificare*, i.e. *veras et sinceras esse merces polliceri*, to warrant the articles to be genuine and sound. Junius from *waeren* (to *ware* or *ward*), to guard carefully; because wares are anxiously guarded or warded; perhaps—

Articles *warely* or carefully made or manufactured, (*sc.* for sale).

Also you shall suffer them to lay their *wares* and commodities in their *warehouses*, and to sell their commodities to whom they please without let or hinderance.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 507. *The Emp. Priuelege.*

O why should fortune make the city proud,
To give that more, than is the court allow'd,
Where they (like wretches) hoard it up to spare,
And do ingross it as they do their *ware*.

Drayton. *Edward IV. to Mistress Shore.*

I believe,

You men of *wares*, the men of wars will nick ye;
For starve nor beg they must not.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, book i.

BYA. There are the other papers; when they come
Begin you first, and let the rest subscribe
Hard by your side; give 'em as little light
As drapers do their *wares*.

Id. *The Woman's Prize*, act v. sc. 1.

You know it in common practice, in your trades and merchandize, that when a man hath bought a parcel of commodities, he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the *warehouse*: so doth our God.

Hall. *Works*, vol. v. p. 539. serm. 38.

The earthen *ware* of this country is coarse and of a grey colour, yet they make great quantities of small earthen dishes, that will hold half a pint or more.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 63. Anno 1688.

A capricious man of fashion might sometimes prefer foreign *wares* to cheaper and better goods of the same kind that were made at home.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book iv. ch. ii. p. 262.

WAREA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Nuttall, to N. A. Ware, the discoverer of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosæ*, and the natural family of *Cruciferae*. Generic character: calyx of four ligulate or spatulate coloured sepals; petals four, spreading or reflexed, with very narrow claws, which are longer than the lamina; stamens six, nearly equal in length, exserted; anthers linear; siliques on long stipes, two-valved, compressed, elongated, slender, with an opaque dissepiment; seeds numerous; in one series linear, oblong, not margined, attached by free filiform funicles.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Stanleya*, consists of glabrous herbs, natives of North America; the leaves are entire; the racemes are umbel-formed, and scarcely lengthen in the fructiferous state. The flowers are white or purple, and the siliques are pendulous and curved.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, and a borough returning one member to parliament, situated about 20 miles from Dorchester, standing between the rivers Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into the west part of Poole harbour. It once had eight churches, now reduced to three, and has a bridge over the Frome; the harbour is nearly choked up. In the time of Edward the Confessor it possessed two mints, and a castle was subsequently built here by William I.; the site of the last is still called the Castle Close. The remains of a priory, said to have been founded by St. Adhelm, about 709, are still in existence. St. Mary's church is a handsome building; the

other churches are going fast to decay. Large quantities of fine clay are found in the neighbourhood. The population is 2325.

WAREHOUSING SYSTEM is the allowing of goods imported to be deposited in public warehouses, at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation, if they are re-exported; or, if they are ultimately withdrawn for home consumption, without payment of such duties until they are so removed. The first foundations of this system were laid by the Act 43 Geo. III., c. 132, and it was greatly improved and extended by subsequent statutes, the provisions of which are embodied and consolidated by the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 57. The principal clauses are in substance as follow: The commissioners of the Treasury, by their warrant, may appoint the ports in the United Kingdom which shall be warehousing ports for the purposes of the Act; and the commissioners of the Customs, subject to the directions of the commissioners of the Treasury, by their order may appoint in what warehouses or places of special security or of ordinary security in such ports, and in what different parts or divisions of such warehouses or places, and in what manner any goods, and what sort of goods, may and may only be warehoused, and kept and secured without payment of any duty upon the first entry thereof, or for exportation only, in cases wherein the same may be prohibited to be imported for home use; and also in such order may direct in what cases, if any, security by bond, in manner therein-after provided, shall be required in respect of any warehouse so appointed. Warehouses are to be provided as directed. Goods fraudulently concealed or removed are forfeited; and a penalty of 500*l.* is inflicted for opening a warehouse, except in the presence of the Custom-house officer. Goods are to be cleared in three years; ship stores in one year, unless further time be given by the Treasury; if not cleared, they may be sold or destroyed by the commissioners of the customs, and the produce applied to the payment of warehouse rent and other charges, and the overplus, if any, paid to the proprietor; and such goods, when sold, to be held subject to all the conditions to which they were subject previous to the sale, except that a further time of three months from the sale is to be allowed to the purchaser for the clearing of such goods from the warehouse; and if not so cleared, to be forfeited. Goods may be sorted, separated, and repacked in the same or in equal packages; and wine or rum may be bottled off, and other such like regulations. The Treasury to make regulations for ascertaining the amount of decrease or increase of the quantity of any particular sorts of goods, and direct in what proportion any abatement of duty payable under the act, for deficiencies, are upon exportation to be made on account of any such decrease; provided that if such goods are lodged in warehouses of special security, no duty to be charged for deficiency on exportation, except where suspicion arises that part of such goods has been clandestinely conveyed away; nor any such goods, unless wine or spirits, to be measured, counted, weighed, or gauged for exportation, except in cases of suspicion.

A full account of the particulars relating to this system, with a list of the ports where goods may be warehoused, and of the goods that may be warehoused in each, will be found in M'Culloch's *Commercial Dictionary*.

WA'RISH, *v.* to heal, to recover from sickness. Tyrwhit.

WARE-
HAM.

WARISH.

WARISH. To be ware or wary, to take care of, and consequently to cure, to heal, to recover.

WARI-
SON.

Your daughter, with the grace of God, shal *warish* and escape.

Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 73.

Said she,
Is ther no ship, of so many as I see,
Wol bringen home my lord? than were my herte
Al *warished* of his bitter peines smerte.

Id. *Frankelaines Tale*, v. 11169.

And Varro testifieth, that even at this day there be some there who *warish* and cure the stinging of serpents with their spittle, but there are but few such as he saith.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. ii.

But ever after it is *warished* and safe ynough, howbeit, they cannot abide a glut of raine, at any time following.

Id. *Ib.* book xvii. ch. x.

Then without faille, the aforesaid cattaille shall be *warished* and secured from all diseases.

Id. *Ib.* book xxiv. ch. xi.

WARISON, } Appears to be the same word as
WA'RNESTORE, v. } *garrison* or *garneson*. See GAR-
NISH and WARISH; and to be applied to—

Preparation, provision, supply, possession, acquisition, gain, guerdon or reward.

To *warnestore* and to *garneson* are used by Chaucer indifferently.

Hengist, þat here maistre was, he gaf in Lyndeseȝe
Londes faire, and rentes and tounes grete and heye,
War þoru hym and ȝs men in fair *wareson* he broȝte.

R. Gloucester, p. 114.

In eche stude heo sette þere strong *warnestore* and god
Of folk of þis lond here, and of here owne blod.

Id. p. 94.

His douhter with þe quene was for hir *warisoun*.

R. Brunne, p. 198.

þre hundredth marke he hette vnto his *warisoun*,
þat with him so mette, or bring his hede to toun.

Id. p. 325.

þe duke wrote to þe kyng, in luf withouten loth,
Besout him ouer alle þing, þat he wild hold his oth,
& zeld him þe croun of Ingland ilkadele,
Or Marie to *warisoun* wed hir, & joȝ it wele.

Id. p. 69.

Elfride þorgh heritage toke him þe coroune,
& gal Alfride his broþer Surraȝ to *warisoun*.

Id. p. 21.

His vitale he has purueid in Brigges forto be,
His wȝnes were þer leid, & *warised* þat cite.

Id. p. 293.

þe castelle hight Pilgrȝm, of alle it bare þe flour
þe Sarazens kept it þat tȝm for þer chefe *warinstour*.

Id. p. 100.

Over alle thinges ye shuln do youre diligence to kepe youre
persone, and to *warnestore* your house.

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 100.

Warnestoring of heighe toures and of grete edifices, is with
grete costages, and with grete travaille: and whan that they ben
accomplished, yet ben they not worth a stre, but if they ben de-
fended by trewe frendes, that ben old and wise.

Id. *Ib.*

He lost his witte, right in that place,
And deyed within a litell space,
And thus his *warison* he toke
For the lady that he forsooke.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 123.

But yet his herte in other stede
Amonge his beades most deuote,
Goth in the worldes cause aboute
How that he might his *warison*
Encrease, and in comparison.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* fol. 11. can. 3.

My liege lorde God mote you quite;
My father here hath but a life
Of *warison*, and that he wende
Had all be lost, but nowe amende
He maie well through your noble grace.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 26. can. 3.

Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers;
Or straight they sound their *warrison*,
And storm and spoil thy garrison.

Scott. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, can. 4.

WA'RLOCK, a wizzard; Dr. Jamieson thinks has strong marks of affinity to the Is. *Vardlok*, an incantation. Dryden explains his own meaning.

WAR-
LOCK.

WARM.

He, Æneas, was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men who they say are iron-free or lead-free.

Dryden. *Virgil. Dedication to Æneid*.

WARM, v.

WARM, adj.

WA'RMFUL,

WA'RMLY,

WA'RMNESS,

WARMTH.

A. S. *wearm-an*, *wearm-ian*; D. *waermen*; Ger. *wærmen*; Sw. *wærma*, *calefacere*, *calefieri*; *warm* is applied to a less degree than heat. Met. to inflame, to be or become ardent, to enkindle, to animate, to

inspirit.

þei brak in two his schankes, to make þe tounge mete,
þs blode was boþe *warne* & fresh, þat of þe schankes lete.

R. Brunne, p. 36.

And whit *wharme* water of hus eyen. workeþ hit he white.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 202.

And whanne sche hadde seyn Petir *warmynge* him, sche behelde him and seide, and thou were with Jhesus of Nazareth.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xiv.

And when she sawe Peter *warmynge* hym selfe, she loked on him, and sayde: waste thou not also with Jesus of Nazareth?

Bible, Anno 1551.

It may not be, sayth he, ther as gret fire hath long time endured, that ther ne dwelleth som vapour of *warmnesse*.

Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 90.

And so it felle vpon a daie,
That he this thyng so slightly ledde,
He fonde hem both two a bedde

All *warne*. Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 120.

Thei leied her on a couche softe,
And with a shete *warmed* ofte
Hir colde breste began to heate.

Id. *Ib.* book viii. fol. 181.

Before the sunne hath *warmed* the ayre, and dissolved the yce, eche one well knoweth that there can be no sailing.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 25. *North-west Passage*.

They [the Indians] began to talke among themselves, but in a low voyce, and ioyned together 6 and 6 and 8 and 8 in a company, and made a fire and *warmed* themselves, and we stood quietly beholding what they did.

Id. *Ib.* p. 410. *Francisco de Ulloa*.

Yet heare we sometimes our wiues pray for vs more *warmely*.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 336. *The Supplication of Soules*.

An other porcion therof fell vpon a stony ground, which because there laye many stones vnderneath, couered with a litle mould or dust, sprang vp to tymely. For the *warmnesse* of the weather brought it out of the ground.

Udall. *Erasmus. Marke*, ch. iv. fol. 138.

And the roofes to rise in length aboue proportion, and to be packed thick with timber, seeking there through onely strength and *warmnesse*.

Carew. *Survey of Cornwall*, book i. fol. 53.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm*;
The parched green restored is with shade;
What *warmth*, alas! may serve for to disarm
The frozen heart, that mine inflame hath made?

Surrey. *Having endeavoured to subdue his Passion*, &c.

Petrie ferthermore abiured the Lorde (that is to saie, swore that he knewe him not, nor had naught to doe with him, nor naught would he medle with him), while being thoroughly taken with colde, he taketh *warmth* and heate by the coles of the wicked Jewes.

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. xxiv. fol. 393.

This grace they will haue to be applyed by infusion: to the end, that as the body is *warne* by the heate, which is in the body, so the soule might be righteous by the inherent grace.

Hooker. *A Discourse of Justification*, sec. 5. fol. 491.

Thus put he on his arming trusse, fair shooes upon his feet,
About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a *warmeful* nap.
A garment that 'gainst cold in nights did soldiers use to wrap.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliads*, book x.

WARM. The Creator is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creatures various excellencies in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, *warmness*.

Taylor. *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 99.

Many persons, from vicious, and dead, and cold, have passed into life and an excellent grace, and a spiritual *warmth*, and holy fires: but from lukewarm and indifferent never any body came to an excellent condition and state of holiness.

Id. *Sermon* 13. vol. i. p. 1. fol. 122.

This I take to be properly enthusiasm, which, though founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rising from the conceits of a *warmed* or over-weening brain, works yet, where it once gets footing, more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men, than either of those two, or both together.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 331. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. xix. sec. 7.

Then marble, soften'd into life, grew *warm*,
And yielding metal flow'd to human form.

Pope. *Im. of Horace*, book i. ch. i. v. 147.

All stand amaz'd, a second jav'lin flies
With equal strength, and quivers through the skies.
This through thy temples, Tagus, forc'd the way,
And in the brain-pan *warmly* bury'd lay.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book ix. v. 562.

The soul, with great and manly feeling *warm'd*,
Panting for knowledge, rests not till inform'd:
And shall not I, fir'd with the glorious zeal,
Feel those brave passions which my subjects feel?

Churchill. *Gotham*, book iii.

The young plainly need [admonition] it most; as they are just entering into the world, with little knowledge, less experience, and yet scarcely even any distrust; with lively spirits and *warm* passions to mislead them, and time to go a great way wrong, if they do not go right.

Secker. *Sermon* 3. vol. ii.

The third circumstance to be remarked in this profession of the Sycharites is the great *warmth* and energy of expression with which they declare their conviction that Jesus was that universal Saviour whose arrival at this season they expected.

Horsley. *Sermon* 24. p. 259.

WARN, v. } A. S. *wærn-ian*, *wearn-ian*; D.
WA'RNER, n. } *waern-en*; Ger. *warn-en*; Sw.
WA'RNING, n. } *warna*, formed upon the verb *war-ian*, or *wer-ian*, to cause to look, or take notice; to cause to be aware, *waren*, *war'n*, or *warn*.

To cause to look, observe, or take notice; to put upon guard or defence; to give notice of that which is to be guarded against; of that which ought or ought not to be done; to caution, to admonish; also to protect, to defend.

A *warner* was the first soteltie and which preceded or gave *warning* of the courses.—PENNANT. London.

In Leland, 4226, the coronation of lady Elizabeth, the *warner* before the course, is twice mentioned.

We schul hem *warne* of oure þogt, er we to hem wende.

R. Gloucester, p. 45.

Now gos þis Thomas, his treson to purchase,
But lo Edward was *warned* þorgh Gode's grace.

R. Brunne, p. 263.

And herde that Archelaws regnyde in Judee for Eroude his fadir, and dredde to go thidur, and he was *warned* in sleep: and went into the partis of Galilee.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. ii.

But whē he hearde y^t Archelaus dyd raigne in Jewrye, in the rowme of his father Herode, he was afrayed to go thither. Not withstandynge after he was *warned* of God in a dreame he turned asyde into the partyes of Galyle.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Sires, now in the morowe tide

Out of your hostelrye I saw you ride,
And *warned* here my lord and soverain,
Which that to riden with you is ful fain,
For his desport; he loveth daliance.
Frend, for thy *warning* God yeve thee good chance
Than said our hoste.

Chaucer. *Chan. Ycm. Prol.* 16059.

She said, Sir, what is the cause
Ye ben of port so dangerous
Unto this louter, and dainous,

To graunt him nothing but a kisse?
To *warne* it him, ye done amisse.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, p. 198.

Long I abode there, sooth to say,
Till Bialacoil I gan to pray,
Whan that I saw him in no wise
To me *warnen* his seruice,
That he me would graunt a thing,
Which to remember is well sitting.

Id. *Ib.*

He is to gret a nigard that wol *werne*
A man to light a candel at his lanterne;
He shal have never the lesse light parde.

Id. *Wif of Bathes Prologue*, prol. v. 5916.

For all his purpose, as I gesse,
Was for to make great dispenche
Withouten *warning* or defence.

Id. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 121.

And sent anon
By letters, and by messengers,
And *warned* all his officers,
That euery thyng be well araide.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 22.

Thoughe it be not the houndes kinde
To eate chaffe, yet woll he *werne*
An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne
Therof to taken any foode.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. fol. 28.

That other thought, and helde hym stille,
And thanked hym of his *warnyng*.

Id. *Ib.* book viii. fol. 177.

And the gates were shyt at ix. of the clocke, and opened agayne at vii. on the morowe, and euery cytezyu *warnyd* to haue his harneys by hym, that he myght be redy with shorte *warnynge*, when so euer he were callid.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 424. Anno 1320.

The first course at my lorde's table in the Great Hall. First, A *warner*, conveyed upon a rounde boorde, of viii. panes with vii. toures, enbattelid, &c.

Leland. *Coll.* vol. vi. p. 21. *The Inthronization of Warham*.

O native gods! your family defend;
Preserve your line. This *warning* comes of you;
And Troia stands in your protection now.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book ii. v. 927.

As two broad beacons, set in open field,
Send forth their flames farre off to euery shire,
And *warning* giue, that enemies conspire
With fire and sword the region to invade,
So flam'd his eyne with rage and rancorous ire.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11. st. 14.

Once *warn'd* is well *bewar'd*; not flattering lies
Shall sooth me more to sing with winking eyes
And open mouth—for fear of catching flies.

Dryden. *The Cock and the Fox*.

He must be *warned*, and directed, and watched still by his parents, or some body intrusted by them, or else it might have been possibly much better for him to have expired under the midwife's hands, and prevented the effects of his own ignorance.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nat.* sec. viii. fol. 161.

Oh! should'st thou wrong her,
Just heaven shall double all thy woes upon thee,
And make 'em know no end.—Remember this
As the last *warning* of a dying man.

Rowe. *June Shore*, act iv.

Dr. Solander himself was the first who found the inclination, against which he had *warned* others, irresistible; and insisted upon being suffered to lie down.

Cook. *Voyages*, book i. vol. i. ch. iv. p. 50.

WARP, v. } D. *werp-en*, *worp-en*; Sw. *warp-a*;
WARP, n. } A. S. *weorp-an*, to cast, to hurl;
WA'RPING, n. } "when planks or boards are awry,
we say they cast, or they *warp*." Verstegan.

To cast, to throw, to shoot; to cast or throw, to project, sc. out of its course or direction, out of a right line; indirectly, crookedly, crossly; to move or cause to move; to force in an indirect, crooked, cross line; to wind, to cross, to bias.

WARN.

WARP.

WARP.
—
WAR-
RANT

Then he layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadoms long, thinking to haue *warpt* in, but it would not be: for as we shorted vpon y^e said *warpe* the anker came home, so that we were faine to beare the end of the *warpe*, that we rushed in vpon the other small anker that Gabriel sent aboard, and layd that anker to seawards.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 277. Steuen Burrowe.

Calchas by sea then bade us haste our flight:
Whose engines might not break the walls of Troy,
Unless at Greece they would renew their lots,
Restore the god that they by sea had brought
In *warped* keels. (*curvis carinis.*)

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 229.

Shall not my men do on their armour prest,
And eke pursue them throughout all the town?
Out of the road soon shall the vessel *warp*.

Id. Ib. book iv. v. 791.

She stretcheth a thread, and *warpeth* in length from the top of the tree downe to the very ground; and up again she whirles most nimbly by the same thread: so as at one time she spinneth and windeth up her yarne.

Holland. Plinie, book ii. ch. xxiv.

By reason of which excessive heat, the very body thereof groweth naturally crooked, after the manner of wood that curleth and *warpeth* with the fire.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 561.

Hereford for her says, give me woof and *warp*.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 23.

Your hair wove into many a curious *warp*,
Able in endless errour to infold
The wand'ring soul.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act ii.

The cobwebs that spiders weave, which serve for patterns as well for our women to make their webs of cloth, as for fishers to knit and work their nets, are in many respects very admirable: first in regard of the fine threads, and the subtile weaving thereof, which are not distinct one from another, nor ranged after the order of the *warpe* and woofe in our artificial webs upon the loom, but are continued and run all into one.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 786.

She acquainted the Greeks under-hand with this treason, which was a *warping* against them, and advised them to look unto themselves, and stand upon their own guard.

Id. Ib. fol. 409.

The heart upright, without any sinful *warpings*.

Taylor. Artificial Hand, p. 36.

I see your father's soul, like glowing steel
Is on the anvil; strike, while he's hot:
Turn him, and ply him, set him straight betimes,
Lest he for ever *warp*.

Dryden. Love Triumphant, act v. sc. 1.

And the next morning, July 1, being favoured with the wind in gentle breezes, we *warped* the ship in again, and let go the anchor in forty-one fathom.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. ii. p. 181.

And of all arts sagacious dupes invent,
To cheat themselves and gain the world's assent,
The worst is—Scripture *warp'd* from its intent.

Cowper. Progress of Errour.

They are then called upon to "weave the *warp*, and weave the woof," perhaps with no great propriety; for it is by crossing the woof with the *warp* that men weave the web or piece.

Johnson. Life of Gray.

WA'RRANT, *v.*

WA'RRANT, *n.*

WA'RRANTABLE,

WA'RRANTABLENESS,

WA'RRANTABLY,

WA'RRANTING, *n.*

WA'RRANTY,

WA'RRANTISE, *v.*

WA'RRANTISE, *n.*

See *ante* GUARANTEE.
Fr. *garantir*; It. *guarentire*,
from A.S. *warian*, *werian*.
(See WAR, &c., *ante*.)

To defend, to protect, to
secure or assure, give assur-
ance or security; to give
credit or affiance; to autho-
rize, to sanction.

Many menne saime that in sweuenings
Ther nis but fables and lesings;
But menne may some sweuen sene
Which hardly that false ne bene,
But afterward ben apparaunt:
This may I draw to warraunt.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 116.

WAR-
RANT.

Our liege lordes sele on my patente,
That shew I first my body or *warrente*,
That no man be so bold, ne preest ne clerk,
Me to disturbe of Cristes holy werk.

Chaucer. Pardoner's Tale, v. 12273.

Your chekes embolned like a mellow costard,
Colour of orange, your brestes satournad,
Gilt vpon *warrantise*, the colour wil not fade.

Imputed to Chaucer. Another Ballade.

And haue hym thilke letter rad,
Whiche he them sent for *warrant*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 34.

For in thys life no man ought to *warrant* and assure hym selfe,
and lyue thereby out of feare.

Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, &c. Sig. D. 5.

He afterwards transported parcel thereof in a small barke vnto London, there to be solde, and carried a *warrant* also with him, that he had at Sandwich paid the custome due vnto our lord the king.

*Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 172. Henry IV. Prussian Am-
bassadör.*

Manye things pricked forward the Galles in this deuice: as the pawsyng of Sabinus the dayes before: the *warranting* of the run-
agate: the want of victualles, &c.

Goldyng. Caesar. Commentaries, book iii. fol. 77.

In regard hereof you wil vndertake to *warrantize*, and make good vnto vs those penalties and forfeitures which shal vnto vs appertaine.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 144. The Staple. Edward II.

[A doue] had many hundred yeres afore broughte a braunche of an oliue tree into y^e arke of Noe, for a token that y^e wrath of God was pacified, and also a caucion or pledge of *warrantise* y^t the flood was at an end.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. iii. fol. 246.

But least hee shoulde forthynke that beleued me: ye shall vnderstand that the matter was first shewed mee by a light felowe, who coule not bring anye witnes or *warraunt* of his tale.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book vi. fol. 165.

— Spread sailes, and if the sky

Warrant thee not to goe for Italy,

I'll *warrant* thee; the iust cause why thou fear'st

Is this, because thou know'st not whom thou bear'st.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book v.

But it is the *warrantable* and necessary duty of St. Peter, and all his true evangelicall successors, when they meet with a froward generation to call it so.

Hall. Sermons, vol. ii. fol. 341. Feb. 18, 1634.

That error was not great, but always excusable, if not *warrant-
able*.

Taylor. A Dissuasive from Popery, part ii. book ii. sec. 6.

Conjugal love requires not only moral, but natural causes to the making and maintaining; and may be *warrantably* excus'd to retire from the deception of what it justly seeks, and the ill requi-
tals which unjustly it finds.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 256. Tetrachordon.

If these things come from God, let them shew their *warrantly*, and their books of precedents.

Taylor. A Dissuasive from Popery, part i. sec. 10. fol. 336.

Whereof the one doth *warrantize* vnto vs their faith, the other their loue, till they fall away, and forsake either the one or the other, or both.

Hooker. Sermon on Jude, sec. 11. fol. 565.

Wee (to our great shame and rebuke be it spoken) are so unhappie, as to commit our selves to other men's tuition, and live under their *warrantize* and assurance.

Holland. Plinie, book xxii. ch. vi.

Thus they prescribe with great *warrantize*, to take all the naile parings of toes and fingers of man, &c.

Id. Ib. book xxviii. ch. vii.

Is it because there is nothing else but necessity alone, doth *warrantize* the killing of a man: and he who unlawfully and without expresse commandment of a superior [unconstrained] doth it, is a meer homicide and manslayer.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 706.

My hour's my own, my pleasure unrestrain'd.

So bred, no wonder if I took the bent

That seem'd ev'n *warranted* by thy assent.

Dryden. Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

WAR-
RANT.

His intentions were pure and right, his actions *warrantable*, and the tenor of his life conspicuously blameless.

Barrow. Sermon 2. vol. iii. p. 121.

The *warrantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason.

Id. Sermon 1. vol. i.

This confirms

The king in full belief of all you told him

Concerning Osmyn, and his correspondence

With them who first began the mutiny.

Wherefore a *warrant* for his death is granted.

Congreve. Mourning Bride, act iv.

A man's pen may be very *warrantably* and usefully employed, though it be not directly so, to teach a theological truth, or incite the reader's zeal.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. sec. 5. fol. 433. Occasional Reflections. Reflection 1.

Next may follow the clause for *warranty*; whereby the grantor doth, for himself and his heirs, *warrant* and secure to the grantee the estate so granted.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xx. p. 300.

The ship herself remained in the harbour with only the *warrant* officers on board for many years.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xi. p. 292.

Can'st thou, and honour'd with a Christian name,

Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame;

Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead

Expedience as a *warrant* for the deed?

Cowper. Charity.

It is a necessary and *warrantable* pride to disdain to walk servilely behind any individual, however elevated his rank.

Reynolds. Works, vol. i. p. 162. Discourse 6.

WARRANT, in *Law*, is a precept under hand and seal to some officer to take up any offender, to be dealt with according to due course of law. A warrant may be granted in extraordinary cases by the privy council or secretaries of state; but ordinarily by justices of the peace. This they may do in any cases where they have a jurisdiction over the offence, in order to compel the person accused to appear before them. This extends to all treasons, felonies, and breaches of the peace; and also to all such offences as they have power by statute to punish. The power of a justice of the peace to issue a warrant has been the subject of diversity of opinion with the most eminent lawyers. Sir Edward Coke (4 *Institute*, 176) has laid it down, that he cannot issue one to apprehend a felon upon bare suspicion; no, not even till an indictment be actually found: and Hawkins (2 *Pleas of the Crown*, 84) considers the contrary practice to be grounded rather upon connivance than the express rule of law, although it is by long custom now established. Sir Matthew Hale, on the contrary, has maintained (2 *Pleas of the Crown*, 108), and in the opinion of Blackstone, "with invincible authority and strength of reason, that a justice of peace hath power to issue a warrant to apprehend a person accused of felony, though not yet indicted, and that he may also issue a warrant to apprehend a person suspected of felony, though the original suspicion be not in himself, but in the party that prays his warrant; because he is a competent judge of the probability offered to him of such suspicion. But in both cases it is fitting to examine upon oath the party requiring a warrant, as well to ascertain that there is a felony or other crime actually committed, without which no warrant should be granted; as also to prove the cause and probability of suspecting the party against whom the warrant is prayed." This warrant ought to be under the hand and seal of the justice, and should set forth the time and place of making, and the cause for which it is made, and should be directed to the constable or other peace officer, requiring him to bring the party either generally before any justice

WAR-
RANT.

of the peace for the county, or only before the justice who granted it; the warrant in the latter case being called a special warrant.

Warrants are sometimes termed general; and they are to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or particularly describing any person in particular, or to apprehend all persons guilty of a crime therein specified, neither of which is legal; for, in the first instance, it is the duty of the magistrate, and ought not to be left to the officer, to judge of the ground of suspicion; and in the other, the point upon which its authority rests, is a fact to be decided by a subsequent trial, namely, whether the person apprehended thereupon be really guilty or not. A practice obtained in the offices of the secretaries of state ever since the Restoration, grounded on some clauses in the Acts for regulating the press, of issuing general warrants to take up, without naming any person in particular, the authors, printers, and publishers of such obscene or seditious libels as were particularly specified in the warrant. When those Acts expired, in 1694, the same practice was inadvertently continued in every reign and under every administration, except the four last years of Queen Anne, down to the year 1763; when such a warrant being issued to apprehend the authors, printers, and publishers of a certain seditious libel, its validity was disputed; and the warrant was adjudged by the whole Court of King's Bench to be void, in the case of *Money v. Leach*, 3 Burroughs' Reports, 1742. After this the issuing of such general warrants was declared illegal by a vote of the House of Commons, as appears by their Journals, 22nd April, 1766.

A general warrant will not justify the officer who acts under it; whereas a warrant, properly penned, even though the magistrate who issues it should exceed his jurisdiction, will, by statute 24 Geo. II., c. 44, at all events indemnify the officer who executes the same ministerially. And when a warrant is received by the officer, he is bound to execute it, so far as the jurisdiction of the magistrate and himself extends. And by statute 5 Geo. IV., c. 18, a constable or other peace officer of any parish or place to whom a warrant shall be addressd, not by name, but merely as such, may execute it any where within that jurisdiction for which the magistrate acted in granting or backing the warrant.

A warrant from the chief or other justice of the Court of Queen's Bench extends all over the kingdom, and is tested or dated in England, not in any particular county. But the warrant of a justice of the peace in one county must be backed, that is, signed by a justice of the peace in another before it can be executed in the latter. Formerly, regularly speaking, there ought to have been a fresh warrant in every fresh county; but the practice of backing warrants had long prevailed without law, and was at last authorized by statutes 23 Geo. II., c. 26, and 24 Geo. II., c. 55. And now, by statute 13 Geo. III., c. 31, any warrant for apprehending an English offender, who may have escaped into Scotland, and *vice versa*, may be endorsed and executed by the local magistrates, and the offender conveyed back to that part of the United Kingdom in which such offence was committed. This Act has been amended by several subsequent Acts, and by statute 54 Geo. III., c. 186, all warrants issued in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, shall be endorsed, executed, enforced, and acted on by all justices and officers of the peace in any part of the United Kingdom, in the manner directed by

WAR-
RANT.

statute 13 Geo. III., c. 31, in relation to warrants issued in England and Scotland respectively. The Act 2 Will. IV., c. 33, amended by 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 82, relates further to this subject, and to the service of process out of the Court of Chancery. (Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*; Hawkins' *Pleas of the Crown*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*.)

WARRANT OF ATTORNEY, in *Law*, is an authority and power given by a client to his attorney to appear and plead for him, or suffer judgment to pass against him by confessing the action. This is done, in the first place, where the client, the defendant in the action, suffers judgment to go against him by default, or *nil dicit*, as if he puts in no plea at all to the plaintiff's declaration; secondly, by confession, or *cognovit actionem*, where he acknowledges the plaintiff's demand to be just; or thirdly, by *non sum informatus*, when the defendant's attorney declares he has no instructions to say anything in answer to the plaintiff, or in defence of his client. If these, or any of them, happen in actions where the specific thing sued for is recovered, as in actions of debt for a sum certain, the judgment is absolutely complete. Wherefore it is very usual, in order to strengthen a creditor's security, for the debtor to execute a warrant of attorney to some attorney named by the creditor, empowering him to confess a judgment by either of the ways above mentioned in an action of debt to be brought by the creditor against the debtor for the specific sum due.

By the statute 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, an important alteration has been made in the law respecting warrants of attorney and cognovits. By the 9th section, after reciting that it is expedient that provision should be made for giving every person executing such instruments due information of the nature thereof, it is enacted, that no warrant of attorney or *cognovit* shall be of any force, unless an attorney of one of the superior courts shall be present on behalf of the person executing it, and shall subscribe his name as a witness; and the following section declares that such instruments not formally executed shall be invalid.

A judgment, when duly confessed, is absolutely complete and binding; provided the same, as is also required in all other judgments, be regularly *docquetted*, that is, abstracted and entered in a book, according to the directions of the Acts 4 & 5 Wm. and Mary, c. 20, and of 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110. By the latter statute, no judgment is to affect real estate, unless a memorandum thereof is left with the Senior Master of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall forthwith enter the particulars thereof in a book in alphabetical order. By a subsequent statute, 2 Vict., c. 11, it is enacted, that no judgment shall hereafter be docketed under the provisions of the 4 & 5 Wm. and Mary, c. 20, and that by section 2, no judgment already docketed under that statute shall, after the 1st of August, 1841, affect any lands as to purchasers or creditors, until such memorandum as is prescribed by statute 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, shall be left with the Senior Master of the Court of Common Pleas. By the 3d section, the date when the judgment is left is to be entered in a book; and by the fourth, judgments, after five years from entry, are to be void unless a fresh memorandum is left.

Where, however, damages are to be recovered, a jury must be called in to assess them; unless the defendant, to save charges, will confess the whole damages laid in the declaration; otherwise the entry of the judgment is, "that the plaintiff ought to recover his damages (inde-

finitely); but because the court know not what damages the said plaintiff hath sustained, therefore the sheriff is commanded, that by the oaths of twelve honest and lawful men he inquire into the said damages, and return such inquisition into court." This process is called a writ of inquiry: the sheriff sits as judge, and the jury must assess some damages, and the sheriff returns the inquisition, and thereupon it is considered that the plaintiff do recover the exact sum of damages so assessed. (Blackstone's *Commentaries*, 20th edition, by Stewart.)

WARRANTY, *warrantia*, is, in *Law*, a promise or covenant by deed by the bargainor, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men for the enjoying of the thing granted. Warranty is applied to real estate, that is, to lands, and to things personal.

As applied to lands, it is defined to be a covenant real annexed to lands or tenements, whereby a man and his heirs are bound to warrant the same; and to yield other lands or tenements to the value of those that shall be evicted by a former title. Although the doctrine of warranty, as applied to lands, has been long obsolete, and, by the changes in the law hereafter adverted to, deprived of all practical use and application, a short sketch of it, materially abridged from Blackstone, will be found interesting. By the feudal constitution, if the vassal's title to enjoy the feud was disputed, he might vouch or call the lord or donor to warrant or insure his gift; which if he failed to do, and the vassal was evicted, the lord was bound to give him another feud of equal value in recompense. And so it was in some instances by our ancient law. In some cases the grantor and his heirs, and in others the grantor only, were bound to warranty by implication of law. For the purpose of evading the strictness of the feudal doctrine of non-alienation without the consent of the heir, express warranties were invented. Although the heir, at the death of his ancestor, might have entered on any tenements that were aliened without his concurrence, yet, if the ancestor added a clause of warranty by which he did, for himself and his heirs, warrant and secure to the grantee the estate granted, the covenant descending upon the heir insured the grantee, not so much by confirming his title, as by obliging such heir to yield him a recompense in lands of equal value, the law in favour of alienations supposing that no ancestor could wantonly disinherit his next of blood; and therefore, presuming that he had received a valuable consideration, either in land, or in money which had purchased land, and that this equivalent descended to the heir, together with his, the ancestor's, warranty. So that when either an ancestor, being the rightful tenant of the freehold, conveyed the land to a stranger and his heirs, or released the right and fee-simple to one who was already in possession, and super-added a warranty to his deed, it was held that such warranty not only bound the warrantor himself to protect and assure the title of the warrantee, but it also bound his heir: and this, whether that warranty was lineal or collateral to the title of the land.

Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty; collateral warranty was where the heir's title to the land neither was nor could have been derived from the warranting ancestor.

By a series of decisions, and notwithstanding the passing of several acts of parliament with the apparent

WAR-
RANT.

WAR-
RANT.

intention of restraining such a practice, the doctrine of warranty was used as a means of barring an estate tail. For until lately a tenant in tail in possession might, without the forms of a fine or recovery, in some cases make a good conveyance in fee simple, by superadding a warranty to his grant; which, if accompanied with assets, that is, other sufficient lands by descent from the ancestor, barred his own issue, and without them barred such of his heirs as might be in remainder or reversion. But warranty, as before observed, has long been out of use; and by statute 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 74, s. 14, all warranties made after the 31st of December, 1838, by any tenant in tail shall be absolutely void against the issue in tail, and all persons whose estates are to take effect after the determination of the estate tail.

Warranty in respect to personalty arises where a man sells any thing, and upon the sale warrants it to be good, when the law annexes a tacit contract that, if it be not so, he shall make compensation to the buyer; else it is an injury to good faith, for which an action on the case will lie to recover damages. The warranty must be upon the sale; for if it be made after, and not made at the time of sale, it is a void warranty, for it is then made without any consideration, neither does the buyer then take the goods upon the credit of the vendor. Also the warranty can only reach to things in being at the time of the warranty made, and not to things *in futuro*: as that a horse is sound at the buying of him; not that he will be sound two years hence. But if the vendor knew the goods to be unsound, and has used any art to disguise them, or if they are in any shape different from what he represents them to be to the buyer, this artifice shall be equivalent to an express warranty, and the vendor is answerable for their goodness. A general warranty will not extend to guard against defects that are plain and obviously the object of one's senses, as if a horse be warranted perfect, and wants either a tail or an ear, unless the buyer in this case be blind. But if cloth is warranted to be of such a length, when it is not, there an action on the case lies for damages; for that cannot be discerned at sight, but only by a collateral proof, the measuring of it. And if a horse is warranted sound, and he wants the sight of an eye, though this seems to be the object of one's senses, yet as the discernment of such defects is frequently matter of skill, it has been held that an action on the case lies to recover damages for this imposition. No particular form of words is necessary to constitute a warranty; the word warrant need not be used; and a bare representation or assertion as to the quality of the goods may amount to a warranty, if there be nothing to negative that it was understood as such. So the description of goods in an advertisement or particular of sale may amount to a warranty that the goods answer such description. The custom of any particular trade may establish an implied warranty between parties transacting business therein; it being presumed that the dealings of the parties were regulated by the custom, in the absence of evidence to the contrary. But where there is an express warranty, it cannot be restrained or varied by the custom of the trade. Much valuable information on the subject of warranty of things personal will be found in Mr. Chitty's work on Contracts.

WA'RREN, } See ante, WAR, WARE, &c. Fr.
WA'RRENER. } *garenne*; D. *waerende* (*locus septus*),
from the A. S. verb *war-ian*, *wer-ian*, *tueri*, *defendere*,
protegere.

A place for the protection, safe custody, or preservation (of rabbits or other animals).

Sesse þe sýwester. sat on þe benche.

Watte þe *warjner*. and hus wife dronke.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 106.

We found the whole countrey to bee a *warren* of a strange kinde of conies, their bodies in bignesse as be the Barbary conies, their heads as the heads of ours, the fecte of a *want*, and the taile of a rat, being of great length.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 738. *Sir F. Drake*.

There's nothing loves him: his own cat cannot endure him;
She had better lye with a bear, for he is so hairy
That a tame *warren* of fleas frisk round about him.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Woman Pleased, act ii. sc. 4.

Whereas in parks and *warrens* we haue nothing else than either the keepers and *wareners* lodge, or at least the manor-place of the cheef lord and owner of the soile.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 346. *Description of England*, book ii. ch. xix.

Fulvius Hirpinus was the first inventor of *warrens* as it were for winkles, which he caused to be made within the territorie of Tarquinij, a little before the civile warre with Pompey the great.

Holland. Plinie, book ix. ch. lvi.

And to this effect [Alexander] commanded certaine thousands of men, one or other throughout all the tract, as well of Asia and Greece, to give their attendance, and obey him: to wit, all hunters, faulconers, fowlers and fishers, that lived by those professions. Item, all forresters, park-keepers, and *wariners*.

Id. Ib. book viii. ch. xvi.

Like a young puppy in a *warren*, they have a flirt at all, and catch none.

Vanbrugh. The Relapse, act ii. sc. 1.

Free-*warren* is a similar franchise, erected for preservation or custody (which the word signifies) of beasts and fowls of *warren*; which, being *feræ naturæ*, every one had a natural right to kill as he could.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. iii. p. 39.

WART, A. S. *wearh*, *wearte*; D. *weartle*, *wartte*.
D. *warte*; A. S. *wear*; hardness of the hands or feet caused with labour; a knot, a knurb. D. *weer*, *wier*.
Somner.

We mountains to the land, like *warts* or wens, to be

By which, fair'st living things disfigur'd oft they see.

Drayton. Poly-obion, song 7.

Another burgen there is close unto him bearing out like a knob, of the bignesse of a *wert*.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. xxii.

A little freckle, mole, or pendant *wert* in the face of man or woman, is more offensive than black and blew marks, than scars or maimes, in all the rest of the body.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 288.

Tiberius the emperor being troubled with a fellow that wittily and boldly pretended himself to be a prince, at last, when he could not by questions, he discovered him to be a mean person by the rusticity and hardness of his body: not by a callousness of his feet, or a *wart* upon a finger, but his whole body was hard and servile, and so he was discovered.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 792. *Repentance*, ch. viii. sec. 7.

When the picture of Achilles is drawn in tragedy, he is taken with those *warts*, and moles, and hard features, by those who represent him on the stage, or he is no more Achilles: for his creatour Homer has so describ'd him.

Dryden. Dedication to Æneid.

Such in paintings are the *warts* and moles, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not, therefore, to be omitted.

Reynolds. Works, vol. iii. p. 236. *Parallel between Poetry and Painting*.

WAR-
REN.
—
WART.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.

Extent.

WARWICKSHIRE, one of the central counties of England, surrounded by the counties of Worcestershire on the West, Leicestershire on the North-East, Northampton on the East, Oxford on the South-East, and Staffordshire on the South-West. It contains 984 square miles, or about 639,760 acres, of which 300,000 are in pasturage, 154,530 in tillage, and 190,000 arable.

Population.

The population in 1841 amounted to 402,121, of which number 195,967 were males, and 206,154 females. It contained, at the same date, 81,445 inhabited houses, 6899 uninhabited, and 667 building. The marriages amount annually to 2923, the births to 12,915, and the deaths to 8691. The deaths are as 1 to 46·26 of the population; the marriages are to the population as 1 to 137·5, the births as 1 to 31·2, and the births to marriages as 4·41 to 1. Warwickshire returns four members to parliament.

Divisions.

This county is divided into four hundreds, Barlichway, Hemlingford, Kineton, and Knightlow, and it contains one city, two boroughs, and ten market towns.

The parishes of Warwickshire are in number 201, of which 71 are rectories and 90 vicarages, the remainder being perpetual curacies. The county includes the deaneries of Arden, Coventry, Marton, and Stoneleigh, in the archdeaconry of Coventry. The county of the city of Coventry is divided into nine parishes, and contains 18,161 acres.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are the Avon, Leam, and Tame. The first runs in the Eastern part of the county, and falls into the Avon near Warwick. The Tame rises in Worcestershire, and, entering the county near Birmingham, flows through it into Staffordshire. The Avon enters the county from Northamptonshire, and, passing through the centre, watering the towns of Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon, flows into Worcestershire, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury. There are several small streams, such as the Swift, Stour, Arrow, and others, which are of less importance than the three before mentioned. The canals are important. The Birmingham Canal proceeds from thence by West Bromwich, Tipton, and Bilston, to Wolverhampton, and then into the Staffordshire Canal, which unites the Grand Trunk with the Severn River. A branch from this canal is continued to the Wednesbury collieries: it possesses other branch communications. The Coventry and Oxford Canal, 92 miles long, terminates in the Grand Trunk at Fazely Heath in Staffordshire, commencing at Oxford, continuing through Coventry, by Atherstone and Fazely, with several lateral cuts. The Warwick Canal begins on the western side of Warwick, and joins the Digbeth branch of the Birmingham and Fazely Canal on the East of Birmingham, extending 25 miles. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal enters the county and joins the Coventry about two miles from Nuneaton. The Stratford-on-Avon joins the Worcester and Birmingham at King's Norton: it has a branch to the stone quarries near Temple Grafton, and is 24 miles long. The Worcester and Birmingham commences at Birmingham, and falls into the Severn near Worcester. The Warwick and Braunston joins the Warwick and Birmingham near Budbrook, and ultimately unites with the Oxford Canal at Braunston, having a course of about 20 miles.

Canals.

The climate differs little from that of the surrounding counties, and for its position may be styled mild and wholesome. The soil of the Southern part is a highly cultivated rich district, of very great fertility. The soil is varied: in the South-Eastern part of the county strong clay loam overlays limestone, which may be defined by a line drawn from Atherstone-upon-Stour to Willoughby. There are traces of the same soil to a small extent in the North-East. Near Salford, Henley-in-Arden, and Alcester, a strong clay loam prevails over limestone and marl, extending South-West from Warwick. A red loam of a clayey character extends South of the Avon to Coleshill, while a light red sandy ground is found near Aston. The soil round Coventry is a deep fertile loam, over marl and freestone; between Rugby and Grandborough, and between Southam and Coventry, the ground is light and sandy, well adapted for the cultivation of turnips. The crops are generally wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, and vetches; rye is sometimes sown upon sandy soils. Potatoes are extensively grown, and flax to a small extent. The manures most commonly used are lime and marl. From 80 to 85,000 acres are annually mown for hay. The tracts of permanent pasturage are principally upon the Leicestershire border of the county. The uninclosed lands in this county are of very trifling extent; the commons of Sutton Park and Sutton Coldfield are the only extensive patches of that character, although there are some small commons belonging to different parishes. There is a good deal of timber in the middle and western parts of the county; coppices are numerous, and there are extensive plantations of forest trees. Orchards are scantily dispersed, and of inconsiderable moment. A vast deal of land is employed in grazing. The Yorkshire and Durham breeds of cattle are preferred for the dairy; and for breeding, the long-horned Lancashire: the Scotch and Herefordshire are largely fed. The sheep are generally the old Warwickshire and new Leicester intermingled; a few Southdown, Welsh, Merino, and Wiltshire are kept, and an inferior breed is reared upon the commons.

The mineral productions of Warwickshire are few, but they embrace the all-important one—coal. That of the best kind is raised at Bedworth, and of inferior quality at Oldbury, Nuneaton Common, Chilvers Coton, and other places. Lime is found in many places, as at Bearly, Harbury, Bidford, Newbold, Stretton, and Wincote. Marl is principally found in the western part of the county, and iron-stone has been raised at Oldbury. There is also much freestone and blue flag; but there are no traces of any metals besides iron.

The manufactures of this county are numerous, particularly in Birmingham and its neighbourhood, consisting principally of hardware goods in endless variety. Coventry is noted for its silks, ribands, and watches: linen, needles, fish-hooks, and combs are manufactured in the smaller towns. The principal exports, with the exception of the manufactures of Birmingham and Coventry, consist of agricultural produce, principally corn, cattle, and sheep.

The surface of the county is uneven, without any very considerable elevations; the highest points attained are

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.Climate.
Soil.

Agriculture.

Cattle.

Minerals.

Manufactures.

Surface.

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.

Coventry.

the hills of Corley and Packington Woods, in the hundred of Hemlingford. The most pleasing and agreeable scenery is that comprehended in a small distance from the banks of the Avon, on both sides, and the more extensive views are obtained from the hills near Long Compton and Walton.

Edifices.

Among the principal places in this county is *Coventry*, a city of considerable antiquity, standing upon a gentle elevation, and full of edifices bearing marks of great age. It once possessed a cathedral, and several churches included in one cemetery. St. Michael's has at present the handsomest spire in Europe, erected upon an octagon base, which rises from a tower enriched with numerous figures. The whole exterior is handsome, and the interior lofty and elegant, consisting of a body and two aisles, divided by two rows of light columns and arches. The steeple is 303 feet high, and was begun in 1372. The cathedral was destroyed by the capricious order of Henry VIII. Trinity Church also possesses a spire of great beauty. The church of St. John is a handsome edifice. Bablake's Hospital contains Rond's Charity, which supports 60 old men; the other part of the building is appropriated to the education of boys in the manner of Christ's Hospital. St. Mary's Hall, built in the reign of Henry VI., and Drapers' Hall, are the other more remarkable buildings. There are several charities. The city was made a county by Henry VI. in 1451. It contains a population of 27,167, and in the county of the city there are 6000 more. The silk manufactures are supposed to employ a great many of the population. A few woollen articles are numbered among the manufactures. There was once a monastery here, founded by Leofric, fifth Earl of Mercia; and a singular procession annually takes place in Trinity week in honour of the Countess Godiva, his wife, who procured the freedom of the city from certain oppressive taxes levied by her husband, who, upon her preferring her request, agreed to grant it, provided she would ride naked through the city on horseback, which he imagined one so modest as Godiva would never do. The lady's heart was so touched with the sufferings of the people that she determined to comply with the terms; and possessing fine flowing hair that covered much of her person, she actually performed the task, the inhabitants shutting themselves up in their houses out of respect to their benefactor; though some state that they were compelled to remain secluded. One man alone, who ventured to break the order, either of gratitude or authority, was struck blind, and ever afterwards was distinguished as "Peeping Tom." A representation of this procession still commemorates the event, and a fair one still rides in a close flesh-coloured dress upon these occasions. Two parliaments were held in this city, the first in 1404, the other in 1459.

Warwick.

Warwick, the county town, is finely situated upon rising ground on a high bank of the Avon, and is entered from the four points of the compass by a road cut through the freestone rock upon which it is built. It was incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary, and sent representatives to Parliament from the earliest times. The streets are regular and broad, all meeting in the centre of the town. It is served with water from springs at the distance of about half a mile. There are two churches dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas: the latter stands low, possesses a neat spire, but is no otherwise worthy of notice. St. Mary's Church was built by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 1394, and was

nearly destroyed by fire in 1684. It is a very handsome edifice, and contains the magnificent chapel and tomb of one of the Earls of Warwick. There is a monument to Fulke Greville, Lord Brook; and here reposes Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth: Rous the antiquary is also entombed here. Warwick contains several charitable institutions, a free grammar-school, a school charitably endowed, held in the ancient chapel of St. Peter, where 39 boys and 36 girls are educated, and 40 clothed. There is also a national school for 200 children, a school of industry, and an hospital, which was founded by the renowned Earl of Leicester, for a master and 12 brethren, preferring such as have been wounded in the service of their country. The corporation also provides considerable funds for charitable purposes. The Castle of Warwick is a fine old baronial building, including a square of about three acres; it is of considerable antiquity, tradition making it the site of a castle of the renowned Guy Earl of Warwick; and indeed a mound yet remains of a former castle, within the precincts of the present. Here once resided the renowned races of the Beauchamps and Nevilles, long extinct Earls of Warwick, who figure in the history of their country. The castle afterwards became the property of Henry VII., with the whole of the estates of this great family. Warwick castle was granted by the Crown, in the reign of James I., to Sir Fulke Greville. This celebrated building faces the Avon, and is remarkable for two towers at the eastern angles, called those of Cæsar and Guy; this last, erected in the reign of Richard II., being 148 feet high. Some attribute the foundation of the castle to the Romans, others to Cymbeline, the British king: it belonged to the crown in the reign of Edward the Confessor. A sword, flesh-pots, and the rib of a cow are exhibited here, said to have belonged to Guy Earl of Warwick, whose cell still remains at Guy's Cliff, about a mile from the castle: it consists of cloisters and a well, with the accompanying hermitage hewn out of the rock. The population of Warwick in 1831 amounted to 9109.

Charities.

Population.

Kenilworth is a market-town and parish, five miles from Warwick, having a population of 3907: it is situated on the high road from Coventry to Warwick, and consists principally of one long street: it is most remarkable for the ruins of its castle, built in the reign of Henry II. Here was made the celebrated decree called the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, and here was held, in the time of Edward I., a gallant tournament of a hundred knights. Queen Elizabeth conferred it upon her favourite, Leicester, who entertained the queen and court here in 1575, at enormous cost, for seventeen days.

Stratford-upon-Avon, eight miles from Warwick, is an agreeable town, and has a population of 3488: it stands on the Avon, over which it has a neat bridge of fourteen arches, and is principally remarkable as the birth-place of Shakspeare. The vicinity of Stratford is exceedingly pleasant, and the country fertile. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and in one of them a mean small house of timber frame-work is shown as that in which the great poet was born. The church containing the tomb of Shakspeare is a plain edifice at the western end of the town. There is a town-hall, erected in 1768, neat and substantial, a theatre, and library. The population is agricultural, and the trade principally confined to corn and cattle.

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.

The market-place is an open area, and the town-hall near it serves the purpose of a corn-mart as well. The town was incorporated in the reign of Edward VI. There is a free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Joliffe, and there are fifteen scholars upon the foundation. Several charity-schools and benevolent institutions have been established in the town, the government of which was vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, two chamberlains, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgesses, until the passing of the Municipal Act.

Tamworth. *Tamworth*, only the eastern half of which stands in the county of Warwick, is situated at the junction of the Anker and Tame. It is a very ancient town, the royal seat of the Mercian kings; and has a fine old castle, now uninhabited. It was made a corporation with two bailiffs, one for each county, by Queen Elizabeth, together with twenty-four principal burgesses. This town was the joint property of Lords Townsend and Bath, until the latter sold his part to Mr. Peel, the great cotton manufacturer, who established his business there. The church was collegiate, and stands in Staffordshire, where there was once a nunnery: it is a fine old edifice, built at different periods. Near the chancel are two Saxon mouldings. There is a grammar school, also in Staffordshire, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a charity left by Mr. Guy, the bookseller, who founded the hospital in Southwark. The town itself is built of brick, and has a mean appearance, being ill paved, and containing many dilapidated houses.

Atherstone. *Atherstone* lies at the extremity of what was anciently the Forest of Arden: it is but a hamlet, in the parish of Mancaster and hundred of Helmingford, standing upon the Roman Watling Street, consisting of one principal street, containing some good houses, and is well lighted: it possesses a library, and has a neat town-hall, built of brick, also a good market-house. The principal manufactures are ribands, hats, and shalloons. The Coventry Canal passes near the town, which is a chapelry to Mancaster, and a perpetual curacy. The chapel originally belonged to an Augustine priory. There is a free grammar-school and a dispensary established here, with several charity-schools. The population in 1831 was 3870.

Alcester. *Alcester*, in the hundred of Barlichway, is situated in a valley on the eastern bank of a stream called the Alne, and consists of one principal and two or three small streets diverging from it at right angles: it is principally noted for its manufacture of needles. The church is a fine old Gothic structure. There is a free grammar-school here, founded in 1592, also a school for 24 children, endowed in 1780, an alms-house for eight persons, and some inferior charities. The population is 2405.

Coleshill. *Coleshill* is a small market-town, having 1858 inhabitants, standing on the bank of the River Cole, over which it has a bridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a place of small note, 18 miles North-West from Warwick.

Henley. *Henley-in-Arden* is a chapelry and market-town in the parish of Wootton Wawen, on the road from Birmingham to Oxford: it consists of only one street, tolerably well built, and has some hardware manufactories. The interior of the church, dedicated to St. John, is exceedingly light and elegant. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wootton Wawen. The population is 1214.

Kineton, or *Kington*, a market-town with 1102 inhabitants, is so styled from the manor having been a royal residence in the time of Edward the Confessor. King John is also said to have held a court here. The living is a discharged vicarage. The church of St. Peter is a fine specimen of early Norman and English architecture. The town, which is wholly agricultural, stands upon the bank of a brook which empties itself into the Avon.

Nuneaton is a town in Hemlingford hundred, 19 miles East-North-East from Warwick, on the River Anker, over which are two bridges: it has one long street, and another crossing at right angles, the cross street leading into the market-place. Riband weaving is the principal manufacture. The living is a vicarage. A free grammar-school here, founded in the reign of Edward IV., is endowed with 103 acres of land. There is also an English free-school for 70 children, endowed with 93 acres. The population is 7799.

Rugby, in Knightlow hundred, consists of three streets, pleasantly situated on the south of the River Avon: the living is a rectory, and the church a fine old structure, with a square tower, dedicated to St. Andrew. It is principally noted for a grammar-school founded by Lawrence Sheriffe, in the reign of Elizabeth: the management is vested in twelve trustees; the number of boys on the foundation is limited to 40; a recent regulation extends the number of them not on the foundation to 260. Belonging to this foundation are 21 exhibitions and several fellowships in the universities: there are almshouses for 12 poor men in connexion with this school. Rugby numbers 2501 inhabitants.

Solihull, a market-town 13 miles from Warwick, is principally remarkable for its fine church, dedicated to St. Alphage. It consists of one street, in which are some good houses, and has a population of 2878. There is an endowed free-school here for 60 boys, who must all belong to the parish.

Southam, 10 miles East-South-East from Warwick, is a market-town, with a population of 1265; and is a place of great antiquity, situated on the east bank of the Stowe, over which it has a bridge. The church is a beautiful building, ornamented with a lofty spire, and dedicated to St. James. It possesses a free-school endowed with 60*l.* per annum, and a second endowment of 200*l.* a year for charitable purposes. There are two mineral springs here, one called Holywell, remarkable for its intense coldness.

Leamington Priors, about two miles from Warwick, is a town of very recent date, built around the saline springs which have been long known in that vicinity. The buildings are many of them handsome, and the town is a fashionable resort, containing those conveniences which are usually found in places which owe their origin to similar causes. The quality of the saline waters is similar to those of Cheltenham, with the addition of others which possess different virtues. The town and parish numbered 6205 inhabitants in 1831.

Sutton Coldfield, a market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the hundred of Hemlingford. The living is a rectory; the church a very fine old Gothic structure, having a square tower. This town stands on the borders of a bleak tract, to which it owes its name, and is a neat place, having several old mansions. There is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., and endowed with lands that yield the

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.

Kineton.

Nuneaton.

Rugby.

Solihull.

Southam.

Leamington.

Sutton.

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.
—
WAS.

master from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum. For this master the corporation have erected a handsome house, binding him to instruct 24 poor boys additionally in reading and writing. There is a national school here, almshouses, and four benefactions of 24*l.* each to four poor maidens given annually as marriage portions; there are

also large common rights. The population in 1831 was 3684.

Birmingham has already been noticed: it may be added that the return of population for this town in 1831, 146,986, reached, in the census of 1841, 189,115, inclusive of *Aston*.

WAR-
WICK-
SHIRE.
—
WASH.

WAS, } Goth. *wis-an*; A. S. *wes-an*; D. *wesen*;
WERE, } Ger. *wesen*; Dan. *wæren*; Sw. *wæra*; *esse*,
fieri, *vivere*, to be or continue to be. See *WIS*, *WISE*.
Was and *were* are grammatically arranged as tenses under the verb *to be*.

þe kyng Saul *was* of Ysrael kyng.
þis *was* (as mē may in the bok rede and se)
Ar God *were* bore a þousand ger, and fourscore and þre.
R. Gloucester, p. 27.

þilke tyme our lord *was* in Bedleem ybore,
Of Marie, to saue men þat arst *were* for lore.
Id. Ib. p. 61.

Alle þat nýght the kýnges folk full ill *were* þei led,
Many on *was* slayn. *R. Brunne*, p. 17.

So fals a traytour in erth *was* non as he.
Id. Ib. p. 61.

þei gaf him þe coroune, and *were* of him full blive.
Id. p. 54.

Anon it *was* ytold hyme þ^t þe children of Israel
Weren discomfit in battaile.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 6.

Ac Wiles and Wit *weren* aboute faste
To overcome þe kyng. *Id. Ib.* p. 68.

God wot quop a wis on. þat *were* nat þe beste.
Id. Ib. p. 68.

Than Eroude seyng that he *was* disseyved of the astronomyers
was ful wrooth, and he sent and slowgh alle the children that
weren in Bethleem and in alle the coostes thereof fro two yer
age and within. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. ii.

And whanne hise twelve disciplis *weren* clepid togidre he gaf
to hem power of unclene spirits to cast hem out of men.
Id. B. ch. x.

For this thi brother *was* deed, and lyuyde agen, he perissheð
and is foundun. *Id. Luke*, ch. xv.

Methinketh it accordant to reson,
To tellen you alle the condition
Of eche of hem, so as it seemed me,
And whiche they *weren*, of what degree;
And eke in what araie that they *were* inne.
Chaucer. The Prologue, v. 41, 42.

And shortly, whan the sonne *was* gon to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem every one,
That I *was* of his felowship anon. *Id. Ib.* v. 31.

Thise riotours three, of which I tell
Long erst or prime ring of any bell,
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Id. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12595.

What wolt thou sayn? thou wisted not right now,
Whether she *were* a woman or a goddesse.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1159.

And natheles by daies olde,
Whan that the bokes *weren* leuer,
Writyng *was* beloued euer
Of them that *weren* vertuous.
For here in erthe amonge us
If no man write howe it stode
The pris of them that *were* good
Shulde (as who sayth) a great partie
Be loste. *Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue*.

ROS. Not true in loue?

CEL. Yes, when he is in, but I thinke he is not in.

ROS. You haue heard him sweare downright he *was*.

CEL. *Was* is not *is*.

Shakspeare. As You Like It, act iii. sc. 4, fol. 199.

Oh that estates, degrees and offices
Were not deriv'd corruptly, and that cleare honour
Were purchast by the merit of the wearer.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, act ii. sc. 9. fol. 172.

WASH, v. } D. *waschen*; Ger. *waschen*; Sw.
WASH, n. } *waska*; A. S. *wæsc-an*, *waes-an*, *la-*
WASH, adj. } *vare*, *abluere*.

WA'SHER, } To wet, or water; to touch, cover,
WA'SHING, n. } dip, soak, in any way act upon with
WA'SHY. } water, with any fluid; to perform a

lavation or ablution; to cleanse with any fluid. *Wash*,
n., is also applied to—

A wet place; a bog, marsh, &c.—anything collected
by washing; that which washes, or is washed.

Washy; watery or moist; thin, as diluted substances;
wanting firmness or solidity.

For heo wolde þe stones *wasch*, and þer inne baþe y wis.

For ys no ston þer among, þat of gret vertu nys.

R. Gloucester, p. 146.

Thei *wosche* hym and wýpede hym, and wonde hym in cloutes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 35.

And Pylate seyng that he profytide nothing, but that the
more noyse *was* maad, toke water and *waichide* his hondis bfore
the puple, and seide I am gittles of the blood of this rightful
man hysee you. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. xxvii.

When Pylate sawe that he prenayled nothyng, but y^t moore
busynes *was* made, he toke water and *washed* his handes before
the people, sayinge, I am innocent of y^e bloude of this iust per-
sone, and y^t ye shal see. *Bible, Anno* 1551.

And whanne thei turnen agen fro chepyng thei eten not but
thei be *waichen*, and manye othere thingis ben that ben takun to
hem to kepe, *waysschingis* of cuppis and of watere vessels, and of
vessels of bras and of beddis. *Wiclif. Mark*, ch. vii.

And whē they come from y^e market, excepte they *wasshe*, they
eate not. And many other thynges there be, whiche they haue
taken vpon to obserue, as y^e *wasshyng* of cuppes and cruses, and
of brazen vessels, and of tables. *Bible, Anno* 1551.

Men loue ghe ghoure wyues as crist louyde the chirche, and
ghaf hymself for it, to make it hooli, and clenside it with the
waisschyng of water in the word of lyf to ghyue the chyrche glo-
rious to hymself. *Wiclif. Effesies*, ch. v.

Hire forehead shone as bright as any day,

So *was* it *washen*, whan she lete hire werk.

Chaucer. Miller's Tale, v. 3312.

For so it *was* that for his feblenesse or debyltye of age, he, by
councell of physycyons, *was* sowyed in a shete *wesshyd* with aqua
vite, to the ende to cause his olde body to catch naturall hete.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 556. *Charlys VII.* 1380.

Y^e coyne of gold at those dayes *was* greatly mynysshed with
clyppynge and *wasshyng*, to the great hurte of the comynaltie.

Id. Ib. p. 588. *An.* 1422.

Upon this iland *was* found good store of the ore, whiche in the
washing helde gold to our thinking plainly to be seene.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 66. *M. Frobisher*, 2.

If a table be foule and fylthy of a longe contynuaunce, fyrst we
rase it, after whan it is rased we *washe* it, and laste after the
washyng we wipe and make it cleane.

Fisher. Seuen Psalmes. Psalm 5, part i.

For the raine that fell [in Egypt] caused all the *washes* arising
from the river Nilus which watered the grounds to be bitter,
whereupon ensued a great plague and pestilence to the whole
region. *Holland. Plime*, book xxxi. ch. iv.

Such is the nature of the sea, full of shelves and *washes*, with
narrow chanelles running between.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. xxvi.

WASH.
—
WASP.

The wretched, bloody, and vsurping boare,
(That spoyl'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,) Swilless your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough In your embowel'd bosomes.

Shakspeare. Richard III. act v. sc. 2. fol. 200.

They're only made for handsome view, not handling;
Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act iv. sc. 1.

Altea, he looks lean;
'Tis a *wash* knave, he will not keep his flesh well.

Id. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, act iii.

SER. 'Tis a lustie wench: now could I spend my forty pence
With all my heart, to have but one fling at her;
To give her but a *washing* blow.

Id. The Wild Goose Chase, act v. sc. 4.

And there dwells one Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner
of his nurse; or his dry-nurse; or his cooke; or his laundry; his
washer, and his ringer.

Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, fol. 41.

But they, all about, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With serpent error wandring, found thir way,
And on the *washie* ooze deep channels wore.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 303.

The first shall be a palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread,
not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 79.

It renders the face delightfully handsome; is not subject to be
rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled by either *wash*, powder, cos-
metic, &c.

Spectator, No. 547.

Indeed, as different as the silence of an Archimedes in the study
of a problem, and the stillness of a sow at her *wash*.

South. Sermon 1. vol. i. p. 19.

The Jews, as soon as they came from markets, or any other
such promiscuous resorts, would be sure to use accurate and
more than ordinary *washings*.

Id. Sermon 8, vol. ii. p. 284.

Alas! our women are but *washy* toys,
And wholly taken up in stage employs:
Poor willing tits they are: but yet I doubt
This double duty soon will wear them out.

Dryden. Epilogue xxx.

WASP, } A. S. *wæfs, wæps*; D. *wespe*; Ger.
WA'SPISH. } *wespe*; Fr. *guespe*; It. *vespa*; Sp.
abispa; Lat. *vespa*.

Met. apt or quick, to be angry or resentful; irritable;
easily provoked.

Ther ne is no *waspe* in this world that will folloke styngen
For stappyn on a too, of a styneand frere.

Piers Plouhman. Crede, E. 1.

I sawe a *waspe*, that fiercely him defide,
And bad him battaile euen to his iawes;
Sore he hem stung, that it the blood forth drawes,
And his proud hart is fil'd with fretting ire.

Spenser. Visions of the World's Vanitie, st. 10.

Wasps use to build them nests on high of earth and clay, and
therin doe make their roomes and cells of wax. Hornets in caves
and holes under the ground.

Holland. Plinie, book xi. ch. xxi.

And she that sent it is so *waspish* too,
There's no returning to her till't be gone.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Sea Voyage, act iv.

As he [S. Jerome] was naturally a *waspish* and hot man, so
now being vexed with some crosse proceedings (as he thought)
of John Bishop of Hierusalem, he flew out into some expressions
indeed, but yet such as in other places he doth either salve or
contradict.

*Holl. Works, vol. iii. fol. 177. Episcopacy by Divine Right, part ii.
sec. 20.*

Hornets and *wasps* have strong jaws, toothed, wherewith they
can dig into fruits, for their food: as also gnaw and scrape wood,
whole mouthfuls of which they carry away to make their combs.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book iv. ch. vi. p. 191 N. 21.

WASP.
—
WASTE.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head rhyme in grace,
And much must flatter, if the whim should bite,
To court applause by printing what I write.

Pope. Imitations of Horace, book ii. Ep. 1. v. 148.

Every one of these virtuosos looked on all associates as wretches
of depraved taste and narrow notions. Their conversation was,
therefore, fretful and *waspish*.

S. Johnson. Rambler, No. 177.

WA'SSAIL, } A. S. *wæs-hale*. See Somner, and
WA'SSAIL, } the Quotations from Robert of Glou-
WA'SSAILER. } cester and Drake. *Wassailers*—
Applied generally to merry, jovial drinkers; to revel-
lers, rioters.

his mayde out of chambre com, þo þei hadden y gete,
With a coppe of gold, fol of wyn, syde drow hire tail
A kne to þe kyng heo seyde, lord kyng *wasseyl*.

R. Gloucester, p. 117.

Then indeed did all arise, and went to the women, where spend-
ing all the day, and good part of the night, in dancing, carolling,
and *wassalling*.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iii. p. 722.

At such a time that men should be pluck'd from their saddest
thoughts, and by bishops, the pretended fathers of the church,
instigated, by publick edict, and with earnest endeavour push'd
forward to gaming, jiggling, *wassailing*, and mixt dancing, is a
horror to think.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 20. Of Reform. in England, book ii.

GOND. Have you done your *wassayl*? 'tis a handsome drowsie
dittie, I'll assure ye.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act iii. sc. 1.

The Pope, in sending relics to princes, does as wenches do by
their *wassels* at new years-tide, they present you with a cup, and
you must drink of a slabby stuff, but the meaning is you must
give them moneys, ten times more than it is worth.

Selden. Table Talk, p. 88.

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul
That setteth this to sale;
Our jolly *wassel*.

Ritson. Ancient Songs. A Carrol for a Wassel Bowl.

The woods, or some near town,
That is a neighbour to the bordering down,
Hath drawn them thither, 'bout some lustie sport,
Or spiced *wassel-bowl*, to which resort
All the young men and maids of many a cote,
Whilst the trim minstrel strikes his merry note.

Id. Ib. The Faithful Shepherdess, act v.

I should be loath
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers*.

Milton. Comus, v. 179.

Geoffry of Monmouth relates, on the authority of Walter Caleneus,
that this lady [Rowena] the daughter of Hengist, knelt down, on
the approach of the king, and presenting him with a cup of wine,
exclaimed, "Lord King, *wæs-heel*," that is literally, "Health be
to you."

Drake. Shakspeare and his Times, vol. i. p. 127.

WASTE, v.

WASTE, adj.

WASTE, n.

WA'STEFUL,

WA'STEFULLY,

WA'STEFULNESS.

WA'STENESS.

WA'STER,

WA'STING, n.

WA'STRELL.

Fr. *gâter*; It. *guastare*; Sp.
gastar; Lat. *vastare*, which is
derived by Tooke from the A. S.
In D. *woeslen, verwoesten*; Ger.
wusten, verwusten; A. S. *westan,*
awestan; in *desertum redigere,*
exterminare, vastare, demolire;
to reduce to a desert, to extermi-
nate, to demolish.

To desolate, to destroy, to de-
molish, to consume, to expend, to squander; to apply
to useless purposes; to use or employ lavishly, profusely,
prodigally; as of no use or value: to decrease, to dimi-
nish, to decay.

And þis lond, þat was riche, *wastede* al to noȝte.

R. Gloucester, p. 136.

& slouh our English men, *wasted* toun and feld.

R. Brunne, p. 29

WASTE.

Lincolne & Lyndeseie þei stroied & wasted.

R. Brunne, p. 42.

It lies now waste & lorn, half may þei not tille.

Id. p. 239.

Swonken ful harde

And wonnen þ' þuse wasters with glotony destrayeth.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 2.

He had wastours go worche. and wýnne here sustenance
þorw some trewe travail.

Id. Ib. p. 82.

Therefore we resseyuynge the kyndom unmouable, haue we
grace bi which serue we plesynge to God with drede and reuer-
ence. for oure God is fier that waastith.

Wiclif. Ebrewis, ch. xii.

For what is youre lyf? as smoke apperynge at a litle, and aftir-
ward it schal be waastid.

Id. James, ch. iv.

Lordings, the time it wasteth night and dey,
And steleth from us, what prively sleping,
And what thurgh negligence in our waking,
As doth the streme, that turneth never again.

Chaucer. Man of Lawes Prologue, v. 4441.

They that folily wasten and dispenden the goodes that they han,
whan they han no more propre of hir owen, than they shapen hem
to take the goodes of another man.

Id. Tale of Melibeus, p. 117.

Men must enqueren (this is min assent)
Wheder she be wise and sobre, or dronke-lewe,
Or proud, or elles other waies a shrew,
A chidester, or a wastour of thy good.

Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9410.

The wall and all the cite within
Stante in ruine, and in decaies,
The felde is where was the palais,
The towne is wast.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 6. Prologue.

And he by name Bacchus hight,
Whiche afterwarde, whan that he might,
A wastor was, and all his rent
In wyne and bordell he dispent.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 89.

But yet, that notwithstandynge, though the siege were with-
drawen, and the cytie spared, yet the countre thereabout they
pylled and wasted withoute.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 102. p. 77.

The Greeks chieftans all irked with the war
Wherin they wasted had so many years;
And oft repuls'd by fatal destiny,
A huge horse made, high raised like a hill,
By the divine science of Minerva.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii. v. 19.

And so passed by a lyttell streyght way through a maryse, and
rested hym in certayne olde wast and broken howeses.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 269. p. 400.

We traualled directly eastward, hauing a sea on the south side
of vs, and a waste desert on the north.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 103. The Tartars.

Then be not like a rough and violent wind,
That in the morning rends the forrests downe,
Shoues vp the seas to heauen, makes earth to tremble,
And toombes his wastfull brauery in the euen.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 669. Verses by M. G. C.

But when I made my count, with how great care of mind
And hearts unrest, thus I had sought so wasteful fruit to find;
Then was I striken straight with that abused fire;
To glory in that goodly wit that compass'd my desire.

Surrey. Par. on Ecclesiastes, ch. ii.

How can men be fedde then or beastes liue, when as such
wastefull negligence is miserablye vsed, and mispending the time
of their profite, in shamefull disorder of inobedience, they care
not greatly what becomes of their owne, because they intend to
liue by other mens?

Sir John Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition. Sig. E. 1.

An other no lesse is, that such plentie of vittayle, as was aboun-
dauntly in euery quarter, for the reliefe of vs all, is nowe all wast-
fully and vnthriffully spent, in mainteyning you vnlawfull rebelles.

Id. Ib. Sig. E. 2.

But what is a loyteror? a sucker of honie, a spoyler of corne, a
destroyer of fruite, naye a waster of money, &c.

Id. Ib. Sig. H. 3.

And why should not such hurtfull wasting and heerynge of
countries, be iustly punished with great seueritie, seeing robbing
of houses and taking of purses doe by lawe deserue the extremitie
of death?

Sir John Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition. Sig. F. 3.

Who is so slouthfull and slacke in hys laboure, is the brother
of hym that is a waster.

Bible, Anno 1551. Prouerbes, ch. xviii. fol. 41.

Their [tynners] workes, both streame and load, lie either in
seuerall or in wastrell, that is, in enclosed grounds or in commons.
The wastrell workes are reckoned among chattels, and may passe
by word or will.

Carew. Suruey of Cornwall, fol. 13.

But through long anguish, and selfe-murdring thought,
He was so wasted and fore-pined quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10. st. 57.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law,
He thinks his crown is licens'd to do ill:
That less should list, that may do what it will.

Daniel. History of the Civil Wars, book i.

For neuer two such kingdomes did contend,
Without much fall of blood, whose guiltlesse drops
Are euery one a woe, a sore complaint,
'Gainst him whose wrongs giues edge vnto the swords,
That makes such waste in briefe mortalitie.

Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 70.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light,
And like a weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, though shrouds and tackle torn;
Or in the emptier waste, resembling air,
Weighs his spread wings, at leisure to behold
Farr off th' empyreal heav'n.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 1045.

Embassies thou shew'st
From nations far and nigh; what honour that,
But tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries?

Id. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 123.

Long so they trauelled through wastefull waies,
Where dangers dwelt, and perils most did wonne,
To hunt for glory and renowned praise.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 1. st. 3.

Ah! but said crafty Trompart, weet ye well,
That yonder in that wastefull wilderness
Huge monsters haunt, and many dangers dwell.

Id. Ib. can. 10. st. 40.

Others also, who having wastfully eaten out of their owne patri-
mony, would be glad to repaire, if they might, their decayed
estates, with the ruine they care not of what nor of whom, so the
spoil were theirs.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 79. fol. 431.

For as Judas his care for the poore was meere couetousnesse,
and that franck-hearted wastfulness spoken of in the gospels,
thrif; so that there is no doubt but that going in rags may be
pride, and thrones be challenged with vnfaired humilitie.

Id. A Learned Sermon of the Nature of Pride, fol. 530.

Shee of nought affraid,
Through woods and wastnesse wide him daily sought;
Yet wished tydings none of him vnto her brought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 3. st. 3.

Even so be those wretches more odious and worthy to be hated
of us, who by their miserable parsimony and pinching do mischief,
than those by their riot and wastefulnesse be hurtfull to a common-
weale, because they take and catch from others that which they
themselves neither will nor know how to use.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 175.

And what needs that (quoth he); Cannot Pompey recover and
live, if Lucullus were not a waster, and a delicate given to belly-
cheare?

Id. Ib. fol. 361.

Haply straw or rushes and such like stuffe might catch fire and
suddenly flame, so thereupon might ensue much losse, and a pub-
like wasting of many faire buildings.

Id. Ib. fol. 313.

And thou art a wast-thrift, and art run away from thy master,
that lov'd thee well.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, act 1.

WASTE.

I from the root thy guilty race will tear,
And give the nations to the waste of war.
Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 341.

In homely guise their honest hearts express,
And bless the warrior who protects the peace,
Who keeps the foe aloof, and drives afar
The dreadful ravage of the wasting war.

Rowe. On the Success of Queen Anne.

For it is hardly to be hoped, but that our negligence about their conduct will tempt them either to be dishonest, or idle, or wasteful, in our service.
Secker. Sermon 7. vol. ii. p. 112.

Wastefulness also, and even mere negligence, approach to the same sin; for by both you injuriously diminish what is not your own.
Id. Sermon 11. p. 166.

WASTE, *n.* or } Skinner says perhaps from the
WAIST. } Lat. *vastus*, *q. d.* vastior corporis
pars; the larger part of the body—Which appears to be the reverse of the fact; compared with the breadth across the shoulders, and across the hips, it is the smaller; the *wasting*, diminishing part. See WASTE.

They are clothed with beast's skins as well the men as women, but that the women go somewhat straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their waists girded.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 203. Jacques Carthier.

And the women wear of the said turquoises at their nostrils and ears, and very good wast-coats and other garments.
Id. Ib. p. 369. Marcote de Nica.

At last that mighty chaine, which round about
Her tender waste was wound, adowne gan fall,
And that great brazen pillour broke in peeces small
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12. st. 37.

Host. No gauling (dear spouse), no gauling, every days new vexation abates me two inches in the waste, terrible pennance for an host.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Fair Maid of the Inn, act iii.

And with her armes graceth a wast-coate fine,
Imbracing her as it would ne'er untwine.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. song 5.

I'll write a play, says one, for I have got
A broad brim'd hat, and waste-belt towards a plot.

Dryden. Conquest of Granada, part i. Prologue.

'Twas a sad sight before they march'd from home,
To see our warriors in red wastecoats come,
With hair tuck'd up, into our tiring room.

Id. Marriage A-la-Mode. Prologue.

He had a sky-coloured silk pair of breeches, and a piece of red silk thrown cross his shoulders, and hanging loose about him; the greatest part of his back and waist appearing naked.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 456. Anno 1687.

The waist of a ship of this kind is an hollow space of about five feet in depth, contained between the elevations of the quarter-deck and the fore-castle, and having the upper deck for its base, or platform.

Falconer. Shipwreck, can. 2. Note 37.

Conscious of age she recollects her youth,
And tells, not always with an eye to truth,
Who spann'd her waist, and who, where'er he came,
Scrawl'd upon glass Miss Bridget's lovely name.

Cowper. Truth.

WASTE, *vastum*, in Law, in its most usual acceptation, is a spoil or destruction in houses, gardens, trees, or other corporeal hereditaments, to the disinheritance, that is, disinheritance, of him that has the remainder or reversion in fee simple or in fee tail. Waste is either voluntary, which is a crime of commission, as by pulling down a house; or it is permissive, which is a matter of omission only, as by suffering it to fall for want of necessary reparations. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold or inheritance is waste. Therefore removing wainscot, floors, or other things once fixed to the freehold of a house, is waste. But during the term, the lessee may remove marble chimney-pieces, &c., which he has erected, but he cannot remove them after the term. If a house be destroyed by tempest, lightning, or the

like, which is the act of Providence, it is not waste: but it was otherwise if the house were burnt by the carelessness or negligence of the lessee; though now by the statute 6 Anne, c. 31, re-enacted by 14 Geo. III., c. 78, s. 86, no action will lie against a tenant for an accident of this kind; but the lessee will be liable for rent, if he has made no agreement on the subject, as well during the time that the house remains unbuilt as afterwards. Waste may also be committed in ponds, dove-houses, warrens, and the like, by so reducing the number of creatures therein that there will not be sufficient for the reversioner when he comes to the inheritance. Timber also is part of the inheritance, such as oak, ash, and elm, in all places; and in some particular parts, by local custom, where other trees are generally used for building, they are for that reason considered as timber; and to cut down such trees, or top them, or do any other act whereby the timber may decay, is waste. But underwood the tenant may cut down at any seasonable time that he pleases, and may take sufficient estovers of common right for house-bote and cart-bote, unless restrained, which is usual, by particular covenants or exceptions; that is to say, unless so restrained, may take a sufficient allowance of wood to repair or burn in the house, and wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry. The conversion of land from one species to another is waste: to convert wood, meadow, or pasture into arable; to turn arable, meadow, or pasture into woodland; or to turn arable or woodland into meadow or pasture, are all of them waste: for it not only changes the course of husbandry, but the evidence of the estate, when such a close, which is conveyed and described as pasture, is found to be arable, and *e converso*. And the same rule is observed, for the same reason, with regard to converting one species of edifice into another, even though it is improved in value. To open the land to search for mines of metal, coal, or the like, not being open at the time; or digging for gravel, lime, clay, brick-earth, or stone hid in the ground, are all of them waste, for they are a detriment to the inheritance; but if the pits or mines were open before, it is no waste for the tenant to continue digging them for his own use; for it is become the mere annual profit of the land. These are the three general heads of waste, namely, in houses, in timber, and in land; though, as was before said, whatever else tends to the destruction or depreciating the value of the inheritance is considered in the law as waste.

We may now shortly advert to the points—who may be punished for, and what are the remedies against waste. All tenants merely for life, or for any less estate, as for years, are punishable or liable to be impeached for waste, both voluntary and permissive, unless their leases be made, as sometimes they are, without impeachment of waste, *absque impetitione vasti*; that is, with a provision or protection that no man shall *impetere*, or sue him, for waste committed. But although this clause in a lease enables a tenant to cut down trees or open mines, it will not sanction destructive or malicious waste, such as the cutting timber, which serves for the shelter or ornament of the estate. There are some few other tenants who are not impeachable of waste; but these cases are too special and technical to need enumeration here. The remedies against waste were formerly by writ of waste at common law and forfeiture by some early statutes, which however have fallen into disuse, and the writ of waste has been abolished by the

WASTE.

WASTE. statutes 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 27, s. 36. The ends of justice and the protection of property have been found to be better answered by application to the Court of Chancery, which, by injunction, will restrain the commission of waste, at the suit not only of the remainderman in fee simple or fee tail, but also of a remainderman for life, or of trustees to preserve contingent remainders. And this application to the Court of Chancery may be followed up by an action of ejectment, and an action on the case for damages against the party who has committed or permitted the waste. It is impossible here to point out in what cases the Court will interfere to prevent waste by injunction: they will be found enumerated in Eden on *Injunctions*, and the principles guiding the Court will be found lucidly discussed in Mitford (Lord Redesdale) *On Pleading*.

WAS'TEL. Perhaps (Spelman) from *D. vasten*, to fast; Skinner prefers the Fr. *gasteau*, a cake; and Mr. Tyrwhit assents to Skinner.

In Picardy, *gasteau* is called *ouastel*; and the Fr. etymologists consider the name to be given to a kind of bread, from the size (*a vastitate*), baked in one mass.

Wastel-bread is repeatedly mentioned in our old statutes—regulating the assize of bread.

For þou hast no good by good faith to bugge þe with a *wastell*.
Piers Plouhman, p. 104.

Of smale houndes hadde she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh and milk, and *wastel brede*.

Chaucer. Prologue, v. 147.

The shilling, too, seems originally to have been the denomination of a weight. When wheat is at twelve shillings the quarter, says an ancient statute of Henry III., then *wastel-bread* of a farthing shall weigh eleven shillings and four-pence.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. iv. p. 35.

WATCH, v.	} See <i>unte WAKE</i> : Wake and Watch, are the same word (<i>k</i> changed into <i>ch</i> .)
WATCH, n.	
WA'TCHER,	
WA'TCHFUL,	
WA'TCHFULLY,	
WA'TCHFULNESS,	
WA'TCHING, n.	To be wakeful or vigilant; to look, to observe, vigilantly, attentively; heedfully, carefully, cautiously, warily; to attend, to heed, to regard, to guard.

A *watch*; a machine by which to *watch* or observe time. See the Quotations from Hale and Paley.

Whan þei hadde alle eten, & *watches* mad alle preste,
To gete þat þei had geten, R. gede to reste.

R. Brunne, p. 182.

And schependis weren in the same cuntre, wakinge and kepinge *watchis* of the night on her flock.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. ii.

And there were in y^e same region shepherdes abidyng in the felde and *watchige* their flocke by night.

Bible, Anno 1551.

The man whiche hathe his lond tilled,
Awaiteth nought more redily
The heruest, than thei gredily
Ne make than warde and *watche*,
Where thei the profite mighten catche.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 96.

As Daud in his boke recordeth
How Polyphemus, whilom wrought
When that the Galathe besought
Of loue, which he maie not lache,
That made him for to waite and *watche*.

Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 28.

Hengiste beyng mynded to execute his former purposed treason, shewyd his *watche word*, by reason wherof anon the Brytons were slayne as shepe amonge woluyes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxix. p. 66.

VOL. XXVIII.

Thus they stode styll kepyng *watche* and warde, redy at their defence.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 433, p. 761.

And on y^e moudaynes and hylles costyng the see on the fronters agaynst Flaunders and Fraunce, were set *watche mē* and *watchers* in dyuers maners, I cā not tell how.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. ch. xlix. p. 172.

This erande of the *watcher*, is a cōmaundement grounded and sought oute in the counsell of him that is most holye.

Bible. Daniel, ch. iv. fol. 149. *Anno 1551.*

Of men obliuious he shall make you of good remembraunce: of slowe witted, easie to be taught: of sleapishe sluggardes, vigilant and *watchefull*: of sorowful men, chereful: of earthly folke, heauenlie.

Udall. Erasmus. John, ch. xiv. fol. 491.

The kinge himsele being shot thorow by the Colonell with a pistoll, lying on the ground for dead, and I looking as *watchfully* for the sauing of Manteo's friends, as others were busie that none of the rest should escape.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 263. *M. Ralfe Lane.*

Now wil I let passe my continual labours and trauayls taken for the gospels' sake, and not rehearse my continual and often *watchinges*, my hūger and thirst suffered oftentimes, my often fastynges, nor the payne of coldenesse and nakednes.

Udall. Erasmus. 2 Cor. ch. xi. fol. 66.

Some keepe about the prison with lanterns and *watch-bels* answering one another fūe times euery night.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 74. *Reports of China.*

Upon the walles euery night doe *watch* fūteene men in *watch houses*, for euery *watch house* fūe men, and in the market place 30 souldiers continually.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 108. *John Locke.*

Our souldyers, as sone as the *watchword* was geuen, stept quickly to the wall, and passing slightly ouer it, tooke three camps.

Goldynge. Cæsar. Com. book x. fol. 207.

Lu. Are they all abed?

Boy. I think so, and sound asleep, unless it be

Some women that keep *watch* in a low parlor,
And drink, and weep, I know not to what end.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Night Walker, act ii.

The souldier may not moue from *watchfull* sted,
Nor leaue his stand, vntill his captaine bed.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9. st. 41.

For dangerous things can hardly to their end,
Whereon so many *watchfully* attend.

Drayton. Queen Isabell to Mortimer.

Thus she all night wore out in *watchfulness*,

Ne suffred slouthfull sleepe her eye-lids to oppresse.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 6. st. 34.

And call their diligence, deceit;

Their virtue, vice;

Their *watchfulness*, but lying in wait;

And blood, the price?

Ben Jonson. Catiline, act iv. sc. 7.

And this it doth not by such a kind of choice, deliberation and forecast as the *watch-maker* makes his *watch*; for as yet this vital rational principle doth not exercise an actual ratiocination or discursive deliberation, neither hath those organs of heart, and brain, and spirits, and vessels (by the help of which we exercise our acts of reason) till it hath made and framed them.

Hale. Origin of Mankind, ch. i. fol. 26.

The use of this *watch-tower*, is to shew light as a lanthorne, and give direction in the night season to ships, for to enter the hauen, and where they shall avoid barrs and shelves.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxvi. ch. xiii.

When he sent Demetrius his sonne into Greece with a puissant armada, and a great power of men for to deliver the Greeks from servitude, he made a reason thereof, and said: That his glory would from Greece shine out into all continents and habitable parts of the earth, no lesse than a burning light from some high *watch-tower*.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 341.

We know how great an absurdity our Saviour accounted it, for the blind to lead the blind; and to him that cannot so much as see, to discharge the office of *watch*.

South. Sermon 5. vol. i. p. 222.

7 L

WATCH.
—
WATER.

Heavy with age, Entellus stands his ground,
But with his warping body wards the wound.
His hand, and *watchfull* eye keep even pace;
While Dares traverses, and shifts his place.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iv. 585.

He must *watchfully* look to his own steps, who is to guide others
by his authority and his example.

Barrow. Sermons, vol. i. p. 279.

These volunteers in politics undergo all the pain, *watchfulness*,
and disquiet of a first minister, without turning it to the advantage
either of themselves or their country; and yet it is surprising to
consider how numerous this species of men is.

Tatler, No. 160.

Watching, for the most part, imports hostility, and no man ob-
serves the motions of his enemy, but that he may advantageously
find a time to fight him.

South. Sermon 5. vol. v. p. 398.

But suppose I had found a *watch* upon the ground, and it
should be inquired how the *watch* happened to be in that place;
I should hardly think of the answer which I had before given,
that for any thing I knew, the *watch* might have always been
there.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. i.

Amongst the various societies of Christians, there are some, in
which the holy ordinances are more regularly administered;
discipline more equitably enforced; and Christian liberty more
watchfully protected.

Warburton. Works, Sermon 11. vol. ix. p. 236.

It is not at all wonderful, that what depends on man should be
so liable to error, and negligence, as to demand the strongest ex-
hortations to care and *watchfulness*.

Gilpin. Sermons. Hint 19, vol. i. p. 373.

WATCHET. Chaucer writes *waget*: and Skinner
thinks it may be *wad-chet*, the colour of wad or woad;
Fr. *guesde*; and Cotgrave says the French dyers call the
coarser sort of stuff *guesde*, and the finer *pastel*.

Yclad he was ful smal and proprely,
All in a kirtel of a light *waget*.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3322.

We saw birds of all colours, some carnation, some crimson,
orange-tawny, purple, *watchet*, and of all other sorts both simple
and mixt.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 645. Sir W. Raleigh.

They him disarm'd, and spredding on the ground
Their *watchet* mantles fring'd with silver round,
They softly wip't away the ielly'd blood
From th' orifice.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 4. st. 40.

But he their sonne full fresh and iolly was,
All decked in a robe of *watchet* hew,
On which the waues, glitt'ring like crystall glass,
So cunningly enwouen were, that few
Could weenen whether they were false or trew.

Id. Ib. book iv. can. 11. st. 27.

Then follows an armed knight bearing a crimson baneret in
hand, with the inscription Valour: by his side a lady, bearing a
watchet banneret, the inscription Clemencie.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Representations.

Beneath that, another flowing garment of *watchet* cloth of
silver, laced with gold.

Ben Jonson. Musque of Hymen.

As in the rainebowe's many-coloured hewe
Here see we *watchet* deep'ned with a blewe.

Browne. Brit. Past. book ii. song 3.

Grim Auster, drooping all with dew,
In mantle clad of *watchet* hue.

Warton. Ode on the Approach of Summer.

WA'TER, *n.*
WA'TER, *v.*
WA'TERER.
WA'TERING, *n.*
WA'TERISH,
WA'TERY,
WA'TERINESS,
WA'TERLESS.

Goth. *wato*; A.S. *waeter, wætere*;
D. *waeter*; Ger. *wasser*; Sw. *waten*;
from *wætan*, to wet. See AQUATIC.
Applied to sea, river, rain, spring,
or well. To water,—
To wet, to flow or pour water.

þo yt was neȝ to hȝm ȝcome, baldelyche spac
An sturnelyche to þys *water*, þo yt alles out brac.
Water, he seyde, wat þencst ono ych rede ne com ne ver.
R. Gloucester, p. 321.

Vortiger ys y flowe, for drede of hym ywis,
To an castel in Yrchenfeld, in þe est ende of Walis,
A boue þe *water* of Wye, vp an hul on heyg.
Id. p. 135.

A wondere were, two *watres* þer er togidir gon,
& tuo kyngdames, with tuo names, now er on.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

þat light folwede þe lorde. in to the lowe erthe
The *water* whitessed þat he was God. for God wente on hym drye.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 352.

Honger hent in haste Wastour by the mawe
And wrang hym by þe wombe þat al *watered* hus eyen.
Id. Ib. p. 137.

After sharpest shoures quap Pees most sheene is þe sonne
Ys no weder warmer. þan after *waterȝ* cloudes
Noþer love levere. ne levere freondes
þan after warre in þis worlde.
Id. Ib. p. 364.

And the same harm do sometime the smal dropes of *water*, that
enteren thurgh a litil crevis in the thurrok, and in the botom of
the ship, if men ben so negligent, that they discharge hem not by
time.

Chaucer. Persones Tale, p. 308.

That she my lady on the sond
Met, and in armes so constraine,
That wonder was behold them twaine,
Which to my dome during twelue houres,
Neither for heate ne *watry* shoures,
Departed not no company.
Id. Chaucer's Dream, p. 393.

Ne that a monk, whan he is rekkeles,
Is like to a fish that is *waterles*;
That is to say, a monk out of his cloistre.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 181.

And from the fire he toke up his matere,
And in the ingot it put with mery chere,
And in the *water-vessel* he it cast.
Id. Chanons Yemannes Tale, v. 16702.

From heuen out of the *water-gates*
The reynie storme felle downe algates,
And all hir tacle made vnwelde,
That no man might him selfe bewelde.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 53.

But after that the high wreche,
The *water weyes* let out seche
And ouergo the hilles hie,
Whiche euery kynde made die,
That vpon middell erth stooode,
But take Noe, and his bloode.
Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 144.

The countrey throughout is very well *watred* with springs,
riuers, and ozeraes, or lakes.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 476. The Soile of Russia.

If the husband manne be of thys dysapoynted, nothyng in
maner preuayleth, the gardiner, nor yet the *waterer*, but yf heauen
bee seasonable, the whole increase ought to be acknowledged to
come thence, and from God.

Udall. Erasmus. 1 Corinthians, ch. iii. fol. 10.

Also take charge of the stuffe wrought, and to foresee that neither
the yarne be burnt in tarring, nor the hempe rotted in the *watering*.
Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 298. Letter of the Mosc. Company.

For now was the time come, that in steade of the vnsauoury
and *waterishe* lettre of Moses lawe, we should drinke the pleasaunt
wine of the spirite of the ghospell.

Udall. Erasmus. John, ch. ii. fol. 419.

To thy house
Receive him, and forge causes of abode:
Whiles winter frets the seas, and *wat'ry* Orion;
The ships shaken, unfriendly the season.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv. v. 67.

Forasmuch as he (an vnclene spirite) hath an obstinate wil to
dooe hurt, he goeth walking vp and down by places barain and
waterlesse, seking rest. *Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. xi. fol. 307.*

WATER.

Alas! the snow shall be black and scalding,
The sea *waterless*, fish in the mountain.

Wyat. How impossible to find quiet in Love.

But yet if the *water-boughes*, that sucke and feede on the iuice,
and nourishment that the fruitfull branches should liue by, are
to bee cut downe from the tree, and not regarded: luckie and
prosperous bee that right hande, that shall plant and possesse a
soyle, where they may fructifie, increase, and growe to good.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 687. M. Lawrence Keymis.

Waters deuoure and swallow up the earth: *waters* quench and
kill the flames of fire: they mount up aloft into the aire, and
seeme to challenge a seignorie and dominion in the heavens also;
whiles by a thick seeling and floore as it were of clouds, caused by
the dim vapor arising from them, that vitall spirit, which giveth
life unto all things, is debarred, stopped, and choked.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxi. ch. i.

Raleigh having thus landed, after he had *watered*, marched
forward with his men through dangerous and difficult ways to the
town, and finding it empty, seized on it.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book iv. fol. 532.

Here for her sake,
My pipe in silence as of right shall mourne
Till from the *wa'ring* we againe returne.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. song 2.

[It] is excellent to bee applied unto the eyes, for to stay their
continuall *watering*. *Holland. Plinie, book xxiii. ch. iv.*

Plums have a *waterish* taste.

Id. Ib. book xv. ch. xxviii.

When I awoke, and found her place devoid,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrowed all so much, as earst I ioy'd,
And washed all her place with *wa'ry* eyen.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9. st. 15.

But a peculiar vertue they [violets] have besides to stay the
running and *waterie* eyes.

Holland. Plinie, book xxi. ch. xix.

Lys. Yes, but this lady
Walks discontented, with her *wa'ry* eyes
Bent on the earth.

Baumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act i.

Give your petitions
In seemly sort, and keep your hat off, decently,
For scowring the *water-courses* thorow the cities?
A fine periphrasis of a kennel raker.

Id. The Prophetess, act iii. sc. 1.

Their reason is but a low, obscure and imperfect shadow thereof, **WATER.**
as the *water-gall* is of the rain-bow.

Hale. Origin of Mankind, ch. ii. sec. 1. fol. 50.

My sweet facetious rascal, I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a
month for this jest, my dear rogue.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act ii. sc. 1.

Mean while with his legatts and tribuns consulting, and giving
order to fitt all things for what might happ'n in such a various
and floating *water-fight* as was to be expected.

Milton. History of England, book ii. p. 44.

And [I] remember a neighbouring gentleman's son was among
us five years, most of which time he employed in airing and
watering our master's grey pad.

Spectator, No. 313.

Nor dare they stray

When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day:

But near the city walls their *wa'ring* take,

Nor forrage far, but short excursions make.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iv. v. 282.

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well-concocted
warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be
expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and
a stupid old infancy?

Id. Dedication to Virgil.

Or wilt thou, Cæsar, chuse the *wa'ry* reign,

To smooth the surges, and correct the main?

Then mariners, in storms, to thee shall pray:

Ev'n utmost Thule shall thy pow'r obey;

And Neptune shall resign the fasces of the sea.

Id. Georgics, book i. v. 38.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity,
which resembles the tartar of our humours or *waterishness*, which
is like the serosity of our blood.

Floyer.

They order'd the *water-men* to let fall their oars more gently;
and then every one favouring his own curiosity with a strict
silence, it was not long ere they perceiv'd the air breaking about
them like the noise of distant thunder, or of swallows in a chimney.

Dryden. Essay of Dramatic Poesie.

From behind both these defences, the natives kept perpetually
harassing our *waterers* with stones.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vii. ch. iv. p. 67.

And the nicety with which this is done may be inferred from
their being sufficiently *water-tight* for use without caulking.

Id. Ib. vol. i. ch. xviii. p. 209.

Alas from circling horrors thus combin'd,

One method of relief alone we find:

Thus *water-logg'd*, thus helpless to remain

Amid this hollow, how ill-judg'd! how vain!

Falconer. Shipwreck, can. 2

WATER.

Definition. WATER, Eng.; *aqua*, Lat.; *ὕδωρ*, Gr.; *eau*, Fr.;

wasser, Ger.; *aqua*, Sp.; *acqua*, It.; an inodorous,
colourless, fluid, transparent body, without taste, for-
merly deemed one of the four simple elements, but since,
from the advanced state of chemical knowledge, discov-
ered to be a compound. When pure, which is rarely the
case, water is composed of two well-known gases, oxy-
gen and hydrogen, in the proportion of eight parts of
the first to one of hydrogen, or, in 100 parts of water,
88.91 of oxygen to 11.09 hydrogen. Water is diffused
plentifully throughout nature, not only in rivers, springs,
and the enormous oceanic mass, covering two-thirds of
the earth's surface, but as a component part of various
bodies, animate and inanimate, essential alike to animal
and vegetable existence, and a great agent both in the
destructive and renovating changes continually at work
throughout all nature. Water was deemed incom-
pressible until recently, when under a powerful appa-
ratus, in a very strong metallic receiver, a slight degree
of compression was effected. The amount has been

**Composi-
tion.**

**Compressi-
bility.**

calculated at 51.3 millionths of its volume for each
pressure of the atmosphere. A cubic inch of water
at 30 inches of the barometer, and 62° of Fahrenheit,
weighs 252.458 grains, or at 60° of the thermometer,
about 252.5, and its density is greatest at 39.5. Density.
When heated to 212° of Fahrenheit, it occupies
1696 times more space, being expanded into an elastic
and invisible vapour, one volume of which consists
of a volume of hydrogen gas = 0.0688, and half a
volume of oxygen = 0.5513, the entire volume weigh-
ing 0.6201.

The chemical agency of water is well nigh universal: Agency.
it takes up gases, particularly oxygen, and dissolves
most of the saline bodies, while it is an essential in crys-
tallization. By electric action it is composed and de-
composed. It is seldom rendered pure, and therefore
its specific gravity will be found to differ according to
the substances it retains in solution: thus though pure or
distilled water weighs 10 pwts. 11.42 grs. the cubic inch, Gravity.
sea water weighs 10 pwts. 20.79 grs., pump-water

WATER. 10 pwts. 13·30 grs., and spring-water 12 pwts. 94 grs. It was not until Professor Davy, by experiments in decomposing water which had been repeatedly distilled, under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, succeeded at last in obtaining it without discovering upon the abstraction of the component gases the presence of some sign of foreign matter. From this property of retaining certain foreign bodies in solution, and depositing them, natural operations of various kinds and of great importance are continually performing. A reference to the waters of the ocean, which contain saline and earthy particles, is sufficient to show this; as well as to what are styled mineral waters, holding in solution iron, earthy salts, carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, soda and similar substances, arising from carbonated, alkaline, sulphureous, calcareous, chalybeate, and similar springs.

Expansion.

Not only is water expansible by heat, but, contrary to the effect produced by the general law of expansion and contraction in other bodies, it is expanded by cold. Above 40° of Fahrenheit, water gradually expands by heat on the ascending scale, and from 40° downwards it expands to the congealing point of 32° of Fahrenheit, occupying the same bulk at 32° as it did at 48°. This valuable property in water prevents its being congealed to any great depth below the surface; and hence the deeper the water the less thickly downwards will it be frozen, an effect that may easily be explained from its covering a warmer body of the same fluid beneath, when the temperature falls to the freezing point, or 32° Fahrenheit at the surface. Water converted into steam of great pressure is as transparent as water itself; and on placing the hand in the full current near the aperture whence it issues, is found, from its instantaneous expansion, to be scarcely warm: at the distance of a few feet it assumes the heat and vapory appearance of incipient condensation as in culinary steam, but in no case does the action of fire raise it beyond a temperature of 212°, with the atmospheric pressure of 30 inches, although it may be so heated as to annihilate elasticity. For every half inch of barometrical variation, the boiling point of water varies 8-10ths of a degree; and the pressure being removed under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, it will boil at a point between 90° and 100° of Fahrenheit. Water is decomposed with facility by galvanic electricity; but invariably, and in all cases, the component hydrogen is evolved or attracted by the negative side, and the oxygen by the positive.

Decomposition.**Varieties.****Rivers.**

The varieties of water most common are rain or snow water, which may be considered the purest if collected from the atmosphere with due care, and not caught from the roofs of houses, or taken up from pools. After rain has continued for some time so as to wash the roofs of houses clean, an immediate collection, exposure to the air and settlement will afford it abundantly pure for all but chemical purposes. By long standing in a warm temperature, it is most liable to decompose; hence stagnant ponds are of all other aqueous depositories the most unwholesome. Water from melted snow is said by some to be injurious if taken internally, but is equally pure with rain water if collected with similar precautions: the production of goitre has in some countries been ascribed to it, without due reason. River water is soft from exposure to the air, and generally more pure than that of springs, especially when it flows rapidly over a rocky channel. It frequently holds much matter in solution when it passes over particular soils, but deposits rapidly, and possesses highly solvent powers. Some river

water is very transparent, and some coloured; as the Tiber and Arno yellow, the Dove light-blue, and the Seine green; but the colouring matter of turbid river water is generally ponderous, and disappears after a very short settlement. This is by no means the case with some water, that, though clear to the eye, may hold very subtle particles of matter in solution. The Thames below the London bridges is apparently one of the most impure streams in the world, but affords no adverse argument to the purity of river water. The Thames water, taken up and placed in a vessel, rapidly deposits its grosser impurities, and with them no doubt a portion of any that were inherent in its source. Mariners say that the water of the Thames is preferable for sea voyages to any other in the world. Taken into the casks, all extraneous matter speedily becomes a sediment, covered with the softest and purest liquid. Sometimes on withdrawing the bung of the cask, gas is discharged, before not perceptible, so that chemical skill alone could not more completely work out its clarification. The substances held in solution in spring water are generally imperceptible in the liquid itself, being so subtle as to escape the eye, and so levigated, that sometimes only a portion deposits itself in the spring in the form of ochrous earth, stalactites, or something similar. The purest spring water is that which issues out of rocks of the primitive kind, or filters through beds of gravel or siliceous strata. It has been asserted that the larger the spring the purer the water is found to be. The water of springs is varied in quality; sometimes, from being impregnated with earthy salts, it is hard and unfit for domestic or manufacturing purposes, impregnated with saline earths, and useless with soap, or soft and pure almost as that of some river of which it may be the original source. Well-water is more impure than that of springs or rivers, because, lying deep in the earth, wells become the deposit of all the soluble matter of the superincumbent soil. The water of old wells is better than that of new ones, because the soluble matter of which they were the deposit has necessarily become diminished. The water of lakes is pure in proportion to their extent of surface and depth, and very similar to that of rivers. Water which stagnates in low marshes, though often remarkably pellucid, is unwholesome and impregnated with the gas that arises from vegetable decay, causing ague and malaria more or less pernicious as the climate approximates to or recedes from the tropics. To marshes or stagnant water, if it may be so styled, that of peat-bogs seems to form an exception; but such water is seldom below the oceanic level, and perhaps owes its harmlessness to its powerful antiseptic quality.

To the two great divisions of water into salt and fresh, with their specific gravities, may be added the chemical contents of sea-water, which differ but slightly in quantity on different parts of the earth's surface remote from the influx of large rivers, or any secondary causes. Thus the water of the Southern Ocean is saltier than that of the Northern; the Mediterranean than the ocean. The waters of most inland seas, on the other hand, contain water of less softness than the ocean. The experiments of Dr. Marcet give the contents of the substances in 500 grains of sea-water from the Northern and Atlantic sea, foreign to pure water, at 21·580, consisting of muriate of soda 13·3, sulphate of soda 2·33, muriate of lime 4·995, muriate of magnesia 4·955. Experiments by this ingenious experimentalist on the specific gravity of water, give the fol-

WATER.
Impurities.

Springs.

Wells.

Lakes.

Marshes.

Sea-water.

Analysis of.

WATER. lowing as the results of an accurate investigation of the subject. Water of—

Arctic Ocean	1.02664
Northern Ocean	1.02829
Equatic	1.02777
Southern Ocean	1.02882
Yellow Sea	1.02291
Mediterranean	1.0293
Sea of Marmora	1.01915
Black Sea	1.01418
White Sea	1.01901
Baltic	1.01523
Icy Sea	1.00057
Lake Ourmia	1.16507

Tempera-
ture.

The temperature of water is imparted by causes foreign to its own nature. It seems satisfactorily ascertained that the heat increases beyond that of the earth's surface, as its position is further removed by depth. Water at 316 feet deep in an Artesian well, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has been found of the temperature of 61° Fahrenheit, when upon the earth's surface it was only at 51° . Nearly the same result has been obtained from other experiments made with great care in neglected mines, while the surface springs approach the mean temperature of the countries in which they appear. When, however, springs ascend to the surface from great depths, their water is of varied temperature up to the boiling point, as in the case of the Geysers in Iceland. Where this extreme heat is found in water, it is attributed to various causes, such as a vicinity to volcanoes, great pressure, the nature of the strata through which the water rises; but all reasoning on this matter terminates in mere conjecture, from the impossibility of a correct investigation of the subject. Upon every theory yet advanced, much negative evidence has been produced. Hot-springs arise where no volcanic action is present, in a neighbouring or even comparatively remote locality. Thus the springs at Bath, rising to 114° Fahrenheit, seem to have retained the same volume and heat for 1800 years at least, without visible volcanic agency; while the Geysers, which rise to 212° , are situated in a land where volcanic action is visible and continuous. If the heat of water increase with the depth from which warm or hot-springs ascend to the surface, their origin being more or less remote within the earth, it might satisfactorily account for the high temperature of water prevailing in certain localities by their approach to a central heat. Humboldt found that in low latitudes the temperature of springs was lower than that of air; in high latitudes they are found to be higher. Thus in springs the sources of which are too near the surface to be affected by depth, or any cause but that of the earth's superficial temperature, the mean temperature being different from that of the air, it is inferable that the temperature of spring-water and of the earth is distributed by different natural laws.

At Congo, lat. 9° S. the mean temperature of the earth or water is 72.95 Fahr., while the air is 78.12 , the difference 5.17 . At Cairo, lat. 30° N., both are on an equality, being each 72.5 . Proceeding higher, at Paris, lat. 49° , the temperature of water is 57.70 , while that of air is 51.57 ; and in lat. 64° at Umea, 37.17 and 33.35 are the respective degrees. Although the experiments thus made may vary in some respect, the result of the whole is clear evidence of the fact of a decrease of temperature in springs, from the equator to the poles, though not according to the mean tempera-

ture of the air, or the solar influence. Water of a high temperature rises through strata of almost all kinds, and at every level, from that of the ocean to thousands of feet in elevation. Upon this ground, therefore, its temperature is of a nature which can have no connection whatever with solar action. It would be needless to enumerate all the hot and warm springs which are known in the present day. In the Himalaya they are met with at 10,000 feet of elevation, up nearly to the boiling point. In the Alps they occur in the Valais at 122° of Fahrenheit; in Savoy at 117° ; in the Caucasus they are found at 114° , and in the Pyrenees at 120° , and above. In North America, in the Ozark mountains, they occur at 160° of Fahrenheit, and are numerous in that spot, no less than seventy being said to rise there. In Germany, at Carlsbad, they are found at 160° , and at Aix-la-Chapelle at 140° . In Ceylon there is one of these springs which is said to vary in temperature from 100° to 105° . Their being common in volcanic countries would lead to the idea that all have that origin, differing in warmth only from remoteness or vicinity to that which may be the cause of the earth's central heat, having their sources whence they derive their warmth, at depths of greater or less profundity, and appearing on the earth's surface with temperatures governed by such approximations.

The water of lakes and of the ocean is colder in temperature as its density is increased by bulk. The warmer portion is uniformly found near the surface, under a given state of the atmosphere. The maximum density of fresh water occurs at a temperature somewhere near $39^{\circ} 394$ Fahr. From experiments made in Switzerland it appears that the temperature of a lake, after a hundred trials, diminished down to 40 fathoms of depth, the degree was from 67° to 64° Fahr. in the first 30 feet. From 40 to 90 fathoms the temperature was uniformly 44° , and from 90° to 164° it was found constantly to be 43.5 Fahr., thus descending towards the supposed point of the greatest density.

In the ocean, in a high latitude ($78^{\circ} 2' N.$), at 730 fathoms, the surface being at 29° Fahr., the degree of 37 was obtained. In the South Pacific Ocean, the air being 74° , at 400 fathoms 45 degrees were obtained, all tending to fix the maximum density of the sea about the point already given for that of fresh water.

The phenomena attached to springs are numerous, not only in relation to the nature of the water of which they consist, but in the quantity of water, and the differences attending its rise. Some intermit, others may be styled reciprocating, or ebbing and flowing springs. Some merely ooze or weep out of rock, others come forth in a continued rill. The springs which furnish wells most commonly issue through walls of rock some are perennial, others are temporary, and flow only at certain seasons. Some evolve gases that are inflammable. Near Grenoble there is a burning spring; and at Brosely in Shropshire there is one which emits a vapour, most probably hydrogen, which readily takes fire. Of all descriptions of springs or spring-water, save the common kind, none are so widely diffused as those considered to possess medicinal virtues, commonly confounded together under the appellation of mineral waters, which are sometimes imitated artificially by chemical combinations. Mineral or medicinal springs ramify into innumerable differences in the proportions of the substances they contain, as is discovered upon careful analysis. Substances are so blended together in the

WATER. fluid, that it is seldom two chemists can be brought to agree in their proportions upon the nicest examination of many of them. It is probable that there are no secondary compounds in these waters, while it is remarkable that waters of opposite characters are often found in juxtaposition. Their production is ascribed, with much apparent reason, to subterranean galvanic action, as under any other theory it would be extremely difficult to account for their peculiar character.

Salt-springs.

Springs of salt water of great strength are met with both in the old and new worlds, bursting out of the earth, while holding in solution quantities of salt yielding from a bushel in 80 gallons upon evaporation, to a bushel in 500, or more. These springs form marshes in America of considerable extent, and in some places very dangerous quags, the depth of which cannot be ascertained from their extreme fluidity, engulfing animals that have ventured too near them. The bones of the Mammoth, with other animals, have been discovered in these quags, clearly showing that their existing state is of vast antiquity, as those enormous creatures of an extinct race, there can be little doubt, perished in them by accident, having come to taste the salt, of which all animals are fond. In some places it is necessary to bore through a superstratum of rock to some depth, when the "brine," as it is called, lying still deeper upon the salt rock, rushes out with great force. The water of these springs is evidently impregnated with salt, from rocks of that mineral, in the same way as any other springs are impregnated with substances which water is capable of holding in solution. In England salt springs are found chiefly in Cheshire, but wherever found they are never free from other substances besides salt, since a pure salt is seldom or never discovered in them.

Medicinal.

The effect of mineral springs used for health present the phenomenon of greater proportionate action than analysis will justify, owing perhaps to their minute commingling. It will be sufficient to mention the component parts of one or two mineral sources of each of the more common kind, to enable the reader to judge of others which differ only in the proportions of their component parts. Besides the two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, of which water is composed, chalybeate water, such as that of Spa, contains in a measure, soda 11.76 grs., lime with chalk 11.76, magnesia 35.68, calx of iron 5.86, common salt 1.376. Bath, hot, 116° Fahrenheit, carbonic and azotic gas, sulphate and muriate of soda, selenite, carbonate of lime, siliceous earth, oxide of iron. The spring of Nieder-selters contains of—

Spa.

Bath.

Nieder-selters.

Carbonate of soda . . .	5.8553 grs. desiccated in 16 oz.
Sulphate of do.	0.2488 " "
Muriate of do.	16.2855 " "
Phosphate of do.	0.2748 " "
Carbonate of lime	1.8672 " "
Carbonate of magnesia . .	1.5958 " "
Carbonate of iron	0.1542 " "
Silica	0.2892 " "

Solid matter . . . 26.5703

Carbonic acid gas . 15.5714 cubic inches in 16 oz.

Buxton, &c.

The Buxton waters contain little more of saline ingredients in a gallon than those of Bath in a pint: their temperature is 82°. Their chemical virtues are weak, but little differing from common springs. Har-

rowgate springs are both chalybeate and sulphurous. **WATER.** muriates of soda and lime are predominant ingredients there. The springs of Cheltenham contain muriate of soda, sulphate of soda and magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, bromine, carbonic acid and iron. The Leamington springs differ little but in the proportion of the matters in solution from those of Cheltenham. The Carlsbad waters hold of—

Carlsbad.

Sulphate of soda	10.86916 grs. in 16 oz.
Muriate of do.	7.97583 " "
Carbonate of do.	9.69500 " "
Carbonate of lime	10.05005 " "
Fluoride of calcium	0.02458 " "
Phosphate of lime	0.00169 " "
Carbonate of strontia	0.00737 " "
Carbonate of magnesia	1.36965 " "
Phosphate of alumina	0.00246 " "
Carbonate of iron	0.02780 " "
Carbonate of manganese . . .	0.00645 " "
Silica	0.57725 " "

Solid matter . . . 49.60719

The principal spring at Pyrmont contains—

Pyrmont.

Carbonate of soda	4.0235 desiccated grs. in 16 oz.
Sulphate of do.	1.5586 " "
Sulphate of magnesia	3.1628 " "
Carbonate of iron	0.7389 " "
Muriate of magnesia	0.4276 " "
Muriate of soda	0.4046 " "
Hydrothionate of soda	0.0657 " "
Phosphate of potash	0.1012 " "
Sulphate of lithia	0.0030 " "
Sulphate of lime	6.0320 " "
Carbonate of lime	5.8733 " "
Carbonate of magnesia	0.1933 " "
Carbonate of manganese . . .	0.0200 " "
Sulphate of strontia	0.0217 " "
Sulphate of baryta	0.0015 " "
Silica	0.0954 " "
Resinous matter	0.1133 " "

Solid matter . . . 22.8364

Carbonic acid gas	44.92 cubic inches in 16 oz.
Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .	0.84 " "

Wisbaden contains—

Wisbaden.

Muriate of soda	46, $\frac{7}{8}$ grains troy in 16 oz.
Sulphate of do.	8, $\frac{5}{8}$ " "
Muriate of lime	5, $\frac{4}{8}$ " "
Carbonate of do.	1, $\frac{1}{8}$ " "
Muriate of magnesia	0, $\frac{1}{8}$ " "
Carbonate of do.	0, $\frac{7}{8}$ " "
Alumina	0, $\frac{1}{8}$ " "
Extractive matter	2, $\frac{7}{8}$ " "
Carbonate of iron	0, $\frac{5}{8}$ " "
Carbonic acid gas	5, $\frac{1}{8}$ cubic inches in 16 oz.

At Swalbach, the Weinbrunnen gives, on analysis, of— **Swalbach.**

Carbonate and muriate of soda . .	0 $\frac{1}{8}$ grains in 16 oz.
Ditto of lime	2 " "
Ditto of magnesia	3 " "
Oxide of iron	0 $\frac{3}{8}$ " "
Of carbonic acid gas there are	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ cubic inches in 16 oz.

WATER

The well-known Seidlitz,—

Seidlitz.

Sulphate of lime	8 grains in 16 oz.
Carbonate of do.	8 " "
Sulphate of magnesia	104 " "
Muriate of do.	3 " "
Carbonate of do.	3 " "
Solid matter	126

The endless diversity of quantity in the ingredients of mineral springs and the great number of the springs themselves, renders the analysis of each impossible; those already given are amply sufficient to exhibit their nature, which is all that is required here. That filtration through various mineral beds should be sufficient to account for all these varying impregnations is scarcely possible, because the combinations and quantities could not be continually the same with such an origin. Galvanic action, already alluded to as a cause, seems the probable agent, though in some cases it is possible both causes may have united in promoting the union of the substances discoverable upon analysis.

Origin of
springs.

The origin of springs is a subject of much conjecture, without any satisfactory theory having been advanced respecting it, particularly those springs which flow from the summits of hills. There is every reason to believe that the quantity of water raised by evaporation and descending in rain is sufficient to account for the quantity of water which they furnish. It is supposed that 5,260 tons of water are raised by evaporation daily from the surface of the Mediterranean alone, but the abundance of water near mountain summits cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by any upward pressure of the waters which exist beneath the earth's surface, nor by capillary attraction. The congregation of vapour round mountain elevations, oftentimes when the rest of the atmosphere is free from such an appearance, would lead to the supposition that the absorption of vapour by mountain summits, or the decomposition of a portion of atmospherical air by the mountain points, goes on silently and secretly, and furnishes those continued supplies of the purest element which constitute mountain torrents, and give birth to most of the considerable rivers which adorn and fructify large tracts of the earth's surface.

Springs are found at great depths in the earth. A spring was found some time ago at Wimbledon, 600 feet deep, being some hundreds beneath the bed of the Thames, which rose 350 feet in four hours, and for two days more rose a foot every hour. In such cases it is clear that the water came from a higher level, and by a known law in the government of a fluid again ascended, coming out from amid enclosed strata. Sand, gravel, fissures

in limestone, cracks in other hard rocks, and the very nature of some, as slate rock, conduct water downwards to the lower levels, where it is often confined in certain directions, under compact inclined strata, pressing upward to obtain its level; hence the success of what are called Artesian wells, which are perforations of the strata a few inches only in diameter, beneath which strata the water lies at various depths. A constant flow upwards takes place, and, in fact, a never-failing spring is produced by boring, the quality of the water differing in proportion as it is more pure and less impregnated with the substances through which it percolates. One of these was made near Paris recently, being bored for to the depth of 1,800 feet. It throws off 6,000,000 of quarts in twenty-four hours, at a temperature of 28° centigrade, or 82° Fahrenheit. The property of water to seek a level when it has descended between strata concave upwards, or between inclined beds of stratified rock, naturally accounts for the success of the Artesian operation. If two basins be supposed different strata placed one within another, a little distance apart, and water be poured between, and a small hole be made in the bottom of the inner basin, the water will rise in a jet a very considerable height, and exemplify the nature of these springs, and multiplying the basins would afford an idea of those different springs found at varying depths and of equally varying qualities. If, instead of the concave form, the plane of the strata be supposed to dip, the water seeking the lowest point, and pressed by that which is nearer the surface, would equally rise, and form the Artesian well or spring, if the strata were perforated at their lower level. In common wells, natural perforations in a rocky stratum, or bed, afford a passage to the water which is often very suddenly disclosed to the well-sinker, causing him to get as fast as possible to the surface to escape drowning. The water in such cases only seeks its level, and exerts a property very obvious to those who are but slightly observant of its relations. The phenomenon of springs is but the fulfilment of a law, as essential to the benefit of the wants of man and beast, of agriculture and many important objects, as it is an innate quality of the fluid itself.

Springs which flow naturally from fissures in stratified rock are generally more lasting than others, because they are permanent channels into which, for a long period of time, the water has been directed from remote sources. They often become natural outlets for the waters of a considerable portion of level country; continually overflowing and receiving contributions, and thus form large streams and even magnificent rivers, differing little but in their sluggishness of current from those which descend from more elevated or lofty mountain sources.

WATER and WATERCOURSES. The proprietor of each bank of a stream is, *primâ facie*, the proprietor of half the land covered by the stream; but there is no property in the water. Every proprietor has an equal right to use the water which flows in the stream, and consequently no proprietor can have the right to use the water to the prejudice of any other proprietor without the consent of the other proprietors who may be affected by his operations. No proprietor can either diminish the quantity of water which would otherwise descend to

the proprietors below, or throw the water back upon the proprietors above. Every proprietor who claims a right either to throw the water back above, or diminish the quantity of water which is to descend below, must, in order to maintain his claim, either prove an actual grant or licence from the proprietors affected by his operations, or must prove an uninterrupted enjoyment of twenty years; which term of twenty years was adopted upon a principle of general convenience, as affording conclusive presumption of a grant; and now

WATER. by statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 71, s. 2, it is enacted, that that period establishes the right to a watercourse, or to the use of water.

It has been expressly decided, that the owner of the banks of a stream has a right to the advantages of that stream, flowing in its natural course, and is entitled to use it for any purpose not inconsistent with similar enjoyment in the owners above and below; and no proprietor of the banks of a stream has a right to diminish the quantity or injure the quality of the water to the detriment of the proprietors of other parts of the banks; and that the ordinary course of water cannot lawfully be obstructed for the benefit of one class of persons to the injury of another; and where the occupiers of lands adjoining a canal erected artificial banks to prevent the flood-water escaping upon their lands, in consequence of which the canal banks were enlarged and the navigation obstructed, it was held that such erections could not be justified. So, too, the proprietors of lands along which there is a flood stream cannot obstruct its old course by a new water-way to the prejudice of the proprietor of lands on the opposite side.

Of the remedies for obstructing water and water-courses but a few words will be necessary. Where the owners of property have by long enjoyment acquired special rights to the use of the water in its natural state, as it was accustomed to flow, by way of particular easement to their own properties, and not merely an use which is common to all the subjects of the realm, an action on the case may be maintained for a disturbance of the enjoyment; but where the injury, if any, is to all the subjects of the realm, the only remedy is by indictment. If the matter be of a permanent nature, and injurious to the reversion, an action may be brought by the reversioner, as well as by the tenant in possession, each of them being entitled to recover for his respective loss. A Court of Equity will step in and prevent, by injunction, any injury to water or water-courses, as, for instance, to prevent their diversion, or to stay the pulling down their banks and causing inundation, and a Bill in Equity will lie for the establishment of the enjoyment of a watercourse, and for the performance of a covenant to cleanse it.

WATER, HOLY.—In the ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church, denotes water formally consecrated with certain prayers, exorcisms, and ceremonies, and employed as a means of religious purification.

Nothing certain is known as to the time when Holy Water was first introduced into the services of the Church. It is commonly attributed to Pope Alexander I., but the decretal epistle quoted as the authority for this statement is a forgery of the ninth or tenth century. Some of the passages cited from the fathers as relating to it, in reality speak of the benediction of the water used in baptism; while others only shew that water consecrated for the occasion was employed by individuals in the performance of miracles, but prove nothing respecting the general practice of the church. Some writers trace the origin of it to the Jewish water of purification made with the ashes of a heifer (*Numbers*, ch. xix.); while others suppose it originally to have been an adaptation of the *aqua lustralis* of the heathen religious rites, introduced for the politic purpose of reconciling converts from Paganism to the practice of the Christian Church.

Holy Water is directed to be made of pure spring-

water, with the admixture of a little consecrated salt. The office of blessing it properly belongs to the parish priest; but, with his permission, it may be performed by any one in priests' orders, provided it is done according to the form prescribed in the diocesan ritual. The common method of using it is to place it in a basin at the entrance of the church, where each member of the congregation makes the sign of the cross with it, or sprinkles a few drops on his person at the time of entering or leaving the church. It is also frequently employed in the exorcisms of the Romish church; and is sprinkled on sick people, or dead bodies, tombs, churchyards, and places supposed to be haunted by evil spirits. The virtues attributed to it are the cure or alleviation of bodily or mental disorders; preservation from the attacks of evil spirits; relief under temptation or trouble of mind; preparation for the devotions and sacraments of the church; rendering barren land fertile; repelling pestilences, tempests, and thunderstorms, and procuring the remission of venial sins.

In the Greek church, Holy Water is usually consecrated by the bishop or his vicar-general on the eve of the Epiphany, in commemoration of the baptism of our Saviour. No salt is employed, and they regard the use of it by the Latins as a grievous and unauthorized corruption. The uses to which it is applied are much the same as in the Church of Rome, except that on one or two stated occasions in the year it is usual to drink a portion. In the Armenian Church, Holy Water is consecrated by plunging a cross into it on the day of the Epiphany, after which it is distributed among the congregation, who take it to their homes. The offerings made on this occasion form a considerable portion of the emoluments of the Armenian priesthood.

Allusions to the *aqua lustralis*, or water of purification used in the heathen rites, frequently occur in the classical authors. It was commonly placed at the entrance of the temples, and sprinkled upon the worshippers as they entered with a small olive-branch. A vessel containing it was also placed in the *forum*, or place of public resort, for the use of the citizens who assembled there. One method of stigmatizing cowards and persons who had illegally evaded military duty consisted in denying them the supposed benefit of this lustration. It was also administered at the termination of funeral rites, to remove the defilement supposed to be contracted by approaching a dead body. It appears from Theodoret, *Eccl. Histor.* book iii. ch. xiv., that it was usual to sprinkle it over the food served up at *epula*, or solemn religious repasts. The terms in which he and other ecclesiastical historians speak of the practice, with reference to the occasion above alluded to, and also to the well-known anecdote of Valentinian's indignation on having a drop sprinkled on his robe while in attendance upon the Emperor Julian, seem to justify the conclusion that no such rite was then generally admitted into the Christian Church. See *Theodoret*, l. iii. ch. xvi.; *Sozomenus*, book vi. ch. i. p. 6.

WATERFORD, a maritime county, situated in the South of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and divided on the West by the river Blackwater from the County of Cork. On the North the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary form the limit; Wexford bounds the East, and the South border is defined by the sea at the entrance of St. George's Channel. Waterford contains a superficies of 724 square miles, or 461,598 acres, 343,564 of which are cultivated, and 118,034 are

WATER.
—
WATERFORD.

WATER-
FORD.

Rivers.

barren. The population, according to the census of 1831, was 177,654, and the county is divided into the Baronies of Gaultin, Middle Third, Upper Third, Decies without Drum, Cashmore and Cashbride, and Glanchiry.

Climate.

The principal rivers are the Suir and Blackwater, which possess noble estuaries, bordered by interesting and romantic scenery. A good deal of the interior is mountainous, the mountains remaining for the most part in a state of nature. The principal elevations are those of Commeragh, and many small streams descending from them find an outlet in the ocean. The climate is mild, the extremes of heat and cold being unknown: the warmth is not sufficient to ripen wall-fruit, such as apricots, nectarines, or peaches. The winters are moist, being attended with much rain, while frost and snow are never severe nor of long continuance, owing to the proximity of the sea. Even when snow has fallen to a considerable depth in other parts of Ireland, it has not shown itself for more than a day or two here. This circumstance is one of long remark, for in 1737, during the very severe frost, felt throughout every part of the British islands with unwonted severity, little of it was experienced here, although in the interior of the island it continued for seven weeks. During an easterly wind the refractive power of the atmosphere is very strongly observed in this county, elevating distant objects to full view when their true level is far below the horizon.

Property.

The largest estates in this county are in possession of the Duke of Devonshire; Lord Fortescue is also a landed proprietor to a very considerable extent. The estates of Lord Doneraile, the Marquis of Waterford, and Mr. Bolton, are considerable; and the College of Physicians possesses an estate: but the divisions of land are much in extremes, some being split into very small portions. Leases for 21 years and a life have been frequently granted. Grass land has let for two guineas an acre in several places; and near Waterford, sixteen were at one time asked and given. Land near the mouth of the Suir river has obtained four and five pounds; the consequence has been that the occupier too often directed his attention to working it down as low as possible. The pasture-lands are generally applied to the dairy, and the most considerable are in the Welch mountains, in Irish called Sleigh Brenoch. The course of tillage has been to break up the ground, burn the surface, and then sow oats; potatoes succeeding; then oats; then potatoes again, and afterwards barley. The breed of cattle in this county is but indifferent, although the contrary might have been expected from a dairy country; and the sheep are of a very poor character. The corn grown is moderate in quantity; orchards are numerous on the banks of the Blackwater, and the fruit they produce must be considerable. The Cornish elm attains a considerable size, and is a species of timber much planted, it being found to resist the violence of the sea-breezes and remain perfectly upright. Many kinds of timber are found to thrive well in sheltered situations. The traffic in pigs, and consequently the number kept, is very considerable; in some years not less than 300,000 of these animals have been exported from Waterford as bacon or hams; and since the use of steam-navigation, they have been shipped alive to England. The manufactures of the county are inconsiderable, although very good glass has been made at Waterford; while flax has long been cultivated, the linen-trade has not been of much moment. Cheshire rock-salt is purified at Waterford; and there are salt-works at Dungarvon.

Agricul-
ture.Manufac-
tures.

Waterford is the capital of the county, a city which, by the returns of the population for 1831, contained 28,821 inhabitants, and unites the see of a bishop with Lismore. The cathedral is a mongrel piece of architecture, part ancient and part modern. There are two episcopal churches and four Roman Catholic, with a nunnery, friary, six Presbyterian, and four other dissenting chapels. The harbour is fine, and vessels of considerable burthen may come up to the quay, which is situated upon the southern bank of the Suir, about sixteen miles from the sea. It is nearly a mile long, and parallel with it is a very agreeable promenade. A wooden bridge, 830 feet long, connects the county of Waterford with that of Kilkenny: the tolls of the bridge let for 4,500*l.* per annum. The view of the harbour and circumjacent scenery is highly picturesque, the mountains of Commeragh closing the distant prospect. A very considerable number of vessels belongs to the port of Waterford; and the exports of provisions, with other commodities, carry their value to 1,500,000*l.* annually. Waterford possesses an almshouse for aged women, called the "Holy Ghost Hospital," and schools for upwards of 600 boys. The remnant of a castle, erected by Reginald the Dane in 1003, stands on the quay, consisting of one of the towers. The principal wealth in the city has been acquired principally by the Roman Catholic citizens, the proportion of whom to the Protestants throughout the county, except in the city of Waterford and one or two small places, is as one hundred to one. Though such a considerable proportion of the merchants of the city are Catholics, several opulent individuals are Quakers, independently of Presbyterians and other dissenters; but in the city the members of the Roman Catholic faith do not amount to more than ten for one. A considerable fishery, principally for herrings, is carried on near the mouth of the harbour.

Lismore, a city in a situation of great pictorial beauty, stands on the Blackwater, just where it ceases to become navigable, but a communication is effected from Cappoquin by means of a canal. Lismore Castle is situated upon a steep rock, and was once the property of Sir Walter Raleigh, who sold it to the Earl of Cork. This building overlooks the river from a considerable elevation; it is large, and has been modernized in many places: beneath the walls is a salmon fishery. The cathedral here is large and handsome, but the town itself is inconsiderable; it is 38 miles distant from Waterford.

Dungarvon comprises, with Lismore, the only place of note deserving the name of town in the county; it stands at the head of the bay of its own name, 27 miles South-West from Waterford, and, though a sea-port, has very little trade. About half-way between this town and Dunmore there are some mines, worked by a company, from which a considerable quantity of copper has been extracted; they are denominated the Mines of Knockmahon. Dunmore itself is a village much visited for the purpose of sea-bathing, and yet, by some unaccountable extravagance, a pier has been built where it is not of the smallest use, at an expense of 1,000,000*l.*, measuring 600 feet in length. Dunmore is of secondary consequence even as a sea-bathing place, being outstripped in that respect by the little village of Tramore.

WATERMEN. By the statutes 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, c. 16, the Mayor and the Court of Aldermen of the city of London were empowered to elect yearly eight watermen, to be the overseers and rulers of all the wher-

WATER-
FORD.
—
WATER-
MEN.

WATER-
MEN.WATER-
SPOUT.

rymen and watermen upon the River Thames between Gravesend and Windsor, who admitted and registered such watermen. By the 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 21, the wherry-men, watermen, and lightermen, working between Gravesend and Windsor, were constituted one company, and the said lightermen were directed to be registered, and the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London were empowered to elect yearly eight watermen, and also three lightermen out of twelve to be nominated by the lightermen, to be overseers and rulers of the wherry-men, watermen, and lightermen. By the 34 Geo. III. c. 65, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London were empowered to make Rules, Orders, and Constitution for the better government and regulation of watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen upon the River Thames between Gravesend and Windsor. By the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 75, the above and a variety of other statutes, commencing with the 6 Hen. VIII. c. 7, were repealed, with a view to the consolidation of the laws regulating the watermen and lightermen on the River Thames. This Act is declared to extend to all parts of the river, from and including New Windsor, in the county of Berks, to and including Yantlet Creek, in the county of Kent, and to all docks, canals, creeks, and harbours of or out of the said river, so far as the tide flows therein; and it directs that the company of watermen, wherry-men and lightermen shall be one body corporate, by the name and style of "The Masters, Wardens, and Commonalty of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may sue and be sued. The Act then goes on to declare who shall act as watermen, what amount of fares shall be charged by them, and a great variety of minute particulars.

WATERSPOUT, in *Meteorology*, a column of water or watery vapour, presenting the appearance of being self-supported in the atmosphere, most frequently observed at sea, but sometimes occurring on land.

The form exhibited by a waterspout at sea, where there are the most favourable opportunities of observing it accurately, is usually that of a column of considerable elevation, the upper extremity of which appears to be connected with a thick cloud, and the lower one comes in contact with the surface of the water. Sometimes it is vertical, and at others inclined to the horizon; sometimes it appears immovable, but is frequently attended with a rotatory or spiral motion. The dimensions of the column vary, but it is seldom more than a few feet in diameter. After a longer or a shorter space of time the waterspout appears to separate in the middle, when the upper portion is usually drawn up into the cloud, and the lower falls downward with great violence. If the rupture takes place near a ship or on land, a great deal of mischief is often caused by it.

Various theories have been advanced respecting the cause of this phenomenon: some have supposed it to be owing to the eddy occasioned by conflicting currents of wind, in which a vacuum is produced by the centrifugal motion of the air, causing the water in contact with it to ascend as in a tube. A serious objection to this theory is, that the phenomenon frequently takes place in a perfectly calm atmosphere; and, moreover, that violent rotatory currents of wind often occur at sea without being attended by any such effects. The opinion most commonly received, and which appears to have the greatest probabilities in its favour, is, that electricity is the chief

agent in the production of waterspouts. They are observed most frequently in the season of the year when the air is most charged with electricity, and in localities where thunder-storms are prevalent, being more frequent between the tropics than in temperate latitudes. Seamen, who have had the best opportunities of noticing the circumstances under which they are formed, state that the first appearance of a waterspout usually consists in the prolongation of a heavy cloud like a thunder-cloud, in a downward direction, upon which the sea immediately below becomes violently agitated, and rises in the form of a hill, throwing up in a short time a column of water, or watery vapour, similar to the one proceeding from the cloud, and gradually uniting with it. Thunder and hail frequently occur at the same time, and flashes of light are occasionally seen to proceed from the spout or its immediate neighbourhood. These phenomena, and a number of similar ones which have been observed, seem to show that a sudden vacuum is formed in the atmosphere by the action of large masses of electricity in opposite states, in which the water in immediate contact ascends by the known laws of hydrostatics. This explanation appears the most plausible that has hitherto been given, but it is not without its difficulties; indeed almost every meteorological phenomenon has a portion of mystery attending it, the best explanations of which can only be regarded as ingenious conjectures.

There is little doubt that a close connection exists between waterspouts and whirlwinds; in fact, a whirlwind of any magnitude on land is generally found to produce a waterspout if it passes over a lake or large river. See **METEOROLOGY**.

WATSONIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Miller to Dr. William Watson, his friend. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family *Irideæ*. Generic character: perianth with a short tube, usually plicate in the throat, and a six-parted limb; segments nearly equal, or bilabiate; stamens three, inserted beneath the throat of the perianth, erect or subsecund, subulate; anthers versatile; ovary oblong, rather cylindrical, three-celled; ovula numerous, pendulous, disposed in two ranks in each cell; style filiform; stigmas three, linear, conduplicate, bipartite, with filiform lobes; capsule cartilaginous, elongated, nearly cylindrical, three-celled, and with three loculicidal valves at apex; seeds numerous, imbricated downwards, angular, membranously winged all round, or only in front.

Composed of herbs natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with tuberously-bulbous roots, which are usually gummiferous. The leaves are collateral and narrow, or broadly ensate; the flowers are disposed in loose spikes when large, and in dense spikes when small; the spaths are two-valved and stiff.

WA'TTLE, *n.* } A. S. *watelas*, *wætl*, *wethel*, per-
WA'TTLE, *v.* } haps from *withhte*, a withy.

Any thing (a fence, hurdle) made of withs or withys. See **WITH**, *n.*

Skinner thinks the wattles of a cock are so called from *waddle* or *waggle*.

He made a maner mortar. and mercý hit hihte
And þer with Grace. bygan to make a good foundement
And *watelde* hit and *wallyde* hit. with hus paynes and hus passion.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 383.

Which the rebels had barricado'd and cumbred on each hand
with trenches, palisadoes, *wattles* joyned together, with stones and
turf cast between, using great art, but greater industry.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book iv. fol. 582.

WATER-
SPOUT.

WATTLE.

WATTLE. There is besides in the heaven, a certain white circle called the milkeway (or *Watling* street) which is not imaginarie as others, but very conspicuous and easie to be seene.

Holland. Plinie, book xviii. ch. xxix.

Nor are his comb and his *wattles* in vain, for they are an ornament becoming his martial spirit.

Môre. Antidote against Atheism, book ii. ch. xi.

— Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *watted* cotes
Or sound of past'ral reed with oaten stops.

Milton. Comus, v. 344.

The walls are either mud or *wattle* bedaubed over.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 43. Anno 1688.

The sides and top of the house are filled up with boughs coarsely *wattled* between the poles, and all is covered over with long grass, rushes, and pieces of hides; and the house at a distance appears just like a hay-cock.

Id. Ib. Anno 1691, vol. i. ch. xx. p. 538.

The houses are too low to admit of chambers; yet they have here two or three partitions on the ground-floor, made with a *watling* of canes or sticks, for their several uses.

Id. Ib.

There thro' the dusk, but dimly seen,
Sweet ev'ning objects intervene:
His *wattled* cotes the shepherd plants,
Beneath her elm the milk-maid chants.

Warton. Ode on the Approach of Spring.

This [the loach] is not unlike the shape of the eel: he has a beard and *wattles* like a barbel.

Walton. Angler, part i. ch. xviii.

WAVE, n. } Anciently writtē *wawe*. Fr. *vague*; It. *vàgo, vagare*; D. *waeghe*; Ger. *wage*; Sw. *wæg*; A. S. *wæg*; Goth. *wego*, from the verb *wag-ian*, to move; **WAVE, v.** } *waf-ian*, to move as the sea, up and down. Applied to—
WA'VER, v. }
WA'VERER, n. }
WA'VERING, n. }
WA'VERINGLY, }
WA'VERINGNESS, }
WA'VY. } The rising and falling surface of the sea; any similar motion, or line, as if formed by such motion. And to *wave* or *waver*—

To move up and down, to and fro; to make such motion as a sign or token; to rise and fall in curved lines; to curl; to move unsteadily as water agitated; to fluctuate; to be unsteady, unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.

Als William per on suld go, he stombled at a nayle,
Into þe *waise* [waives] þam fro he tombled top ouer taile.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

And while thei rowiden: he slepte, and a tempeste of wynd cam down into the water, and thei weren dryuen hidir and thidir with *wawis* and weren in perel.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. viii.

But axe he in feith, and doute no thing, for he that douteth is lyk to a *wawe* of the see which is moued and borun aboute of wynd.

Id. James, ch. i.

But let him aske in fayeth and *wauer* not. For he that doubteth, is lyke the *waves* of the sea, tost of the wynd, and caried with violence.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And herken this ensample: A gret *wawe* of the see cometh somtime with so gret a violence, that it drencheth the ship.

Chaucer. Persones Tale, p. 308.

Whan he came in his countree,
And passed had the *wawy* see,
In an haven deepe and large,
He left his rich and noble barge,
And to the court shortly to tell,
He went.

Id. Chaucer's Dream, p. 388.

And whan a ship hath loste his stere
Is none so wise, that maie hym stere
Ageine the *waves* in a rage.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 24.

The mast to brake, the sayle to roofe,
The ship upon the *waves* droofe,
Till that thei see the londes coste.

Id. Ib. book viii. fol. 177.

Whanne those fotemen felt the arowes lyght among theym, and sawe the baners and standerdes *wawe* with the wynde, the which they had nat bene acustomed to se before, than thei reculed backe among their owne mē of armes.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 103. p. 123.

Yet towards night a great sort came downe to the water side, and *waved* vs on shoare with a white flag.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 33. M. Wil. Tourson.

In the midst of a great quadrangle railed about, hanged with coarse linnen, and agreeably vnto the foure partes of the world made with foure gates to goe in and out at, is digged a hole: in the hole is laied good store of wood, whereon is raised gallantly a *waved* roofe.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. part ii. p. 86. Reports of Japan.

For putting his hande to the holy shryne, that was called Archafederis, whan it was broughte by kynge David from the cite of Gaba, though it were *wauerynge* and in danger to fall, yet was he stryken of God, and fell deed immediately.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xi. fol. 40.

And eche parte thought to fyght, for euery day they shewed themselfe in the felde, with baners and penons *waueryng* with the wynde; it was great pleasure to behold the.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 333. p. 522.

And for none other cause veraily, but for his sounde and constant profession, by y^e which whan the people wer in a *wauering* and mammering what he was, Peter being as the voice of al the apostles together, pronounced the sētece, that Jesus was the sonne of the liuing God.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. vi. fol. 272.

Loke not *waueringly* about you, haue no distrust, be not afrayed, lest you be tossed in y^e sources of sorowes, as thoughe you were vndefended and set naught by.

Id. Ib. 1 Peter, ch. v. fol. 15.

Which to behold, he clomb vp to the banke,
And looking downe, saw many damned wights
In those sad *waves*, which direful deadly stanke,
Plonged continually of cruell sprights.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7. st. 57.

The *waved* water chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.

Holland. Plinie, book viii. ch. xlviii.

As Cynthia, from her *wave-embattl'd* shrouds
Op'ning the west comes streaming through the clouds,
With shining troops of silver-tressed stars,
Attending on her as her torch-bearers.

Drayton. Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

In which amazement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to *wauer* weake and fraile,
Whiles trembling horror did his conscience dant,
And hellish anguish did his soule assaile;
To driue him to despaire, and quite to quaile,
Hee shew'd him painted in a table plaine.
The damned ghosts, that doe in torments waile,

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9. st. 49.

— Still he strove,
Yet still the little hands were bloody seene,
The which him into great amazement drove,
And into diuers doubt his *wauering* wonder clove.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 1. st. 3.

Notwithstanding hee with *wauering* replying that hee would some other time deale more largely in the matter.

Hooker. Wal. Travers his Supplication to the Council.

For liberty of will is like the motions of a magnetick needle toward the north, full of trembling and uncertainty till it were fixed in the beloved point; it *wavers* as long as it is free, and is at rest when it can choose no more.

Taylor. Sermons, vol. iii. Serm. 7.

FRI. O she knew well,
Thy loue did read by rote, that could not spell:
But come young *wauerer*, come goe with me,
In one respect, Ile thy assistant be.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, act iii. sc. 3. fol. 61.

This court disease is excellently described by the wiseman, The dalliance with trifles, darkeneth to us better sights; and the *waueringness* of our cupidities, turneth the minde into a dizziness unawares to itself.

Mountague. Devotional Essayes. Prefatory Address.

The vale an iron harvest seems to yield
Of thick-sprung lances in a *waving* field.
Dryden. Aurenge-Zebe, act i.

No more the lab'ring hind regrets his toil,
But chearfully manures the grateful soil;
Secure the glebe a plenteous crop will yield,
And golden Ceres grace the *waving* field.

Congreve. To Lord Halifax.

What though I am delighted with the *wavings* of the forests,
and those breezes of perfumes which flow from the top of Tirzah;
are these like the riches of the valley?

Spectator, No. 585.

And God be thanked that he did so! since by thus settling his
wavering disciples in an unshaken belief of this truth, he enabled
them, with the utmost firmness and constancy, to propagate their
belief of it, and even to seal their testimony with their blood.

Atterbury. Sermon 7. vol. iii. p. 182.

This is called, by a peculiar name, revelation; and our assent
to it faith; which as absolutely determines our minds, and as
perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we
may as well doubt of our own being.

Locke. Works, vol. i. book iv. ch. xvi. sec. 14. fol. 315. Of Human Understanding.

But, farmer, look, where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples: thence thy industry shall gain
Ten-fold reward.
J. Philips. Cider, book i.

At length two appeared on the banks of the river, a man and
a woman; and the latter kept *waving* something white in her
hand as a sign of friendship.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book i. ch. iv. fol. 75.

WAVE, or } Also written *weive* and *veive*. See
WAIVE, } Skinner, and VEINED, *ante*. Fr. *guesver*,
WAIF, } to waive; to refuse, abandon, give over;
WEFT. } also to surrender, give back, resign, re-
deliver. Cotgrave.

Waifs—Law Lat. (*weife*) *wavium*, *bona waviata*,
are those which thieves may have thrown away in their
flight. Spelman.

Fr. *choses guaves* or *guesves*,—*Waifes* or strays, or
things quitted, abandoned, forsaken, left at random.
Cotgrave. See the Quotation from Blackstone. It is
used met. by Cowper to denote one who has gone
astray.

Mr. Tyrwhit explains it,—to forsake, to decline, to
refuse, to depart. The Fr. *guesver*, Menage thinks, is
from *guerpier*, *werpire*; D. *werp-en* (to warp), to cast
or throw.

Whan Thomas was perceyued, his lettres wer away,
þe kynges courte he *weyued*, for he dred to deie.
R. Brunne, p. 269.

For ay as besy as bees
Ben they us sely men for to deceive,
And from a sothe wol they ever *weive*.
Chaucer. Squieres Prologue, v. 10299.

But if he nill take of it no cure
Whan that it cometh, but wilfully it *weiven*:
Lo, neither care nor fortune him deceiven
But right his own slouth and wretchednesse.
Id. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. v. 284.

So that with vaine honour deceiued
Thou haste the reuerence *weuiued*
From hym, which is thy kyng aboue.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 24.

In heuen he felle out of his stede
And Paradise him was forbode,
The good men in erthe him hate,
So that to helle he mote algate,
Where euery virtue shall be *weuiued*,
And euery vice be resceiued.
Id. Ib. fol. 27.

And ouer that in suche a wise
She hath hem with her wordes wise
Of Christes feith so full enformed,
That thei therto ben all conformed,
So that baptisme thei receiven:
And all hir false goddes *weyuen*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 31

There as no man his counseyll wist
But thou, by whome he was deceiued
Of loue, and from his purpose *weuiued*.
Id. Ib. fol. 38.

The kynges were ayene receiued,
And pees was take, and wrath *weuiued*.
Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 58.

Tell in what wise Agamemnon
Through chance, that maie not be *weuiued*,
Of loue vntrewe was deceiued.
Id. Ib.

And therefore now I will resume those testimonies of Clemens
Alexandrinus, of Eusebius, S. Basil, S. Hierome and S. Bernard,
which I *wav'd* before.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 196.

Notwithstanding all which importunity, he resolved not to
wave his way upon this reason, perhaps more generous than pro-
vident, that if, as he said, he should but once, by such a diver-
sion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should
never live without.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 229.

To whom she answer'd; then it is by name,
Proteus, that hath ordayn'd my sonne to die;
For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Vpon your seas, he claym'd as property:
And yet nor his, nor his in equity,
But yours the *waift* by high prerogative.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 12. st. 31.

The gentle lady, loose at random left,
The greene wood long did walke, and wander wide
At wilde adventure, life a forlorne *weft*,
Till on a day the satyres her espide
Strayen alone withouten groome or guide.
Id. Ib. book iii. st. 36.

Whom overtaking, loude to him he cride;
Leave faytor quickly that misgotten *weft*,
To him who hath it better iustifide,
And turne thee soone to him of whom thou art defide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 1. st. 18.

CLAR. The lord of the soil has all *wefts* and strays here, has he
not?
Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour.

All the dispute is about the precise and adequate notion of the
word justification: when those questions might well be *waved* as
unnecessary grounds of contention.

Barrow. Sermon 5. vol. ii. p. 150.

Waifs, *bona waviata*, are goods stolen, and *waived* or thrown
away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book i. ch. viii. p. 296.

'Twas hard, perhaps, on here and there a *waif*,
Desirous to return, and not receiv'd:
But was a wholesome rigour in the main.
Cowper. Task, book iii.

WAIFS, in Law, from the Saxon *wafian*; in French
chose guavée; in Latin *bona waviata*; goods which
were stolen and waived, or thrown away by a felon on
his being pursued, for fear of being apprehended, which
were formerly forfeited to the king, or lord of the manor
if he held the franchise thereof. These were given to
the king by the law as a punishment upon the owner,
for not himself pursuing the felon, and taking away his
goods from him; but if he followed and apprehended
the thief, which was called *fresh suit*, or afterwards con-
victed him, or procured evidence to convict him, he was
to have his goods again. But waived goods do not
belong to the king till seized by somebody to his use.
If the goods are hid by the thief, or left anywhere by
him, so that he had them not about him when he fled,
and therefore did not throw them away in his flight,
these also are not *bona waviata*, but the owner may
have them again when he pleases. The goods of a

WAVE. foreign merchant, though stolen and thrown away in flight, shall never be waifs; the reason whereof may be, not only the encouragement of trade, but also because there is no wilful default in the foreign merchant's not pursuing the thief, he being generally a stranger to our laws, our usages, and our language.

WAWL, *acriter et incondite vociferari*, from the Gr. *aveiv, clamare*. Junius. It appears to be the same word as—

To wail.

Jabbering and wawling according to the office of Saynt Antonyne's personage.

Bale. Yet a Course, &c., fol. 43. Anno 1543.

Thou must be patient; we came crying hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the ayre
We wawle and cry.

Shakspeare. King Lear, act iv. sc. 6. fol. 304.

WAX, *v.* Goth. *wahs-jan, crescere*; A. S. *weax-an, wax-an*; D. *wassen*; Ger. *wachsen*; Sw. *wæxan*.

To grow, to increase; to be or become larger, greater; to grow or become.

Knoute's poer vaste
Wexinge was, þat he wan þe maystrie atte laste.

R. Gloucester, p. 304.

þo Adam was first y mad, and hys of spryng *wæx wyde*,
Heo by gonne at þe on ende of þe world al in þe Est syde.

Id. p. 9.

For now bigynnes Dauid to *wax* a werreour,
With Leulyn gan he kith to be þe kyng's traytour.

R. Brunne, p. 240.

Thei wiln *wæxon* pure woth wonderliche sone.

Id. Crede, D. 3.

That al þe whit of þis worlde. ys *wæxen* into gyle.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 48.

And whanne it is sprungen up it *wæxith* into a tre, and is maad gretter thanne alle erbis, and it makith grete braunchis: so that briddis of hevene moun dwelle undir the schadewe theyf.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. iv.

And of clothing, what ben you besy? beholde ye the lilies of the feeld hou thei *wæxen*? thei traveilen not neither spynnen.

Id. Matthew, ch. vi.

And thei *wæxen* stronger and seiden, he moueth the puple: techinge thorough al Judee, beginnyng fro Galilee til hidur.

Id. Luke, ch. xxiii.

For he that is the former principal,
Hath maked me his vicaire general
To forme and peinten erthly creatures
Right as me list, and eche thing in my cure is
Under the mone, that may wane and *wæx*.

Chaucer. Doctoures Tale, v. 11958.

As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And climbeth up and *wæxeth* fortunat,
And ther abideth in prosperitee.

Id. Nonnes Preestes Prologue Tale, v. 14783.

For you wotte well, that besyde the very full nyght, whiche is the diepe darke, there are two times of darknesse: the tone eze the morning *wæx* lyght the tother when the euening *wæxeth* derke.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 1202. *A Dial. of Comforte against Tribulacyon*, book ii. ch. 17.

When as the English, whose o'er-weary'd arms
Were with long slaughter lately *wæxed* sore,
These unexpected and so fierce alarms
To their first strength do instantly restore.

Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

For coblers (in old time) have prophesied, what may they do now then, that have every day *wæxed* better and better?

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 1.

We may observe it growing with age, *waxing* bigger and stronger together with the increase of wit and knowledge, of civil culture and experience.

Barrow. Sermon 4, vol. i. p. 286.

WAX, *n.* } A. S. *wac, wace*, gentle, soft, tender,
WAX, *v.* } flexible, pliant, pliable, limber. Somner.
WAXEN, } Hence the A. S. *wæx*; D. *wachs*; Ger.
WAXY. } *wachs*. Wachter refers to the verb

weichen, cedere, to yield, to give way. See WEAK.

Applied to—

Various substances, *yielding* to pressure; that prepared by the bee; that discharged from trees.

We perceine by youre letters that the prices of *waxe* doe rise there with you, by reason that the Poles and Lifelanders doe trade into Russia by licence.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 306. *Letter of the Muscovy Company*.

This is generally observed, that all sorts of *wax* be emollitive, heating and incarnative: but the newer and fresher that they are, the better they are thought to be.

Holland. Plinie, book xxii. ch. xxiv.

High time it seemed then for euery wight
Them to betake vnto their kindly rest;
Eftsoones long *wæxen* torches weren light,
Vnto their bowres to guiden euery guest.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 1. st. 58.

Finally, he is servile in imitation, *waxey* to perswasions, witty to wrong himself, a guest in his own house, an ape of others, and in a word, any thing rather than himself.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 173. *Character of Vertues and Vices*, lib. ii. *Of the Unconstant*.

He had one man drowned, and several lost all their arms, and some of them that had not *waxt* up their cartrage or cartouche boxes wet all their powder.

Dampier. Voyages, Anno 1685.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They still retain the name of this ungrateful fair.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book i.

To pitch the *wæxen* flooring some contrive:
Some nurse the future nation of the hive.

Id. Virgil. Georgics, book iv. v. 237.

To him [Plato] we owe a similar combination in the great orator and philosopher of Rome, who formed his style on the model of Plato, and has given us a resemblance scarcely less exact than that of the bust to its mould, or the *wæxen* seal to the sculptured gem.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 33. *Essay 124*.

WAY,

WAY-FARE,

WA'YFARER,

WA'YLAY,

WA'YLESS,

WA'YWARD,

WA'YWARDLY,

WA'YWARDNESS.

A. S. *weg, wæge, weg-faran*;
D. *waeghe*; Ger. *weg*, from *wag-ian*; D. *waeghen*; Ger. *wegen*, to move. Applied to—

The path, road, course, track,

on or in which we move, or go, or

pass; to the mode, manner or

means, method, plan, regular or

habitual course, in which we move or act; in which we

proceed or advance.

Way-ward, regarding, or having regard to *his own*

way, course, or practice; hence wilful, self-willed; per-

verse, peevish, petulant.

þis kyng, þo he sey þen deþ, ys knyghtes he let of sende,
And schewede hem al þe *wey* wyder he schulde wende,

R. Gloucester, p. 122.

We see nouþer whidere þou may haf sikerer *weie*.

R. Brunne, p. 257.

The lanterne of thi bodi is thin eye, if thin eye be symple, al the bodi schal be lightful. But if thin yghe be *weyward* al thi bodi schal be derk.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. vi.

That thei do tho thingis that ben not couenable, that thei be fulfilled with al wickidnesse, malice, fornyacioun, couetyse, *weywardnesse*, &c.

Id. Romayns, ch. i.

And fulle myche peple spredden her clothis in the *wey*, other kittiden braunchis of trees and strewiden in the *weye*.

Id. Matthew, ch. xxi.

And many of ye people spred their garmetes in ye *way*. Other cut doune braunches from the trees, and strawed the in the *waye*.

Bible, Anno 1551

WAX.

WAY.

WAY.

Your lone and true hertes he coueyted aye,
He preched, he teched, he shewed the right way,
Wherefore ye like tyrants wood and wayward,
Now have him thus slaine for his reward.

Imputed to Chaucer. Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, p. 534.

Then eyther prynce sought the wayes and meanys howe eyther
of theym myght dyscōtent other.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 444. Anno 1335.

Strangers occasioned to trauaile through the shire, were wont,
no lesse sharply than truly, to inueigh against the bad drinke,
course lodging, and slacke attendance which they found in those
houses that went for innes: neither did their horse's better enter-
tainment proue them any welcomer ghests than their masters:
but instead of remedy, they receyued in answer, that neither
such an outcorner was frequented with many wayfarers, nor by
hanging out signes, or forestalling at the towne's ende, like the
Italians, did they inuite any.

Carew. Suruey of Cornwall, fol. 66.

Thys is a common custome among the Galles to compell euen
wayfairyng menne to stay whether they will or no, and to enquire
what euery of them hath hard or knoweth of euery matter.

Goldyng. Cæsar. Commentaries, book iv. fol. 87.

But life is so doubtful, and fortune so wayward, that she doeth
not alway threate in striking, nor striketh in threatnyng.

Golden Boke. Letter 4, Sig. B b.

But certes the waywardnes of some persons towards bokes, when
they come newly furth, is so great, that they wil bidde away with
the bokes out of theyr syght, ere they take any assay or tast of
the same.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, fol. 208: Preface.

He loued his enemies, yea those that turned waywardly from
him and that were worthy of euylle.

Id. Ib. 1 John, ch. ii. fol. 44.

A certain Laconian as he way-fared, came unto a place where
there dwelt an old friend of his, who the first day, of purpose
avoided him, and was out of the way, because he was not minded
to lodge him.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 390.

Met he any passengers or wayfaring men, he would fawn upon
them and wag his tail; contrariwise he barked eagerly at the
thief, and was readie to fite upon him.

Id. Ib. fol. 789.

Once only, O blessed Jesu, whiles thou wert wayfaring upon this
globe of earth, didst thou put on glory; even upon Mount Tabor,
in thy heavenly transfiguration.

*Hall. Works, ol. iii. fol. 941. The Great Mystery of Godlinesse,
sec. 3.*

The prophet hath what he would, what he must will, a sight of
his owne blood: and now disguised herewith, and with ashes
upon his face, he way-lais the king of Israel.

Id. Ib. vol i. fol. 1213. Con. lib. xix. Ahab and Benhadad.

Dost thou way-lay me with ladies?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Little French Lawyer, act ii.

When on upon my wayless walk,

As my desires me draw,

I, like a madman, fell to talk

With every thing I saw.

Drayton. Quest of Cynthia.

Where Cowen in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as sweeping from her source,
Takes Towa, calling then Karkenny by the way,
Her through the wayless woods of Cardiff to convey.

Id. Poly-olbion, st. 5.

I cannot but affirm thy pride hath been
A special means this commonwealth to mar;
And that thy wayward will was plainly seen
In vain ambition to presume too far.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book v.

Therefore, in great condescension to the waywardness of our
natures, he is often pleased to keep the treasury of outward bless-
ings in his own hands, deliver them out by little and little,
according to our present exigencies.

Hale. Cont. vol. ii. p. 238. Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.

The gates of hell are open night and day;
Smooth the descent, and easie is the way,
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this the task, and mighty labour lies.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book vi. v. 193.

The scripture aptly resembles our life to a wayfaring, a condi-
tion of travel and pilgrimage.

Barrow. Sermon 15, vol. iii. p. 238.

It is ordinary to feed their humours into unnatural excrescences,
if I may so speak, and make their whole being a wayward and
uneasy condition, for want of the obvious reflection that all parts
of human nature is a commerce.

Spectator, No. 202.

Other miseries which waylay our passage through the world,
wisdom may escape, and fortitude may conquer.

Johnson. Rambler, No. 69.

We, at all adventures, resolve to disregard him whenever we
please, and boldly pursue our worldly interests, our sensual appe-
tites, our ill-natured passions, our wayward humours, our wildest
fancies, right or wrong, let who will be the worse for it.

Secker. Works. Sermon 24, vol. i. p. 385.

He takes the field, the master of the pack

Cries—Well done, saint, and claps him on the back;

Is this the path of sanctity? Is this

To stand a waymark in the road to bliss?

Cowper. Progress of Error.

WAYS. According to Lord Coke, there are three
kinds of ways: a foot-way called *iter*; a pack and
prime way, which is both a horse and foot-way, called
actus; and a cart-way called *via* or *aditus*, which con-
tains the other two, and also a cart-way, and is called
via regia, if it be common to all men, and *communis
strata*, if it belong only to some town or private person.
There is, however, another kind of way, namely a drift-
way, or a way for driving cattle, which is not included
in the above division; for, although a carriage-way
comprehends a horse-way, yet it does not necessarily
include a drift-way; but the evidence of a carriage-way
is strong presumptive evidence of a grant of a drift-
way.

Ways are also either public or private; and notwith-
standing the above distinctions, it seems that any of
those ways which are common to all the queen's sub-
jects, whether it lead directly to a market town or
only from town to town, may properly be called a
highway; that any such cart-way may be called the
queen's highway; that a river common to all men may
also be called a highway; and that nuisances in any
of the said ways are punishable by indictment, other-
wise they could not be punished at all, for they are not
actionable unless they cause a special damage to some
particular person, because if such an action would lie, a
multitude of suits would ensue. But it seems that a
way to a parish church, or to the common fields of a
town, or to a village, which terminate there, may be
called a private way, because it belongs not to all the
king's subjects, but only to the particular inhabitants
of such parish, house, or village, each of which, as it
seems, may have an action for a nuisance therein.

Generally of highways it may be observed, that an-
ciently there were but four highways in England which
were free and common to all the king's subjects, and
through which they might pass without any toll, unless
there was a particular consideration for it; all others
which we have at this day are supposed to have been
made through the grounds of private persons. Though
every highway is said to be the queen's, yet this must
be understood so as that in every highway the queen
and her subjects may pass and repass at their pleasure;
for it is laid down in the old books, that in the highway
the king has nothing except the passage for himself and
his people; but that the freeholds and all the profits, as
trees, &c., appertain to the lord of the soil who in this
case is the owner of the adjoining land; for it is pre-

WAY.

WAYS

WAYS. summed by the law, that the proprietor of such land adjoining gave up to the public the passage, at some former period, over all the land between his inclosure and the middle of the road. Hence it is that trespass may be maintained by such a proprietor for digging the ground of the highway. It seems that a highway may be claimed, first, from time immemorial, and next, by reason of such a sufferance as will lead to the conclusion that the original proprietor had designed a common benefit for all the king's subjects. If a man open his land so that the public pass over it continually, the public, after a usage of a very few years, will acquire a right of way; and a party not meaning to dedicate a way, but only to give a licence, should do some act to show that this only is intended. The common course is to shut up the way one day in the year.

Of common right, the general charges of repairing highways lie on the occupiers of lands in the parish wherein they lie; but it is said that the tenants of lands adjoining are bound to scour their ditches. But though the parish be obliged of common right to repair the highways in it, yet it is certain that particular persons may be bound to repair the highway by reason of inclosure or prescription, as where the owner of the lands not inclosed, next adjoining to the highway, incloses the lands on both sides of it, in which case he is bound to make a perfect good way, and shall not be excused by making it good as it was before the inclosure, if it were then any way defective, because by the inclosure he takes from the people the liberty of going over the lands adjoining to the common track. At common law it is said that all the county ought to make good the reparations of a highway, where no particular persons are bound to do it, by reason that the whole county have their ease and passage by such way.

With regard to what are nuisances at common law in highways, it will be sufficient to observe, that to dig a ditch or make a hedge across a highway, or to erect a new gate, or to lay logs of timber in it, or generally to do any other act which will render it less commodious, is a nuisance. Many instances might be given, but they are too technical for enumeration here. The statutory provisions for their removal and punishment, and the law relating to indictments for removal of, or punishment for the same, are amply discussed in Hawkins's *Pleas of the Crown*.

We may now consider the surveyor of the highways:—Every parish is bound of common right to keep the high roads that go through it in good and sufficient repair, unless by reason of the tenure of lands or otherwise this care is consigned to some particular private person. From this burden no man was exempt by our ancient laws, whatever other immunities he might enjoy. If the parish neglected these repairs, they might formerly, as they may still, be indicted for this neglect; but it was not then incumbent upon any particular officer to call the parish together and set them upon this work; for this reason, by the statute 2 and 3 of Phil. and Mary, c. 8, surveyors of the highways were ordered to be chosen in every parish. These surveyors were originally, according to the statute of Phil. and Mary, to be appointed by the constable and churchwardens of the parish, but now they are appointed, under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 50, by the inhabitants of every parish, and may have salaries allotted to them for their trouble. Their office and duty consists in putting in execution a variety of laws for the repairs of the

public highways; that is, of ways leading from one town to another; all which were reduced into one Act by statute 13 Geo. III. c. 78, which enacts, that they might remove all annoyances in the highways, or give notice to the owner to remove them, who was liable to penalties on non-compliance. They were to call together all the inhabitants and occupiers of lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the parish, six days in every year; to labour in fetching materials or repairing the highways; all persons keeping draughts of three horses, &c., or occupying lands, being obliged to send a team for every draught, and for every 50*l.* a-year which they keep or occupy; persons keeping less than a draught, or occupying less than 50*l.* a-year, to contribute in a less proportion; and all other persons chargeable between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, to work or find a labourer; that they might compound with the surveyors, at certain easy rates established by the Act. And every cart-way leading to any market town must have been made twenty feet wide at the least, if the fences would permit, and might be increased by two justices, at the expense of the parish, to the breadth of thirty feet. The surveyors might lay out their own money in purchasing materials for repairs, in erecting guide-posts, and making drains, and should be reimbursed by a rate to be allowed at a special sessions. In case the personal labour of the parish was not sufficient, the surveyors, with the consent of the quarter sessions, might levy a rate on the parish in aid of the personal duty, not exceeding in any one year, together with the other highway rates, the sum of 9*d.* in the pound; for the due application of which they were to account upon oath. These provisions are now incorporated, with some alterations, into the General Highway Act, 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 50, by which all prior Acts were repealed. A full account of this Act and its numerous provisions is given in Burn's *Justice of the Peace*.

Of turnpike-roads we have already spoken under the Article TURNPIKE, we therefore need only state a few particulars relating to them. The first General Turnpike Act was the 13 Geo. III. c. 84, which was amended by many subsequent Acts, all of which, including 13 Geo. III. c. 84, were consolidated by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 126, which Act has been amended and explained by the several Acts enumerated in the Article TURNPIKE. Upon referring to the provisions of the 3 Geo. IV. c. 126, it is found that the intention expressed in the Article TURNPIKE, of giving a summary of the same, would swell this part of the article to an inconvenient bulk without giving any adequately definite notion of them; such summary is therefore omitted, and the reader referred for information to the works mentioned at the foot of TURNPIKE and to Hawkins's *Pleas of the Crown*, by Leach, and to the last edition of Burn's *Justice of the Peace*.

Private ways, or the right of going over another man's ground, are classed by Blackstone among incorporeal hereditaments, that is, a right issuing out of a thing corporate, or concerning, or annexed to, or exerciseable within the same. In such private ways, a particular man may have an interest and right, though another be the owner of the soil. This may be claimed by grant, prescription, custom, by express reservation, as necessarily incident to a grant of land, or by virtue of an Inclosure Act. A way may be claimed by grant, as where it grants that a particular man may have a way

WAYS.

WAYS.
WE.

through a certain close. When the owner of land grants to another a liberty of passing over his grounds, to go to church, to market, or the like, in this case the gift or grant is particular, and confined to the grantee alone; and he cannot assign it or make another a participator in the enjoyment. Some ways pass by words though not especially named as such, as a covenant, that another shall have and use a way, amounts to a grant. A private way may be claimed by prescription, as that a man is seized in fee of a certain messuage, and that he and all those whose estate he has in the said messuage have from time immemorial had a way from such a point to such a point. A private way may be claimed by custom, as that any inhabitant of such a vill shall have a way over such land, either to church or market. It may be claimed by express reservation, as where a man grants lands to another, reserving to himself a way over the land. It may be created by an implied grant or through necessity, as where a man sells part of his land, and there be no way or convenient way to it adjoining, the purchaser has a right of way over the other part of the seller's land. So if a man, having four closes lying together, sells three and reserves the middle close, to which he has no way but through one of those sold, although he did not reserve any way, yet he would have it reserved to him by the law.

Where a right of way has been once established by clear evidence of enjoyment, it can only be defeated by distinct evidence of interruption acquiesced in; an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the occupier of the land over which the way runs from time to time, to interrupt such right, will not get rid of it. By the 4th section of the Act 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 71, no act is to be deemed an interruption unless the same shall have been acquiesced in for one year after the party interrupted shall have had notice thereof, and of the person making or authorizing the same.

With respect to the remedies for the disturbance of private ways, it may be sufficient to observe that an action on the case lies for it when created either by reservation, grant, or prescription; and such disturbances may be either by absolutely stopping up the way, or by ploughing up the land through which the way passes, or by damaging the way with carriages, so that it is of no use. But such action will not lie for the disturbance of a highway, unless the plaintiff has sustained some special damages. Private ways created by other means, when disturbed, are remedied by other proceedings, but they are of too technical a nature to be of interest in this place.

WE, Goth. *weis*; A. S. *we*; D. *wy*; Ger. *wu*; Sw. *wy*. See WHO.

We is used by the person speaking, for or instead of the names (nouns) by which they are called, to fix the action of the verb, expressed or understood, upon the persons so speaking; and is, in grammar, denominated the first personal pronoun, in the plural number.

It is sometimes used by a single person, by kings, &c.

Lord, he seyde, *we* beþ men wyde ydriue aboute
From contrey to contrei. *R. Gloucester*, p. 39.

þer fore *we* wolde bidde þe, þat þou vs some place geue,
þat amty were in þe lond. *Id.* p. 40.

I rede *we* chese a hede þat us to warre Kan dight
& to þat ilk hede I rede *we* us binde. *R. Brunne*, p. 2.

Consailest thou *ous* to gelde
Al þat *we* owen eny wyght, er *we* go to housele.
Piers Plouhman, p. 386.

WE.
WEAK.

Lord, whanne sighen *we* thee hungry, and *we* fedden thee?
thirsty and *we* gaven thee drynke? And whanne sighen *we* thee
herborles, and *we* herboriden thee? or naked and *we* hiliden thee?
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.

Master, whē saw *we* the an hongred, & fedde the? or a thurst,
& gaue the drinke? when saw *we* the herbourlesse and lodged
the? *Bible, Anno 1551. Ib.*

When saw *we* thee an hungred and fed thee? or thirsty and
gave thee drink? When saw *we* thee a stranger and took thee
in? or naked and clothed thee? *Common Version. Ib.*

And if *we* sechen to be iustified in Crist, *we* ouresilf ben foundun
synful men, whether Crist be mynyone of sin. God forbede.
Wiclif. Galathies, ch. ii.

If then whyle *we* seke to be made ryght wyse by Christ, *we*
ourselues are founde sinners, is not then Chryst the minister of
synne? God forbyd. *Bible, Anno 1551. Ib.*

But if while *we* seek to be justified by Christ, *we* ourselves also
are found sinners, is Christ the minister of sin? God forbid.
Common Version. Ib.

So that *weself* glorien in ghou in the chirehis of god for ghoure
pacience and feith in alle ghoure persecuciouns and tribulaciouns
which ghe susteynen into the ensaumple of the iust doom of god.
Wiclif. 2 Tessals, ch. i.

So that *we* our selues reioyce of you in the congregaciouns of
God, ouer your pacience and faythe in all youre persecuciouns and
trybulacyons that ye suffre, whyche is a token of the ryghtwes
iudgement of God. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

Therfor alle seiden, Thanne art thou the sone of God? and he
seide ye seyen that I am. And thei seiden, what yee desiren *we*
witnessing? for *we* us silf han herd of his mouth.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. xxii.

What need *we* any further witness? For *we* ourselves have
heard of his own mouth. *Modern Version. Ib.*

We seken fast after Felicite,
But *we* go wrong ful often trewely,
Thus *we* may sayen alle, and namely I.
Chaucer, vv. 1268. 69. 70.

—— Good is, that *We* also
In oure time amonge us here
Do write of newe some mattere
Ensampled of the olde wise,
So that it might in such a wise
Whan *we* be deade and els where
Beleue to the worldes ere
In tyme comyng after this.
Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue.

To morrow ere fresh morning streak the east
With first approach of light, *we* must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flourie arbors, yonder alleys green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown,
That mock our scant manuring, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv.

WEAK, *adj.* } A. S. *wac*, *wace*; D. *wack*, *week*,
WEAK, *v.* } *weyk*; Ger. *weich*; Sw. *wek*; from
WEA'KEN, *v.* } A. S. *wic-an*; Ger. *weichen*, *labare*,
WEA'KENED, } to totter, to fail. See WAX.
WEA'KLY, } Tottering, failing or falling, faint;
WEA'KLING, *n.* } feeble, frail, debilitated; without
WEA'KNESS. } power, strength, or firmness.

Ac þe vel & fless was so bard, & þe scolle harde & þýcke,
þat, vor þey yt ne com nogt þoru, þe dunt nasn ogt *wýcke*.
R. Gloucester, p. 208.

The lengthe of a lenton, flesh moot I leue,
After that Estur is ycome, and that is hard fare,
And wednesday ich *wyke* withouten fleshmete.
Piers Plouhman. Crede, book i.

A mantel hong her fast by
Upon a bench *weake* and small.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, fol. 17.

WEAK.

— Somewhat to *weken* gan the paine
By length of plaint.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iv.

Thus we did remaine the sixt day: then we were very *weake* and wished all to die sauing onely my selfe, which did comfort them and promised they should come soone to land by the helpe of God.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 164. Richard Clarke.

We also finde double the perill in the recidiuacion, that was in the first sicknes, with which disease nature being forelabored, foreweried and *weaked*, waxeth the lesse able to beare out a new surfet.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 49. *History of Kyng Richarde the Thirde*.

By mean wherof, his people were so sore myneshed & *wekyd*, that he was forced to take peas w^t his enemyes.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 66, ch. 171.

But in the ende, thorough the prayer of the holy byssshop Wolstañ, the Walshe men were so *weked* and febled, that a fewe knyghtes scomfyted of theym a great hoost.

Id. *Ib.* ch. 223. p. 248.

It filleth our persones full of vices, strengtheth our sinewes to wickednes, *weaketh* our hertes in vertues, &c.

Golden Boke. *Letter 3.* B b 2.

In number we were diminished, and in strength greatly *weakned*, both by reason of our sicknesse and also of the number that were dead.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, p. 228. Jaques Cartier, 2.

The Lord perceyuing that his disciples (who were as yet but rude, and *weaklynges*) did geue no credence vnto his doctrine, attempted many wayes to bring forth in them, and stablish this faith.

Udall. *Erasmus. Mark*, ch. iv. fol. 141.

Among christian spouses let there not be greuous displeasures and offences, neyther lette hym nor her seke any diuorce or separacion for lyght displeasures, but the one must be reconciled vnto the other yf any thyng chaunce through humaine frailtie, and *weaknesse*.

Id. *Ib.* *Matthew*, ch. v. fol. 24.

But she now weighing the decayed plight
And shrunk sinewes of her chosen knight,
Would not a while her forward course pursew,
Ne bring him forth in face of dreadfull fight,
Till he recouer'd had his former hew:
For, him to be yet *weake* and weary, well she knew.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 9. st. 20.

But when as him (all in bright armour clad)
Before her standing she espied had,
As one out of a deadly dreame affright,
She *weakely* started, yet she nothing drad.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 1. st. 45.

The condition of man in this world is so limited and depreszed, so relative and imperfect, that the best things he does he does *weakly*, and the best things he hath are imperfections in their very constitution.

Taylor. *Sermon 7.* part iii. vol. iii. fol. 125.

He [Eschines] was but *weakling* and very tender, and therefore his mother would not much let him go to school, neither also durst his masters keep him too hard to it, because he was but a sickly child at the first and very *weak*.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 701. Demosthenes.

The error of the judge does not make the sentence invalid; his authority prevails above his error: but in the other it is the case of souls, and therefore is conducted by God only as to all real and material events, and depends not upon the *weakness* and fallibilities of men.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. iv. fol. 587.

We are furnished with faculties (dull and *weak* as they are) to discover enough in the creatures to lead us to the knowledge of the Creator, and the knowledge of our duty.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 129. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxiii. sec. 12.

How strangely is the force of this motive *weakened* by those who make Christ a mere man, not the Eternal Son of God, sent out to us from the bosom of his Father!

Atterbury. *Sermon 3.* vol. iii. p. 70.

VOL. XXVIII.

The like instances may be given in the fastings and mortifications used by many people, which, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, great *weaklings* of sin, and furtherances to a man in his Christian course.

South. *Sermon 11.* vol. vi. p. 397.

Plato, after having delivered very noble and almost divine truths concerning the nature and attributes of the Supreme God, *weakly* advises men to worship inferiour gods, daemons, and spirits.

Clarke. *Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*, Prop. 6.

This very thirst after fame naturally betrays him into such indecencies as are lessening to his reputation, and is itself looked upon as a *weakness* in the greatest characters.

Spectator, No. 255.

That the power, and consequently the security, of the monarchy, may not be *weakened* by division, it must descend entire to one of the children.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book iii. ch. ii. p. 155.

If others [coasts] were landed upon, the visits were, in general, so transient, that it was scarcely possible to build upon a foundation, so *weakly* laid, any information that could even gratify idle curiosity.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. v. *Introduction*.

WEAL, n.

WEALTH,

WEA'LTHY,

WEA'LTHILY,

WEA'LTHINESS,

WEA'LTHFUL,

WEA'LTHFULLY.

A. S. *wel-an*, *opes*; *weleg-ian*, *geweleg-ian*, *locupletare*; to enrich, to make or wax rich or *wealthy*.
Somner.

Wealth, that which enricheth; the third person of the verb. D. *welde*, *wælde*. See WELL.

That which causes or produces riches, prosperity; good, or good fortune or happiness; affluent, or abundant property or possession; affluence, abundance.

Bot do crie þorgh þe toun, þat non for *wel* no wo,
In strete walk vp and down bot to þer innes go.

R. Brunne, p. 334.

Ther nys squier ne knyght. in contreye a houte
That he nel bowe to þat bonde. to bede hure an hosebonde
And wedden hure fro hure *welthe*.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 180.

But he is ryche and well bego,
To whome that god wol sende *wel*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 101.

Madame, I am a man of thyne,
That in thy courte have longe serued,
And aske that I haue deserued,
Some *wel* after my longe wo.

Id. *Ib.* book i. fol. 9.

For what so falle or *wel* or wo,
That thought foryete I neuermo.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. fol. 67.

So ben thei commonly diseased,
There maie no *welthe* ne pouerte
Attempren them to the deserte
Of buxomnes by no wise.

Id. *Ib.* book i. fol. 15.

Wherefore taking comfort and boldnes, partly of your graces most beneuolent inclination toward the vniuersall *weale* of your subiectes, partly inflamed with zeale, I haue nowe enterprised to describe in our vulgar tunge, the forme of a iuste publike *weale*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Gouernour. The Proheme*.

Great is the loue of the cuntry, syth that many leaue dyuers *wealthes* that they haue in straunge landes, and lyue straitly, for to lyue on their owne land.

Golden Boke. *Letter 16.* Sig. M m 5.

There mirthful *wealth*; there kingdome is for thee,
There a king's child prepar'd to be thy mate.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aeneis*, book ii. v. 1041.

They [yeomen] haue a certain preheminance and more estimation than labourers and artificers, and commonly liue *wealthily*, keepe good houses, and doe their busines, and trauaile to acquire riches.

Sir Thomas Smith. *Common-wealth*, book i. ch. xxiii p. 39.

This in tracte of tyme made him *wealthy*, and by meane of this *welthines* ensued pryde.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lvi. p. 36.

7 N

WEAK.

WEAL.

WEAL.

Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde bee thanked) quiete, and likeli righte wel to prosper in *wealthfull* peace.
Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 39. History of Kyng Richard the Thirde.

For a great part of this matter resteth in thy hand: either with pure chastitie, meekenes, buxume vsing of thy selfe to haue thy husband pleasant and louing to thee, and to lead thy life *wealthfully*.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, book ii. ch. ii.

Esteem not fame more than thou dost thy *weal*.

Daniel. Com. of Rosamond.

Then bows and bills were only in request,
 Such rage and madness doth possess the land:
 Set upon spoil on either part they were,
 Whilst the *weal*-publick they in pieces tear.

Drayton. Misfortunes of Queen Margaret.

Beneath him with new wonders now he views
 To all delight of human sense expos'd
 In narrow room nature's whole *wealth*, yea more,
 A Heav'n on earth.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 207.

I come to wiue it *wealthily* in Padua:

If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew, fol. 213.

Meeting two such *weales*-men as you are (I cannot call you Licurgusses), if the drinke you giue me touch my palat aduersly, I make a crooked face at it.

Id. Coriolanus, fol. 8.

Where men are to act by rules or laws for the public *weal*, some must of necessity be appointed to judge, when those laws are transgressed, and how far, to decide doubtful cases, and the like.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. vii. fol. 149.

Besides merchants and others that trade by sea from this port, here are other pretty *wealthy* men, and several artificers and trades-men of most sorts, who by labour and industry maintain themselves very well.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. iii. ch. ii. p. 58. Anno 1699.

It were better for us to live under a kind beneficent governour, though a little defective in knowledge and ability, than one unlimited in either but regardless of our *weal* or woe.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part i. ch. xvi. p. 225.

That *wealth* consists in money, or in gold and silver, is a popular notion arising from the double function of money, as the instrument of commerce, and as the measure of value.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. i. p. 235.

WEAL, or } A. S. *wal-an*, vibices.

WALE. } The marks or prints of stripes or strokes remaining in the flesh. Somner. And A. S. *hwel-an*, *contabescere*, *putrescere*. *Hwele*, *putrefactio*, putrefaction, rottenness; corruption, whence our *wheale*. Id.

Also w'in a while his cheekes and his chin brake out of scabbs, *wheales*, and of skales, that no barbour, neyther well could, nor gladly would shaue him.

Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, book ii. ch. iv.

[It] represseth and keepeth down all *wheales* and itching pimples which are readie to breake forth.

Holland. Plinie, book xxii. ch. xxv.

MAR. Rough, stubborn Cynick.

SOPH. Thou art rougher far,

And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride,

Less temperate to bear prosperity.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Representations.

O my blessed Saviour, was it not enough that thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes; but that thy person must be made the mocking stock of thine insulting enemies?

Hall. Works, vol. ii. book iv. fol. 263. Christ before Pilate.

The *wales*, marks, scars and cicatrices of sine and vice remaine to be seen, in some more, in others less.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 459.

Aridices, one of the philosophers there in place, asked him presently again, what the reason was, that the *wales* or marks of stripes and lashes were all red indifferently, whether the whippes were made of white or black leather thongs?

Id. Ib. fol. 547.

WEALD, } A. S. *weald*; D. *wald*, *woud*. A WEALD.
 WE'ALDISH. } wood, a forest, a woody place. Somner. WEAPON.
 þe bischopricke of Salesbury and al Sousex, he hadde also,
 þe *welde*, and al þe bischopricke of Chichestre þer to.

R. Gloucester, p. 5.

A considerable part of this county [Kent] is called the *Wealde*, that is, The Woodland Ground, the inhabitants whereof are called the *wealdish* men.

Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

WEAN, v.

WEA'NEL,

WEA'NLING, n.

A. S. *wen-an*, *awen-an*; D. *wen-nen*; Ger. *ent-wennen*. Perhaps the same word as *wun-ian*, *assuescere*, to accustom, to enure; sc. (as applied to infants) to other food; generally to other things: or from *wen-an*, to ween, to think; *ge-wæn-ian*, *inclinare animum*, to bend one's mind (Somner), to incline it; and hence, To entice, allure, withdraw, disengage; sc. from any habit, any former pursuit, or enjoyment.

And her vowe was to offer that child of her owne bodye vnto God for terme of lyfe. And her vowe lasted no lōgar than tyll her chylde was *wened*.

Bale. Apology, fol. 33.

After that shee is once *weaned* and beginneth to speake and goe, let al her play and pastime be with maides of her owne age, and within the presence either of her mother or her nurse.

Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, book i. ch. ii.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
 If ever ye hope to have them good neat.

Tusser. May's Husbandry.

KNOW. How happy yet should I esteem myself,
 Could I, by any practice, *wean* the boy
 From one vain course of study he affects.

Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, act i. sc. 1.

And before
 The tender impe was *wained* from the teat
 The Princesse Maud him tooke.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Bulloigne, book i. ch. lix.

Tho when as Lowder was farre away,
 This wooluish sheepe would catchen his pray,
 A lambe or a kid, or a *weanell* wast.

Spenser. The Shepherd's Cal. September.

Whose nigh starved flocks
 Are always scabby, and infect all sheep
 They feed withal; whose lambs are ever last,
 And dye before their *waining*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act i.

Let us not stand upon a formal taking leave, but *wean* ourselves from them [the allurements of the world] while we are in the midst of them.

Spectator, No. 27.

For he of joys divine shall tell,
 That *wean* from earthly wo,
 And triumph o'er the mighty spell
 That chains his heart below.

Beattie. Retirement.

What could I do? for I was left alone,
 My Phyllis and Alcippe both were gone,
 And none remain'd to feed my *weanling* lambs,
 And to restrain them from their bleating dams.

Id. Virgil. Past. 7.

WE'APON, } Goth. *wepna*; A. S. *wæpun*; D.
 WE'APONED, } *wapen*; Ger. *waffen*; Sw. *wæpna*.
 WE'APONLESS. } *Telum*, *arma*, *armatura*.

A. S. *wæpnian*, *gewæpnian*; D. *waepenen*; Ger. *wafnen*, to arm, to harness, to put on *weapons*. Applied to—

Any instrument of defence or offence; arms of defence or offence.

& alle þat suerd mot bere, or oþer *wapen weld*,
 Were sette R. to dere, enbussed þorgh þe feld.

R. Brunne, p. 187.

WEAPON.

WEAR.

She hath a warde in redy aie,
Whiche is so wonderfull a wight,
That hym ne maie no man's might
With swerd, ne with no *wepon* daunte.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 120.

He sette a lawe for the pees,
That none but he be *wepenles*
Shall come into the counseyle hous.

Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 158.

That whiche they call their phalanx is an immouable square of
footemen, wherein euery one stande close to other, ioyning *wepon*
to *wepon*. *Brende. Quintus Curtius, book iii. fol. 22.*

Than Jesus turnyng to the multitude that wer come to take
hym, sayd: now *weponed* with swerdes and clubbes, ye come
forth to take me.

Udall. Erasmus. Matthew, ch. xxvi. fol. 101.

There shal moreouer come great pestilences, whiche by their
infeccion shal waste awai and consume a mightie grete noumbre of
people, in sort as though the aier wer armed and *weponed* to doe
vengeaunce vpon the euil sort.

Id. Ib. Luke, ch. xxi. fol. 362.

He sent them out *weponlesse*, lest that mannes aydes should
challenge any thing in this heauenly busynesse.

Id. Ib. Marke, ch. vi. fol. 148.

Thir *weapons* were a short spear and light target, a sword also
by thir side, thir fight somtimes in chariots phang'd at the axle
with iron sithes.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 58.

Thick upon shoar stood several gross bands of men well *weapn'd*,
many women like furies running to and fro in dismal habit with
hair loose about thir shoulders, held torches in thir hands.

Id. Ib. p. 74.

Soone as the knight she there by her did spy,
Standing with emptie hands all *weponlesse*,
With fresh assault vpon him she did flie,
And gan renew her former cruelnesse.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 5. st. 14.

LAM. Mine, Sir; and had my will rank'd with my power,
And his obedience, I could have sent him
With more ease, *weponless* to you, and bound,
Than have kept him back, so well he loves his honour
Beyond his life.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Little French Lawyer, act iii.

Why is the part of the *weapon*, the beginning of the wound is
made with, taken notice of to make the distinct species called
stabbing, and the figure and matter of the *weapon* left out.

*Locke. Of Human Understanding, vol. i. book iii. ch. v. sec. 6
fol. 195.*

Now both these *weapons*, the sword and the arrow, are emblems
of one and the same thing; which is no other than the word of
God, in its different effects and different manners of operation on
the minds of men, represented under these two different images.

Horsley. Sermon 7. vol. i. p. 125.

WEAR, v. } A. S. *wer-an, awer-an, induere,*
WEAR, n. } *gerere, gestare, to wear, to put on*
WE'ARER, } *clothes: also as the Dutch weren,*
WE'ARING, n. } *weyren, to defend. See WAR, WARE,*
&c. And Wachter thinks the Ger. *weren* is applied to
the clothing, because the body is defended and protected
by it. To *wear* is—

To protect, to clothe, to invest; to bear or carry,
clothing or vestment; generally, to bear, bring, or
carry; then, to bear or endure use, to endure, to last;
further, with a subaudition or implication of injury by
use; to waste, to decay; to consume, to spend, to spoil,
to tire.

But whan God woll, it shall *weare* out.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 3. Prologue.

This kyng also to reforme the greuous correccions that he sawe
there, executyd to Englysshe men for spirituall offencis, as in *wer-*
ynge of irons and guyues, he graunted of euery fyre house of his
lande .i. d. as Jue beforesayde had done.

Fabyan. Chronicle, ch. 162. p. 155.

Or if thou hast not sat as I doe now,
Wearing thy hearer in thy Mistris praise,
Thou hast not lou'd.

Shakespeare. As You Like it, act ii. sc. 4. p. 191.

Win 'em, and wear 'em, I give up my interest.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act ii. sc. 2.

PET. Would they were settled

To give me some new shoos, too; for I'll be sworn
These are e'en *worn* out to the reasonable souls
In their good worship's business.

Id. The Chances, act i. sc. 1.

MARG. You must not look to be my m^r, Sir,
Nor talk i' th' house as though you *wore* the breeches,
No, nor command in any thing.

Id. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, act ii.

And they do so commend and approve my apparel, with my
judicious *wearing* of it, its above wonder.

Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, act ii. sc. 2.

The waved water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed
the richest and bravest *wearing*.

Holland. Plinie, book viii. ch. xlix.

The Chinese in other countries still keep their old custom, but
if any of the Chinese is found *wearing* long hair in China, he for-
feits his head; and many of them have abandoned their country
to preserve their liberty of *wearing* their hair, as I have been told
by themselves.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xv. p. 407. Anno 1687.

Indeed, 'tis [iron] fit for armour, to bear off insults, and pre-
serve the *wearer* in the day of battle.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite. Dedication.

Indeed as it is, are not some ready to say or imagine, though
very unjustly, that the credit of the gospel history is less for its
being so ancient; and *wearing* out continually, as time runs on?

Secker. Sermon 25. vol. ii. p. 373.

A mask, says Castiglione, confers a right of acting and speaking
with less restraint, even when the *wearer* happens to be known.

Rambler, No. 208.

The frequent loss of those metals from various accidents by sea
and by land, the continual waste of them in gilding and plating,
in lace and embroidery, in the *wear* and tear of coin, and in that
of plate, require, in all countries which possess no mines of their
own, a continual importation, in order to repair this loss and this
waste.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. v. p. 60.

WEAR, v. To wear ship. D. *wieren*, to veer, q. v.
to turn round.

As our ship kept the wind better than any of the rest, we were
obliged in the afternoon, to *wear* ship, in order to join the squadron
to the leeward, which otherwise we should have been in danger of
losing in the night. *Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. viii. p. 109.*

WEAR, n. See WEAR, ante. A. S. *wær*; D. *wiier*.

A place or engine for catching or keeping fish. Som-
ner. Also a dam, to keep up, keep back the flow of
water.

All *weares* from henceforth shall be utterly put downe by Thames
and Medway. *Magna Charta. Caput 23.*

All our feare was of the two moneths betwixt,—in which meane
space if the sauages should not helpe vs with Cassau, and Chyna,
and that our *weares* should faile vs, (as often they did,) we might
very well starue, notwithstanding the growing corne, like the
staruing horse in the stable, with the growing grasse, as the pro-
uerbe is.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 261. M. Ralfe Lane.

This worlde also hath nettes of its own, and Sathan hath fishers
of his owne too: who doe w^t flatteryng enticemētes allure the
miserable solles of men, and towe them into the *were* and net of
damnacion, and so bring the at last to perishyng for euer.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. v. fol. 243.

With strength incredible, the scaly race
O'er rocks and *weires* their upward passage trace:
Bent head to tail, in an elastic ring,
Safe o'er the steepest precipice they spring.

Browne. Pisc. Egl. 4. l. 8.

When a *weire* or a flood gate comes in their way, they will not
take their leap immediately, but remain still for a while in some
pool, till they gather strength after the fatigue of swimming, and
then, coming below the flood gate, they bend themselves in a
circle, with their tail in their mouth, and, exerting their utmost
force, spring upwards sometimes to the height of eight feet per-
pendicular.

P. Fletcher. Pisc. Egl. 5. No. 2.

WEA'RISH, or } Skinner thinks it may be *wegeerish*,
WE'RISH. } from Ger. *wegern, recusare*;—ap-

WEAR.

WEAR-
ISH.

WEAR-
ISH.
—
WEARY.

plied to a taste causing nausea and dislike. It is probably formed upon the *adj.* WEARY—A. S. *werig*, which Somner explains, not only *lassus*, *fessus*, but naught, malicious, cursed.

Werish opinions; opinions of naught or no worth.

A *wearish* elf, a *wearish* man; a *weerish* countenance, *i. e.* malicious, evil, cursed, shrewish.

But it must needs be an excellent and a notable high thing, which by his strength and virtue must move and draw the whole world, being overwhelmed with *werishe* opinions, and with vain lusts and appetites. *Udall. Erasmus. Matthew*, ch. v. fol. 19.

Of all which neuertheless, not one hath there been so eloquent or so well learned, that he hath beene hable to bryng any one nacyon in the mynde that he woulde haue them in, so *weryshe* and vneffectual was the vertue of the medicine of phisicke which they brought. *Id. Ib. Luke*, fol. 211. *Preface.*

[He has] a voice not softe, weake, piping, womanishe, but audible, stronge, and manlike; a countenance not *werishe* and crabbed, but faire and comelie; a personage not wretched and deformed, but taule and goodlie.

Ascham. Works, fol. 213. *The Scholemaster.*

There ent'ring in, they found the good man selfe,
Full busily vnto his work ybent;
Who was to weet, a wretched *wearish* elfe,
With hollow eyes and raw bone cheeks for-spent,
As if he had in prison long been pent.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 5. st. 34.

Beside the old lean jade, he set a lusty tall fellow: and behind the goodly horse he placed a little *wearish* man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 49. *Sertorius.*

WEA'RY, *adj.* } A. S. *werig*, *werignesse*; *fati-*
WEA'RY, *v.* } *gatus*, *lassus*, *fessus*, *defessus*,
WEA'RILY, } (Somner,) seem to be used con-
WEA'RINESS, } sequentially from the verb—to
WEA'RISOME, } *wear*; to wear out, to destroy,
WEA'RISOMELY, } *sc.* the strength, and thus—
WEA'RISOMENESS. } Tired, fatigued, exhausted;
exhausted of strength, power of action or exertion; of
endurance or patience. Also as—

Wearisome,—tiresome, fatiguing; tedious, irksome.

So þat þe Cristynemen adde þere þe maýstrye,
And tresour founde and stor ynou; and astored hem wel þere,
And reste her gode bodyes, þat so *wery* were.

R. Gloucester, p. 395.

As hys chamberleyn hym brogte, as he ros adaj
A morwe vorto *werye*, a peýre house of say.

Id. p. 390.

So þat aslep atte laste vor *werynjysse* hym nome.

Id. p. 240.

Werie and weitschode. wente ich forth after.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 339.

Ac on a Maý morweýngyng. on Malverne hulles
Me bý fel for to slepe. for *weryjnesse* of wandryng.

Id. Ib. p. 1.

The dede slepe, for *wery* besinesse,
Fell on this carpenter, right as I gesse.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3644.

Of the trauailes that our Lord Jesu Crist suffered in preching, his *werinesse* in travelling, his temptations whan he fasted, his long wakings whan he prayed, his teres whan he wept for pitee of good peple.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 297.

This Narcissus had suffred paines
For renning all daie in the plaines;
And was for thurst in great distresse
Of herte, and of his *werinesse*
That had his breth almost benomen.

Id. Romant of the Rose, fol. 123.

For if thy lawe be certeyne,
As thou hast tolde, I dare well seyne,
Thou wolt beholde my distresse,
Whiche am so full of *werinesse*,
That I ne maie vneth go.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. fol. 160.

Our ship was so sore beaten with shot from our enemies and bruised with shooting off our owne ordinance, that our *wearie* and weake armes were scarce able to defende and keepe out water.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 525. *M. Francis Drake.*

So that in conclusion many hauing a long time *wearied* their armes, chose rather to cast their targets out of their hands, and to feight wyth their bodies naked.

Goldynge. Cesar. Commentaries, book i. fol. 19.

But herin they had the dysaduauntage, that our ennemies when they were *wearied* wyth continuance of feyghting, wold wythdrawe them out of the prease, and other succeeded fresh and lustye in theyr steades.

Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 67.

Thane they retourned homewarde without array or good order for they thought then to haue no trouble, and so they went *weryly* by heapes.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 186. p. 221.

For *werinesse* he was constrayned to entre into an olde barne, without the citie, where he castinge him selfe on the bare gronde, with wepyng and dolorous cryenge bewayled his fortune.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. fol. 148.

Whether by fate, or missing of the way
Or that she was by *weariness* detain'd.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 980.

Wee found it a *wearisome* way backe from the borders of Emeria, to recouer vp againe to the head of the riuer Carerupana.

Hakluyt. Voyages, p. 659. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

I confesse indeede that I endeuour to be briefe, not so much in regard of *wearisomnesse*, as for feare least I haue been ouer tedious vnto you.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. part ii. p. 96. *A Description of China.*

Their scope was obedience, ours is skill; their endeauour was reformation of life, our vertue nothing but to heare gladly the reproofe of vice; they in the practice of their religion *wearied* chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our eares and tongues.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 8. fol. 447.

But the condemnation of his sin he received, *weariness* and labour, and to eat in the sweat of his brows, and to turn to dust again.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, sec. 26. fol. 883. *Set Forms.*

O turne thy rudder hitherward awhile:

Here may thy storme-beat vessell safely ride;

This is the port of rest from troublous toyle,

The world's sweet inn from painne and *wearisome* turmoyle.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 12. st. 32.

The roote hereof, diuine malediction; whereby the instruments being weakened wherewith all the soule (especially in reasoning) doth worke; it preferreth rest in ignorance, before *wearisome* labour to know.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. ch. vii. fol. 17.

But no worthy enterprise can be done by us without continuall plodding and *wearisomeness* to our faint and sensitive abilities.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 222. *Tetrachordon.*

It is a calling, the business whereof doth so exercise as not to *wearie*, so entertain as not to cloy us.

Barrow. Sermon 16. vol. iii. fol. 329.

Thus with a flowing tongue old Nestor spoke:

Then, to full bowls each other they provoke:

At length, with *weariness*, and wine oppress'd;

They rise from table; and withdraw to rest.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xii.

There was once a time when wreaths of bays or oak were considered as recompenses equal to the most *wearisome* labours and terrific dangers, and when the miseries of long marches and stormy seas were at once driven from the remembrance by the fragrance of a garland.

Idler, No. 6.

In the whole of this work, we must be careful, neither to hurry over any part thoughtlessly, nor lengthen it *wearisomely*.

Secker. Lecture 38. vol. vi. p. 385.

A duty so hard, as undergoing sharp torments or continued *wearisomeness*, may well admit of some imperfection in the performance, and yet entitle us, through our merciful Father's bounty, to a large recompense.

Id. Sermon 14. vol. ii. p. 215.

WEA'SEL, A. S. *wesle*; D. *wesel*; Ger. *wisel*.

Said to be so called from the noise it utters.

Fayre was this yonge wif, and therewithal
As any *wesel* hire body gent and smal.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3225.

WEARY
—
WEASEL.

WEASEL. The serpent Aspis also, the *wezill* and the fly called the bettill—they reverence, because they observe in them I wot not what little slender images (like as in drops of water we perceive the resemblance of the sun) of the divine power.

WEATHER

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 1070.

In hollow caverns vermine make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad,
The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wise ant her wintry store provides.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book i. v. 270.

WE'ASY, } A. S. *hweos-an*, *difficulter respirare*.
WE'ASINESS, } To breathe with difficulty.
WE'ASAND. } *Weasand*, that which breathes or
through which we breathe.

Weasy and *weasiness*; applied, met. to—

That which causes or accompanies it,—full feeding,
sensual indulgence, carnal pride.

And the peple of Israell as oft as they waxed *weasy* and fatte, as
saith the song of Moses, and were dilated, so ofte did thei kik
ayenst, forsake, and forget their lorde god.

Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iv. fol. 51.

Let sicke fewer *weasy* rulers beware of a soden fall, for when
they crye peace and securite then is there present a soden destruc-
cion.

Id. *Ib.* ch. v. fol. 71.

But he aknowleged not god to be the auctor of them. And
therefore of pryde and *weasynes* gaue himsele vp vnto his owne
lustis.

Id. *Ib.* ch. xi. fol. 181.

The other is more inward, called properly the gullet, or the
wezand, by which we swallow downe both meate and drinke, and
it goeth to the stomacke first, and so to the belly.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xi. ch. xxxvii.

And to him driuing strongly downe the tide,
Vpon his iron collar griped fast,
That with the straint, his *wesand* nigh he brast.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 2. st. 14.

ANT. I say cut his *wezand*, spoil his piping;
Have at your love sick heart, sir.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Chances*, act ii.

He might have thought thus much: That this *wezill* of the
throat, otherwise called Epiglottis, was not made for nothing, and
to no purpose; but ordained for this, that when we swallow any
food it might keep down and close the conduit of the wind-pipe.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 609.

Now this *wezill* abovesaid, being placed just in the midst, and
indifferent to serve both passages, when we speake, doth shut the
mouth of that conduit or *wezand* that leadeth to the stomack.

Id. *Ib.*

— The wheasing swine
With coughs is choak'd; and labours from the chine.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book iii. v. 745.

— The Britons squeeze the works
Of sedulous bees, and mixing odorous herbs
Prepare balsamic cups, to wheezing lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd, ancient sires.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book ii.

He fell: the shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant, he spurns the ground;
And the soul issues through the *wazon's* wound.

Dryden. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book xii.

WEA'THER, n. } Anciently also written *weder*.
WEA'THER, v. } A. S. *weder*, *wether*; D. *weder*,
WEA'THERING, n. } *wedder*; Ger. *wetter*, perhaps
from Ger. *wehen*; Goth. *waian*, to blow. See Wachter.
Weather is applied to—

The state of the atmosphere; as—either windy or
calm, wet or dry, hot or cold; stormy, tempestuous,
still or quiet. To *weather*—

To bear up against, to endure, to overcome; the diffi-
culties, the stress of weather; any stress or difficulty.

Ac þat heo mygte ofte sy se, in cler *weder*, þere
Est ward as þe sonne a ros, a lond as yt were.

R. Gloucester, p. 41.

þe *weder* was fulle soft, þe wynde held þam stille,
þe saile was hie o loft, þei had no wynde at wille.

R. Brunne, p. 169.

Fraunceys bad his brethren barfot to wenden
Now han they buclede shone, for blenyng of her heles
And hosen in harde *weder*.

Piers Plouhman. *Crede*, E. 3.

þorwe fiodes and foule *wederes*. frutes shallen faile.

Id. *Vision*, p. 146.

And yet the wynde to man's ere
Is softe, and as it semeth oute,
It maketh clere *weder* all aboute.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 38.

Therefore I rede ye take them as ye find,
For they are sad as *wedercocke* in wind.

Chaucer. *Com. of Creseide*, p. 298.

Then he after syttyng vnder a busshe in the felde, the kynges
herdemen passyd by, and seyng this bysshop with his company
sytyng in the *weder* desyred hym to his howse to take there such
poore lodgyng as he had.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii. p. 61.

In this yere, that is to saye, y^e v. yere of kyng John, by reason
of the vnreasonable *wederynge*, as in y^e laste yere fell, y^t whete
was solde for xv. s. a quarter.

Id. *Ib.* p. 314. Anno 1204.

He did consider what time he should spend yet he should get so
far to wind-ward againe, which would haue bene, with the *weather-*
ing which we had ten or twelue dayes worke.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 515. M. John Hawkins, 2.

Y^t most of our shyps were thus broosed and *weatherbeaten* and
the residew vnmeete to sayle in.

Goldynge. *Cæsar*, book iv. fol. 103.

As the cathedrall church of Holen hauing a bodie the fiue pil-
lars whereof on both sides be foure elnes high, and aboute fiue
elnes thicke, as also beames and *weather-bourdes*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 577. *The True State of Island*.

In this mayres yere also, but the .x. yere of the kyng, and .x.
day of August, a newe *wedyrcok* was satte vpon the crosse of
seynt Paulys steeple of Lodon.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 588. Anno 1422.

I maruailed why he departed so suddenly, and went ouer the
shoales amongst the islands where it was impossible for vs to
follow them. But after I perceaued them to be *weatherwise*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 281. Steuen Burroue.

Then whom no better on a boist'rous sea
Could guide a ship, none better knew than he
To morrow's *weather*, if the sunne he spyde,
Or moone, and could for future stormes prouide.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book iii.

These men came hither, as my vision tells me,
Poor, *weather-beaten*, almost lost, starv'd, feeble,
Their vessels like themselves, most miserable.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Island Princess*, act iv.

— Say, my spirit,
How fares the king, and 's followers?
AR. Confin'd together

In the same fashion, as you gaue in charge,
Just as you left them; all prisoners, sir,
In the Line-groue which *weather-fends* your cell.

Shakspeare. *Tempest*, fol. 16.

GUARD. Well, well, you have built a nest
That will stand all storms, you need not mistrust
A *weather-wrack*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Wit at Several Weapons*, act ii.

And sooner may a gulling *weather-spy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antic youth will wear,
Than thou, when thou depart'st from me, can show
Whither, why, when, or with whom, thou would'st go.

Donne. *Satire* 1.

The flowers of Pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which
are the country-man's *weather-wiser*; whereby Gerard saith, he
foretellet what *weather* shall follow the next day; for, saith he,
if the flowers be close shut up, it betokeneth rain and foul *weather*;
contrariwise, if they be spread abroad, fair *weather*.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book x.

WEATHER

WEATHER
—
WEAVE.

When the wind is thus settled, we have commonly fair *weather*, and a clear sky, especially if the sun is in the southern sign; but if in a northern sign, the *weather* is usually cloudy.

Dampier. Discourse of Winds.

In *weathering* this point, all the squadron, except the Centurion, were very near it; and the Gloucester being the leewardmost ship, was forced to tack and stand to the southward, so that we lost sight of her.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. vii. p. 292.

Peace to the artist, whose ingenious thought
Devis'd the *weather-house*, that useful toy!
Fearless of humid air and gath'ring rains,
Forth steps the man—an emblem of myself!

Cowper. The Task, book i.

To repair these defects, the caulkers were set to work, as soon as we got into fair and settled *weather*, to caulk the decks and inside *weather-works* of the ships; for I would not trust them over the sides while we were at sea.

Cook. Voyages, vol. v. book i. ch. iii. p. 98.

After much delay by contrary winds, we *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th [December] and stood in for the main.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. book iii. ch. xiii. p. 325.

WEAVE, *v.* } Goth. *waib-gan, biwaib-gan, am-*
WE' AVER, } *cire*; A. S. *wef-an, wef-can, weof-an*;
WEFT, *n.* } D. *weven*; Ger. *weben*; Sw. *wæf-wa,*
WE'FTAGE, } *tegere, texere.* See WEB.
WOOF. } To cover, (by crossing one over

another,) to infold, to insert, to interpose, to intermix so as to form into one substance.

Weft, (A. S. *wefla*,) *weaved, weavd, weaft, weft, woof*—that which is *woven*; the texture. See the Quotation from Cook.

Weaver-fish, called by Holland the dragon or spider of the sea (*Draco Araneus*, the *Trachinus Draco* of Cuvier.) It has *webs* connecting its sharp spines.

And the coote was without seem and *woun* al aboute, therefore thei seiden togidre, kitte we not it, but caste we lott whos it is.

Wiclif. Jon, ch. xix.

And whan she taketh hir werke on honde
Of *weuyng*, or of embroudie,
Than can I not but muse and prie
Upon hir fingers longe and small.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 70.

The meane craftes wolde haue euery thyng at their pleasure, and the great men wolde nat suffre it, and so they rebelled; and a certayne *weyuers* and fullers were slayne, and the other apeased.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 375. p. 622.

Then shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemy, and *weaving* them amaine, we had then come aboard: and an Englishman in the gallie made answer, that they would come aboard presently.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 566. The Valiant Fight of the Content.

Neither is the fleete itselfe onely transported thence, but also diuers and sundry stuffes *woun* thereof, for the Chinians do greatly excel in the art of *weaving*, and do very much resemble our *weauers* of Europe.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. part ii. p. 91. A Description of China.

The commodities which we brought home were pepper and elephants' teeth, oyle of palme, cloth made of cotton wooll very curiously *woun*, and cloth made of the barke of palme trees.

Ib. Ib. p. 128. M. James Welsh.

And Demetrias, which was as great of birth, as mighty of possessions as shee, he had haue wooll in her hands, and her selfe either to spinne, to warpe, or else winde spindles in a case for to throwe *woofe* off, and to winde on clewes the spinning of others, and to order such as should be *woun*.

Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, book i. ch. iii.

I would shee should be euer among her maids: whether they be in her kitchin dressing of meate, or els spinning, *weaving*, sowing, or brushing: for while y^e maistres is by, al things shall be better done.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. x.

Not any damzell, which her vaunteth most
In skillfull knitting of softe silken twine;
Nor any *weaver*, which his worke doth boast
In diaper, in damaske, or in lyne.

Spenser. Muopotmos.

The cobwebs that spiders *weave*, which serve for patterns, as well for our women to make their *webs* of cloth, as for fishers to knit and work their nets, are in many respects very admirable: first in regard of the fine threads, and the subtile *weaving* thereof, which are not distinct one from another, nor ranged after the order of the warpe and *woofe* in our artificial *webs* upon the loom, but are continued and run all into one.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 786.

Now lyst thou of life and honour reft;
Now lyst thou a lumpe of earth forlorne,
Ne of thy late life memory is left,
Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *weft*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 4. st. 36.

The *weaver*, which although his prickles venom be,
By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see:
Yet for the fish he bears, 'tis not accounted bad.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 25.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed.

Grew. Mus.

So Herford for her says, give me *woof* and warp.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 23.

It [Industry] taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silk worm, to *weave* us clothes to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay.

Barrow. Sermon 19. vol. iii. p. 281.

Can they receive and assent to adventitious notions, and be ignorant of those which are supposed *woven* into the very principles of their being, and imprinted there in indelible characters, to be the foundation and guide of all their acquired knowledge, and future reasonings?

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book i. ch. ii. sec. 25.

Then *weavers* stretch your stays upon the *weft*.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i.

The silk-worm *weaves* her web for a safeguard to herself, and at the same time furnishes us with materials for our cloathing and ornament.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part i. ch. xix. p. 302.

The capital which employs the *weavers*, for example, must be greater than that which employs the spinners; because it not only replaces that capital with its profits, but pays, besides, the wages of the *weavers*: and the profits must always bear some proportion to the capital.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. vi. p. 68.

It is made in a kind of frame of the size of the cloth, generally about five feet long, and four broad, across which the long threads, which lie close together, or warp, are strained, and the cross threads, or *woof*, are worked in by hand, which must be a very tedious operation.

Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book ii. ch. ix. p. 41.

WEB, *n.* } A. S. *webba*; by change of *f* into *v*,
WE'BBED, } and *v* into *b*, *wef-an, wev, web*.
WE'BBY, } That which is *woven*, or *weaved*;
WE'BSTER. } the texture, intertexture or involution, the stuff *woven*.

Fairfax seem to apply it to the material of which the sword was wrought.

Alick sauh slepyng. as ge shullen here after
Bope bakers & brywers. bouchers & opere
Webbesters and walkers. an wynners w^t handen.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 11.

Neuerthelesse within the same tyme, enteringe into the handes of a chaplaine, it hath bene handeled and tosed amonge the spyders *webbe weuers* of Babylon the greate cytie.

Bale. Apology, fol. 16.

And ouer them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning *web*, and spred her subtile net,
Enwrapped in foule smoak and cloudes more black than iet.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7. st. 28.

What should I speake of the strength that this *web* hath to resist the pufes and blasts of wind? of the toughnesse to hold and not breake; notwithstanding a deale of dust doth weigh and beare it downe? Many a time ye shall see a broad *web* reaching from one tree to another: and this when she learneth to *weave* and beginneth to practise and trie her skill.

Holland. Plinie, book xi. ch. xxiv.

WEAVE.
—
WEB.

WEB.

WED.

Go you then in; and take your worke in hand;
Your *web*, and distaffe, and your maids command
To plie their fit worke.

Chapman. *Homer. Odyssey*, book i. fol. 13.

The sword was broke, therein no wonder lies,
If earthly tempred metall could not hold
Against that target forged in the skies,
Downe fell the blade in peeces on the mold.—
The brittle *web* of that rich sword he thought
Was broke through hardnesse of the Counties sheeld.

Fairfax. *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, book vii. st. 93, 94.

And there with stately pompe by heapes they wend,
And Christians slaine rolle up in *webs* of led.

Id. Ib. book viii. st. 26.

As for such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed*
together (excepting some few) their legs are generally short,
which is the most convenient size for swimming.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book vii. ch. i. p. 349. No. 9.

A *weaver* cannot apply himself entirely to his peculiar business,
unless there is before hand stored up somewhere, either in his
own possession, or in that of some other person, a stock sufficient
to maintain him with the materials and tools of his work, till he
has not only completed, but sold his *web*.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book ii. p. 2. Introduction.

They scatter abroad fire-brands and arrows, and cry, Are we not
in sport? They delight to trip up the unwary, or entangle the
feeble in their *webby* filaments, and then chuckle with joy to see
the perplexities they have occasioned.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 301.

There blinks through paper'd panes the setting sun;
There noisy sparrows, perch'd on penthouse near,
Chirp tuneless joy and mock the frequent tear;
Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move,
And feebly shriek their melancholy love.

Crabbe. *Parish Register*.

WEBBIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to P. B. Webb, who has travelled and collected specimens of plants in the Levant, North of Africa, and the Canary Islands. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Neæssaria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ Vernoniaceæ-Vernoniæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, discoid, dioecious; receptacle alveolate, the margins of the alveolæ rather exserted and erose; involucre of two or three series of imbricated scales, which are shorter than the disk; corollas of the male flowers five-toothed, with enclosed linear anthers, and an undivided style, which is only cleft a little at the apex, and an abortive villous ovary; pappus of few series of scarcely toothed bristles; corollas of the female flowers tubular, divided into five narrow, elongated, thickish lobes; anthers none or barren; style exserted from the tube, shorter than the lobes of the corolla, with elongated thickish branches, rather hairy outside as well as on the upper portion of the undivided part; achenia terete or turbinate, many-ribbed, beakless, the ribs villous, and the furrows between the ribs glandular; pappus of many series of thickish densely bearded bristles, the outer ones the shortest.

A genus nearly allied to *Vernonia*, and consists of eight known species; they are all suffruticose plants, natives of Africa. The stems are simple at the base, but corymbosely branched at the apex. The leaves are scattered, linear; with revolute margins, glabrous above and canescent beneath, as well as the involucra and stems. The flowers are purple, eight or ten in each head, the pollen is yellow and stigmas purple.

WED, v.

WE'DDING,

WE'DLOCK.

A. S. *wed*, a pledge, a gage, a pawn.
Somner. D. *wedde*; A. S. *weddian*,
to bargain, to make a contract, to
promise, to vow. Belgic, *wedden*. Hence our *wedding*,
i. e. contract of matrimony, *sponsalia*, and also *nuptiæ*.

WED.

Somner. The original word may be the Goth. and A. S. *with-an*, to join, to bind, and from it *wed*, the *n. met.*—

A bond or obligation, a gage or surety. Our common usage of the verb is—

To join or unite; to join or bind, in marriage; to marry; to take or choose as an inseparable, a beloved companion.

[He] leyde [to] Wyllam hys broþer to *wedde* Normandye,
And borwede of hym þeruppe an hundred þousend marc.

R. Gloucester, p. 393.

Suppe he *weddede* anoþer wyf, þo ydo was al þys,
þe Wyttesonetyd at Wyndelsore, a womman of gret fame.

Id. 439.

þe emperour in þis lond *weddede* þo a wyf.

Id. p. 75.

Sir Adam of Stretton fulle hard was he led,
Nouht without encheson, I lay my gloue to *wed*.

R. Brunne, p. 246.

He *wedded* þe Duke's douhter, faire Emme þe blaunche.

Id. p. 40.

The next gere folowand of Edward coronment,
Leulyn of Walsland in to France he sent,
þe Mountford douhter to *wedde*.

Id. p. 236.

Now has kyng Henry, þorgh his *weddyng*
Grete power and party ageyns a lordyng.

Id. p. 105.

Whan it were done in grayth þe *weddyng* of Margarete,
To mak þe purale, it suld not be delaied.

Id. p. 307.

If it be so no branche in *wedlaike* of þam be nomen,
If Blanche ouer lyue Edward, scho salle haf hir lyue
[In] Goscoyu afterward, ageyn þat non salle stryue.

Id. p. 255.

For Treuth plyghe hure treuthe. to *wedde* on of hure douhteres
And God grauntede it were so.

Piers Ploughman. *Vision*, p. 30.

Now sorwe þow mote have

Such a *weddyng* to worche.

Id. Ib.

For þat derne dede, do no man sholde,
Bot *wedded* men with here wyves. as holy writ telleþ.

Id. Ib. p. 181.

Thenne a love is a betere frut. ac boþe to ben goode
Widewehode more worþier. þan *wedlok*.

Id. Ib. p. 309.

Thanne he seide to his servauntis the *weddyngis* ben redy but
thei that weren clepide to the feeste weren not worthi.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxii.

Then sayd he to his seruauntes: the *weddyng* was prepared.
But they whiche were bydden were not worthy.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And be ye lyk to men that abiden hir lorde; whanne he schal
turne agen fro the *weddyngis*, that whanne he schal come and
knocke: anoone thei opene to him.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. xii.

And ye youre selues lyke vnto mē, y^t waite for theyr master,
when he wyll returne from a *weddyng*: that as sone as he commeth
and knocketh, they may opē vnto him.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Let him beware, his nekke lieth to *wedde*.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1220.

Men shulden *wedden* after hir estate,
For youthe and elde is often at debate.
But sithen he was fallen in the snare,
He most endure (as other folk) his care.

Id. Milleres Tale, v. 3230.

But me was told, not longe time agon is,
That sithen Crist ne went never but onis
To *wedding*, in the Cane of Galilee,
That by that ilke ensample taught he me,
That I ne shulde *wedded* be but ones.

Id. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5594.

Boweth your nekke under the blisful yok
Of soveraintee, and not of servise,
Which that men clepen spousaile or *wedlok*.

Id. Clerkes Tale, v. 7992.

WED.
—
WEDE-
LIA.

But firste er thou be spedde
Thou shalt me leaue such a *wedde*
That I woll have thy troth on honde
That thou shalt be myn husbonde.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i.

If that none other chance
Maie make my deliuerance,
But onely thilke same speche
Whiche (as thou seist) thou shalt me teche
Haue bere min honde, I shall the *wedde* :
And thus his trouth he leyth to *wedde*. *Id. Ib.*

And a wicked wife
He *weddeth*, whiche in sorowe and strife
Ageinst his ease was contrarye.
Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 51.

In better far estate stand children, poor and wise,
Than aged kings, *wedded* to will, that work without advise.
Surrey. Par. on Ecclesiastes, c. 3.

Howe be it she kept but euyl the sacramēt of matrimony, but
brake her *wedloke*.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 30.

On to thir morning's rural work they haste
Among sweet dewes and flours ; where any row
Of fruit trees overwoodie reachd too farr
Thir pamperd boughes, and needed hands to check
Fruitless imbraces : or they led the vine
To *wed* her elm.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 216.

Haile *wedded* love, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole proprietie,
In paradise of all things common else.
Id. Ib. book iv. l. 750.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness
In *wedlock* a reproach ; I gain'd a son,
Such a son as all men hail'd me happy ;
Who would be now a father in my stead ?
Id. Samson Agonistes, v. 354.

In gaining him, I gain that fortune too
Which he has *wedded*, and which I but woo.
Dryden. Conquest of Granada, act iii.

Is mirth seasonable on the day of marriage ? behold the great-
est *wedding* that ever was is this day solemnized : heaven and
earth are contracted ; divinity is espoused to humanity ; a sacred,
an indissoluble knot is tied between God and man.

Barrow. Sermon 43. vol. iii. p. 24.

But man in general, *wedded* to the world, despises its call
[Christianity]. *Gilpin. Sermons. Hint 2. vol. i. p. 322.*

The relation between Christ and his church, it is evident, must
be of a nature not to be adequately typified by any thing in the
material world ; and nothing could be found in human life which
might so aptly represent it as the relation of husband and wife in
the holy state of *wedlock*.

Horsley. Sermon 8. vol. i. p. 150.

WEDELIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Jac-
quin to G. W. Wedel, a Germany botanist. It belongs
to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Necessaria*, and the natural
family of *Compositæ-Vernoniaceæ-Helianthææ*. Generic
character : heads many-flowered, heterogamous ; flowers
of the ray in one series ligulate, those of the disk her-
maphrodite, tubular, five-toothed ; involucre of two or
four series ; outer scales foliaceous, inner ones mem-
branous ; receptacle subconvex, paleaceous ; styles of
the hermaphrodite flowers terminated each by a cone ;
achenia obovate or compressed, beakless, terminated by
a crown-formed or calyciform, usually stipitate, pappus,
which is composed of concrete, toothed, and ciliated
small scales.

A genus nearly allied to *Zinnia*, and consists of nearly
forty known species ; they are shrubs or herbs, for the
most part natives of America, rarely of Asia or Australia.
The leaves are opposite, on short petioles, serrated,
rarely trifid. The pedicels are terminal, usually soli-
tary, often from the forks of the branches, rarely from
the axils of the leaves. The flowers are yellow.

WEDGE, *n.* } *D. wegghe, massa, cuneus* ; Ger. WEDGE.
WEDGE, *v.* } *wecke*, which Martinus (in *v. cuneus*) WEDNES-
thinks is from *weichen, cedere* (see *Wax*), *quia ea, in* DAY.
quæ adigitur, sibi cedere cogit ; because it forces those
things into which it is driven to give way or yield to it.

The A. S. *wæge, wecge*, is applied as the *D. wegghe*,
to a weight, a mass, a *wedge* ; of some called a way or
weigh. Somner. But the A. S. *ge-eggian*, to sharpen,
to give an edge, seems to account more easily for the
uses of a *wedge*, or *edged* piece (of wood or metal). See
the Quotation from Wilkins. To *wedge*—

To drive or force, asunder or together, as with a
wedge, and thus either to cleave or fix ; to drive or force
in.

Than they without had redy axes and *wedges*, and hewed y'
gate lyke carpenters ; and as soone as they coule gette in a hole,
they put in axes and *wedges* to Geronet, that he and his company
shuld hewe asonder the barres of the gate.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 120. p. 343.

In Thessaly there be 34, whereof the most famous are, Cerceti,
Olympus, Pierus, Ossa : just against which is Pindus and Othrys,
the seat and habitation of the Lapithæ ; and those lie toward the
west : but Eastward, Pelios, all of them bending in manner of a
theatre : and before them stand raunged *wedge-wise*, 72 cities.

Holland. Plinie, book iv. ch. viii.

And thus *wedge-wise* by little and little they spread broader
and broader behind, and beare a great length besides with them ;
by which meanes also they gather more wind to heave them up
and set them forward. *Id. Ib. book x. ch. xxiii.*

His name was Care ; a blacksmith by his trade,
That neither day nor night, from working spared,
But to small purpose iron *wedges* made.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. ch. v. st. 35.

The legion when they saw thir time, bursting out like a violent
wedge, quickly broke and dissipated what oppos'd them.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 80.

Troy. I was about to tell thee, when my heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would riue in twaine,
Least Hector, or my father should perceiue me :
I haue (as when the sunne doth light a-scorne)
Buried this sigh in wrinkle of a smile.
Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, act i. sc. 1. fol. 78.

Which way do you iudge my wit would flye ?

3 Crr. Nay your wit will not so soone out as another man's
will, 'tis strongly *wedg'd* vp in a blocke-head.

Id. Coriolanus, act ii. sc. 3. fol. 12.

1. God saue you sir. Where haue you bin broiling ?
3. Among the crow'd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more.
Id. Henry VIII. act iv. sc. 1. fol. 224.

Besides what gold and sand they take up together, they often
find great lumps, *wedg'd* between the rocks, as if it naturally grew
there.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. vii. p. 195. Anno 1685.

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge*, which is a known
instrument, commonly used in the cleaving of wood.

Wilkins. Works, vol. ii. ch. viii. p. 119. Archim.

Are all such teachers ? would to heav'n all were !
But hark—the doctor's voice ! fast *wedg'd* between
Two empirics he stands, and with swol'n cheeks
Inspires the news, his trumpet.

Cowper. The Task, book ii.

Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcern'd
The cheerful haunts of man ; to wield the axe,
And drive the *wedge*, in yonder forest drear,
From morn to eve his solitary task.

Id. Ib. book v.

WE'DNESDAY, A. S. *wodnes-dæg* ; *D. woens-*
dagh. See the Quotation, and Wood, *adj. infra*.

In honour of hym [Woden] y clepud in oure tonge *Wednesday*.
R. Gloucester, p. 112.

WED-
NESDAY. They worshipped at that dayes a God named *Woden*, and a
goddesse named *Fria*. In the worshyp of the whiche god, the
thirde feryall daye in the weke they named *Wodnesday*, whiche at
this day we call *Wednysday*.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxiii. p. 60.

WEF. Dr. Jamieson has produced many instances
of the usage of *wee*, with the *adj. little*, whence he
seems inclined to suspect that *wee* is *way*; and from
its frequent union with the *adj. little*, it may itself have
been used to denote, little, small. But the A.S. *wac*,
wace, our own English *weak*, may, by dropping the *c* or
k, have given us this word.

St. No forsooth: he hath but a little *wee-face*; with a little
yellow beard.

Shakspeare. Merry Wiues of Windsor, fol. 42.

WEED, *n.* } In *Matt. vi. 30*,—The grass of the
WEED, *v.* } field, *fœnum agri*, is in A. S. *aceres*
WEE'DER, } *weod*. *Weod* also denoted *vestis, vesti-*
WEE'DERY, } *mentum*; and the meaning of the word,
WEE'DY, } whether applied to the grass, the her-
WEE'DLESS. } bage (the verdant clothing) of the field,
(subsequently restricted to useless or hurtful plants), or
to a clothing of the human body, is probably—

A covering, that which covers, spreads over; a vest or
vestment, clothing or garment.

To *weed*, applied to the destruction of particular plants,
covering or overspreading the ground, is—

To hoe, or cut up or out, to eradicate or root out, to
extirpate.

Chaucer contrasts *wicked weeds* with *wholesome herbs*.

Hij sende her feble messagers in pouere monne *wede*,
þat at doles in þe court her mete myd opere bede.

R. Gloucester, p. 165.

And wenten as workmen. to *weden* and mowen.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 137.

On fat lond and ful of donge. foulest *wedes* groweth.

Id. Ib. p. 213.

And al þe Lordeshep of Lecherýe. in lengþe and in brede
As in workes and in wordes. waitinges of eyes
In *wedes* and wisshenges.

Id. Ib. p. 29.

For thilke ground, y^t beareth vp *wedes* wicke
Beareth eke these holsome herbes.

Chaucer. Troilus, book ii. fol. 157.

Thy mantel of mercy on our misery sprede

And er wo awake wrap vs vnder thy *wede*.

Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Commemoration of Our Lady.

An other againe, sheweth towardes another of the Pharisicall
sorte goyng in a white *wede*, and saieth: Beholde, here is Chryste:
An other felowe shewyng many sondrie coulours and shapes of
vestures, crieth: Here is Chryst, here, here, here.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. xix. fol. 347.

They were faine to eate grasse, and such *weedes* as they coude
finde then aboue grounde, but fresh water they had plentie, but
the meate with some of them could scant frame by reason of their
queazie stomackes.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 276. Steuen Burrowe.

They of whome we spake of before, came into hys gardeyne
with garmentes to apparell hym like a kyng, and founde hym
weadyng of hys grounde.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book iv. fol. 50.

And there upon his *weeds* [exuvias] and sword y-left,
And, on a bed, his picture she bestows.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv. v. 678.

Faire sir, said then the Palmer suppliant,
For knighthood's loue doe not so foule a deed,
Ne blame your honour with so shamefull vaunt
Of vile revenge. To spoyle the dead of *weed*
Is sacrilege, and doth all sinnes exceed.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8. st. 16.

Gov. To my house now, and suite you to your worths;
Off with these *weeds*, and appear glorious.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

VOL. XXVIII.

Here pilgrims roam that stray'd so far to seek
In Golgotha him dead who lives in heaven:
And they who to be sure of paradise
Dying put on the *weeds* of Dominic,
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iii. l. 479.

But now an aged man in rural *weeds*;
Following as seem'd, the quest of some stray ewe,
Or wither'd sticks to gather.

Id. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 314.

Or have their woods and plaines so overgrowne
With poysnous *weeds*, roots, gums, and seeds unknowne:
That they would hire such *weeder*s as you be,
To free their land from such fertilitie.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. song 5.

I was a packe-horse in his great affaires:
A *weeder* out of his proud aduersaries,
A liberall rewarder of his friends.
To royalize his blood, I spent mine owne.

Shakspeare. King Richard III. act i. sc. 3. fol. 177.

Hard by there was a place all cover'd o'er
With stinging nettles, and such *weedy*.

More. Life of the Soul, book ii. st. 141.

At sight thereof she was with terror quel'd,
And said no more: but I which all that while
The pledge of faith, her hand engaged held,
Like wary hynd within the *weedy* soyle,
For no intreaty would forgoe so glorious spoyle.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 10. st. 55.

Let never spring visit his habitation,
But nettles, kex, and all the *weedy* nation,
With empty elders grow, sad signs of desolation.

G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

For all assum'd unto this dignity,
So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin,
Except some foreign serpent bring it in.

Donne. Anat. of the World, act i.

By whose orient light
The Nymph [Circe] adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her owne hands putting on both shirt and *weede*,
Robes fine and curious.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book x.

Soon was his labour doubl'd to the swain,
And blasting mildews black'ned all his grain.
Tough thistles choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of *weeds* was born.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i. v. 226.

There are a great number of negro slaves brought from other
parts of the world; some of which are continually *weeding*, prun-
ing, trimming and looking after it.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xx. p. 534. Anno 1691.

All hate the rank society of *weeds*,
Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust
Th' impov'rish'd earth; an overbearing race,
That, like the multitude, made fashion-mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.

Cowper. The Task, book iii.

Leaving 'twixt each a spacious interval,
To introduce with ease, while yet the grain
Expanding crown'd the intermediate ridge,
His new machine; form'd to exterminate
The *weedy* race.

Dodsley. Agriculture, can. 2.

Our Saviour's parable of the seed scattered upon the surface of
a *weedy* soil applies directly to such penitents.

Gilpin. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 220.

WEEK, } D. *weke*; Ger. *woch*; Sw. *veck*a; A. S.
WEE'KLY. } *weoc, wuc, wuca, wuce*; and also *wic*,
which Wachter thinks brings us to the Goth. *wik, ordo*;
quia hebdomas est septem dierum ordo continuo recur-
rens; the continually recurring order or series of seven
days. May it not have originated in *wic-dagas*, the
days on which markets are kept, "the people then leav-
ing the fields or country and resorting to the *wic* or
towne to market." Somner. And *wic* being applied to
the space of time intervening between the market days.

WEEK.

WEEN.

Aftur hym we honouref Venus mest, þat Frie y clepud ys
In oure tonge, and in þe wyke Friday for hym y wys.
R. Gloucester, p. 112.

Unto Kyngeston þe first *wouke* of May
Com S. Dunstan, open a Sonenday.

R. Brunne, p. 37.

The kynge these thre demandes axeth,
To the knight this lawe he taxeth,
That he shall gone and come ageine
The thirde *weke*, and tell him pleine
To every point, what it amounteth.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 25.

The feest of Ester came, and the kynge held a great court at
Berwyke: for the chiefe of the lordes and knyghtes of England
where ther, and there taryed the space of thre *wykes*.

Lord Berners. Fraissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xci. p. 112.

These souldyours had eche of them foure grotes flemmysshe by
the day, and were truely payd, *wekely*.

Id. Ib. ch. xxix. p. 43.

In token wherof he sent the Jewes double manna, *wekely* the
day before the sabbat day, to be provided for before y^e had.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 90. De quatuor Nouissimis.

Nor were the race of Brute, which ruled here before,
More zealous to the gods they brought unto this shore,
Than Hengist's noble heirs; their idols that to raise,
Here put their German names upon our *weekly* days.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 11.

For at Cheripe, there is a constant store of provisions prepared
for the vessels who go thither every *week* from Panama, being
chiefly supplied from thence.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. viii. p. 309.

So liv'd our sires, e'er doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs, the *weekly* bill:
The first physicians by debauch were made:
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.

Dryden. To John Dryden, Esquire.

[Use] diligence in forming the youth to a sense of their Chris-
tian duty, in bringing your people to the holy communion, and,
where it can be, to *week-day* prayers.

*Secker. Works, vol. v. p. 452. Charge to the Clergy in the Dio-
cese of Canterbury.*

The observation therefore of the sunday in the Christian church
is a public *weekly* assertion of the two first articles in our creed,—
the belief in God the Father Almighty, the Maker of heaven and
earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.

Horsley. Sermon 23. vol. ii.

WEEL, *n.* A *weel*, or, as Holland calls it, a bow-
net, which Skinner suggests may be from the D. *wiel*,
a wheel, and so called from its shape; and Junius from
willow, because made of *willow* twigs.

They [Trowte and Peall] are mostly taken with a hooke-net,
made like the Easterne *weelyes*, which is placed in the stickellest
part of the streame (for there the fish chiefly seeketh passage)
and kept abroad with certaine hoopes, haung his smaller end
fastened against the course of the water, and his mouth open to
receiue the fish, while he fareth vp by night.

Carew. Suruey of Cornwall, fol. 28.

These rushes are used to make leaps and *weels* for fishers at
sea, and fine and daintie wicker vessels.

Holland. Plinie, book xxi. ch. xviii.

No nor the companions of Ulysses in that great and long voiage
of theirs which they had at sea, even laid hook, leape, or *weele*, or
cast net into the sea for fish, so long as they had a bit of bread,
or handfull of meal left.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 639.

So that in the end fashioned it is in forme round, yet extendeth
only in length like unto a fisher's *weele* or bow net.

Id. Ib. fol. 800.

WEEN, *v.* } D. *waenen*; Ger. *wanen, wenen*;
WEEN, *n.* } A. S. *wen-an*; Goth. *wen-jan, ga-*
WEE'NING, *n.* } *wen-yan, opinari, arbitrari, putare.*
"To think, suppose, or deeme." Somner.

See to WEND. Also, to mean; to intend, to signify;
to make known.

To *wene* is now only used in imitation or affectation
of antiquity.

Yt was as in gere of grace þat God was bore, ich *wene*,
þat Certik com first, four hundred ger and four score and tene.
R. Gloucester, p. 164.

þer come out of Germanie vnder þat, ych *wene*,
Y charged mid gode knyghtes, schippes eigtetene.

Id. p. 116.

Whan William was comen, & *wende* no tresoun,
Sone was he nomen, & don in prisoun.

R. Brunne, p. 317.

Then *wennede* I to wyttten and with a whight I mette.

Piers Plouhman. Crede, book ii.

But sche schal be more blessid, if sche dwellith thus aftir my
counseil, and I *wene* that I hauo the spyryt of God.

Wiclif. 1 Corynth. ch. vii.

What, *wenest* thou to make an idiot of our dame.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5893.

Mine harme is hard withouten *wene*.

Id. Romant of the Rose, v. 570.

Which maketh *wene* that he shall be
Deliuered and come to libertie.

Id. Ib. v. 732.

It is but folly and wrong *wening*
To aske so outrageous a thing.

Id. Ib. v. 580.

But sire of that ye wolde mene,
That I shulde otherwise *wene*
To be beloued, than I was:

I am beknowe. *Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 19.*

Full ofte it hath befall er this
Through hope, that was not certaine
My *wenyng* hath he set in vaine,
To trust in thing, that helpe me nought
But onely of mine owne thought.

Id. Ib.

But wolde God that grace sende,
That towarde me my lady *wende*,
As I towardes hir *wene*,
My loue shulde so be sene,
There shulde go no pride a place.

Id. Ib. fol. 21.

And whā it was ageynst nyght, they came to the ryuer of Tyne,
to the same place where as the Scottis hadde passed ouer in to
Inglande, *wenyng* to them, that they must nedis repasse agayne
the same waye.

Lord Berners. Fraissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xviii. p. 20.

For the crye euer arose by the resyng of hartis, hyndis, and
other sauage beastis, that were seen by them in y^e forewarde,
after the whiche beastis they made such showtyng and crying,
that they that came after, *went* they had ben a fyghtyng with
theyr ennemies.

Id. Ib.

And than he thought rather to be with the formest than with
the hyndemoost, and strake his horse with the spurres, and al his
company also, and dashte into the batelle of the kyng of Granade,
crying, "Duglas, Duglas:" *wenyng* to hym, the kyng of Spaigne
and hiss host had folowed, but they dyd nat.

Id. Ib. ch. xx. p. 30.

They *wene* to wery me, but they shall nat.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. ch. 177. p. 526.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to faile,
And subtile engines bet from batterie,
With greedy force he gan the fort assaile,
Whereof hee *ween'd* possessed soone to bee.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6.

They (quoth he) who think that this scholasticall life, and idle
life of students even from the first beginning, is most of all be-
seeming and agreeable to philosophers, in my conceit, seem much
deceived, *weening* as they do, that they are to philosophize for
their pastime or recreation.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 866.

Not by that coarser expedient of modern leuellers, a reference to
the judgment and the sentence of the multitude—wise judgment,
I *ween*, and righteous sentence!

Horsley. Sermon 44. vol. iii. p. 315.

WEEP, *v.* } A. S. *weop-an, beweopan, bewepan*,
WEE'PER, } *flere, deflere, plorare, deplorare*, "to
WEE'PING, *n.* } bewail, to bemoan, to lament, to de-
WEE'PINGLY. } plore," Somner, from Goth. *wopjan*,
clamare, to make a noise or clamour. As now used, it
is most commonly—

WEEN.

WEEP.

WEEP. To utter or express sorrow, grief, or other passion—
by tears; to utter, shed or drop tears or other moisture.
Weeper—is also applied to a part of the dress, betokening mourning.

He þogte on þe noblei, þat he hadde in ybe:
He *wep*, þe terus rounedoun, þat deol it was to se.
R. Gloucester, p. 34.

þo he com vp þe hul an heȝ, he hurde atte hyȝnyng
Of a womman a deoluol cry, and a pytos *wepȝnge*.
Id. p. 204.

þan praied Athelstan to Criste & sore *wep*e.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

Christ bad blissen bodies on erthe
That *wepen* for wikkednesse, that he byforn wroughte.
Piers Plouhman. Crede, D. 4.

A voice was herd an high *wepȝnge*, and myche weilynge,
Rachel by *wepȝnge* her sonnes and sche wolde not be comforted
for thei ben not.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. ii.

On y^e hylles was a voice hearde, mournȝnge, *wepȝnge*, and
greate lamentacion: Rachel *wepȝnge* for her children, and woulde
not be comforted, because they were not.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And therfore whanne Jhesus saygh hir *wepȝnge* and the Jewis
wepȝnge that weren with hir, he made noise in spiryt, and troublid
himsilf, and seide; where han ye leyd him? thei seyen to him,
lord, come and se. And Jhesus *wepȝte*.
Wiclif. Jon, ch. xi.

When Jesus sawe her *wep*e, and the Jewes also *wep*e, which
came wyth her, he groned in the sprite, and was troubled in him
selfe, and sayde: where haue ye layed him? They sayde vnto
him: Lorde come and se. And Jesus *wepȝte*.
Bible, Anno 1551

She was so charitable and pitous,
She wolde *wep*e if that she saw a mous
Caughte in a trappe, if it were ded or bledde.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 145.

For many a man so hard is of his herte,
He may not *wep*e although him sore smert,
Therefore in stede of *wepȝng* and praieres,
Men mote give silver to the poure freres.
Id. Ib. v. 231.

For whan he *wepȝte*, he sawe hir *wep*e,
And whan he cried, he toke good kepe,
The same worde she cried also.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 21.

To conclude, by this her prayer (of hart, I say) without speache
outwardlye pronounced, she obtayned the thyng she required of
God, and had a sonne, whiche she so greatly desyred, and had
begged of God, with many sighes and aboundaunce of *wepȝng*
teares, and yet no wordes by her mouth uttered.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, &c. Sig. H. 1.

And euery day encreased the complayntes, *wepȝnges*, and cries,
made to Phylp Dartwell, their souerayne capitayne, who had of
them great pytie and compassyon, and made many good orders.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 396. p. 683.

Whan the noble kyng Charles of Fraunce had harde his sister's
lamentation, who *wepȝngly* had shewed hym all her nede and
besynesse, he sayd to her, Fayre suster appease your selfe.
Id. Ib. ch. vii. p. 5.

The little babe vp in his armes he hent;
Who with sweet pleasance and bold blandishment
Gan smile on them, that rather ought to *wep*e,
As carelesse of his woe, or innocent
Of that was doen.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2. st. 1.

But women they are dangerous drops, deceitfull,
Full of the *weeper*, anger and ill nature.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Thierry and Theodoret, act i.

Indeed, my lord, it were more proportionable to your needs to
bring something that might alleviate or divert your sorrow, than
to dress the hearse of your dear lady, and to furnish it with such
circumstances, that it may dwell with you, and lie in your closet,
and make your prayers and your retirements more sad and full
of *weepings*.

Taylor. Sermons. On the Death of Lady Carbery. Ep. Ded.

She took her son into her arms, *weepȝngly* laughing.
Reliquiae Wottonianae, from Homer.

One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crime:
Laughter is easie; but the wonder lies
What stores of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 10. v. 46.

The relations of the deceased attend the funeral ceremony, with
a considerable number of women that are hired to *weep*.
Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xii. p. 321.

The sides of the tombs are often embellished with figures of
the offspring of the deceased; frequently with figures of mourners,
pleurers, or *weepers*, generally in monastic habits, as whole con-
vents were wont (and still are accustomed, in Catholic countries)
to pour out their pious inhabitants to form processions at the
funerals of the great.
Pennant. London.

Others there are, and not a few,
Who place it in the bugbear view!
Think it consists in strange severities:
In fastings, *weepings*, and austerities.

Dodsley. Religion.

WEE'RISH. See **WEARISH.**

WEET, v. } D. *weten* or *witen*; Ger. *wessen*,
WEE'TING, n. } A. S. *wit-an*, to wit. (See **WIT**,
WEE'TINGLY, } WISE.)
WEE'TLESS. } To know, to perceive, to under-
stand.

And it was donne whanne Jhesus hadde endid alle these wordis,
he seide to hise disciplis, ye *weten* that aftir tweyn dayes, Pashe
schal be maad and mannes sone schal be bitakun to be crucified.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvi.

The noblest of the Grekes, that ther were
Upon hir shuldres carrieden the bere,
With slacke pas, and eyen red and *wete*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2904.

Another Romaine told he by name,
That for his wif was at a sommer game
Without his *weting*, he forsoke hire eke.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6232.

Nether be there any kingdōs vnder the sonne more contrary to
Cryste, then Gog and Magog, that is to *wet* the Mahumetik
beast and the false prophete of Rome.

Joye. Expositio of Daniel. Aight Chapter, fol. 135.

And there, on the altare that stooode in the secrete inner parte
of the temple, laye holy incense, made of certayne swete odours
in the olde law appoynted: that is to *wete*, of baulme, onicha,
swete galbanum, and frankencense of the clerest sort.
Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. i. fol. 218.

Doe ye not plainly declare, that being blinded with lucre, ambi-
cion, enuie and hatered, ye doe *wetingly* allow the wicked actes of
your forefathers.
Id. Ib. ch. xi. fol. 310.

You saye [Sir Thos. More], that yf we se the thyge disordered
by the prieste, and Christe's institucion broken, and *wetingly*
receyve it, we make ourselfes partakers of the cryme.
Frith. The Consecration of the Sacrament, p. 75.

Lo (quoth he) my maisters all, this I doe you to *wet*, it is not
yet full three daies past, since this figge was gathered at Carthage:
see how neare to the wals of our cittie wee have a mortall enemie.
Holland. Plinie, book xv. ch. xviii.

Where he through fatall errour long was led
Full many yeeres, and *wetelesse* wandered
From shore to shore, amongst the Lybicke sandes,
Ere rest he found.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10. st. 41.

Which when the lady sawe, she cried amaine;
Stay, stay, sir Knight, for loue of God abstaine
From that vnwares yee *wetelesse* do intend;
Slay not that carle, though worthy to be slaine.

Id. Ib. book vi. can. 8. st. 17.

WEE'VIL, D. *weuel*, *weuel-worm*; Ger. *webel*;
A. S. *wefl*, a grub, so called, because—in *seipsum*
involutus; from the v. to **WEAVE**.

As for the Frument or wheat Triticum, apt it is most of all
other to engender and breed *weevils* and such like wormes, because
it soone catcheth a heate, and is quickly enchaufed, by reason of

WEEP.
—
WEEVIL.

WEEVIL. the thicke and fat substance of the awne, and besides enclosed and clad it is within a thicke and grosse skin which is the bran.
Holland. *Plinie*, book xviii. ch. xxx.

WEIGH.

WEIGELTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Alphonse De Candolle to M. Weigelt, the discoverer of the plant. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Myrsineaceæ*. Generic character: calyx and corolla four-parted; stamens four, inserted in the base of the corolla; filaments filiform, free, shorter than the lobes of the corolla; anthers ovate, much shorter than the filaments, horizontal, the cells dehiscing lengthwise; style acuminate, much shorter than the stamens.

Only a single species is known of this genus, *W. myrianthos*; it is a small tree, a native of Surinam. The branches are glabrous. The leaves are obovate, more or less acute, glabrous, three to five inches long, full of red pellucid dots when examined by a lens. The peduncles are numerous, alternate, rather velvety, in the axils of the leaves. The corollas are white and dotted with red.

WEIGH, v.	}	D. <i>weghen</i> ; Ger. <i>wægen</i> ; Sw. <i>wæga</i> ; A. S. <i>wæg-an</i> , to bear, to carry, to raise.
WEI'GHER,		
WEI'GHING, v.		
WEIGHT,		A <i>weight</i> , a burthen, a cargo; quantity borne or carried; a settled quantity by which to measure other quantities.
WEI'GHTY,		
WEI'GHTILY,		
WEI'GHTINESS,		
WEI'GHTLESS.		<i>Weight</i> —gravity, heaviness. Met. importance, moment.

To bear, to carry, to raise; to heave, to hold up, to put, hold, keep in suspense, upon the balance; to consider, to examine, *sc.* the quantity, quality, value, importance, to ponder, to estimate.

Hire cover chiefs weren ful fine of ground;
I dorste swere, they *weyeden* a pound.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 457.

And right so there ben many of these
Louers, that though thei loue alite,
That skarsly wolde it *weye* a mite:
Yet wolde thei haue a pound ageyn.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 108.

I will you be my trouth assure,
My *weight* of loue, and my mesure
Hath be more large, and more certeyne,
Than euer I toke of longe ageyne.

Id. *Ib.*

They *waied* also that bothe theire sauegarde and the kinge's lay in the handes of one that was a prisoner.

Brende. *Quintus Curtius*, book v. fol. 115.

Wherefore sodaynly serche was made, and they *weyghtes* founde and prouyd false, and ouer that all suche wares, as they shulde haue *weyed* at the kynges bealme, they *weyed* moche therof in theyr sayde houses, to the hynderaunce of the kynges custome.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 391. Anno 1286.

The Reuenge had in her diuers faire brasse pieces that were all sunke in y^e sea, which they in the island were in good hope to *waigh* vp againe the next sommer after.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 186. Sir R. Greenail.

Before tyme y^e *weyer* vsyd to lene his draught towarde the marchandysse, soo that the byar hadde by that meane x. or xii. li. in a draughte to his aduantage, and the seller so moche dysauantage.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 342. Anno 1257.

They haue spent [theyr tyme] lesse fruitfully heretofore, in ouerrunning a multitude of wordes with small consideracion or *weyghing* of them.

Fisher. *A Godlye Treatise*, &c. Sig. H. 4.

There is no cause than, to make vs afraide of the *weightye* importaunce of the thing.

Wynchestre. *Of True Obedience*, fol. 54.

This having said, she left me all in tears,
And minding much to speak; but she was gone,
And subtly fled into the *weightless* air.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book ii. v. 1054.

FR. You are light, gentlemen,
Nothing to *weigh* your hearts, pray give me leave,
I'll come and see, and take my leave.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Night Walker*, act i.

Inflam'd with these words, they all vow thir utmost, with such undaunted resolution as amaz'd the Roman general; but the soldier less *waighing*, because less knowing, clamour'd to be led on against any danger.

Milton. *History of Britaine*, book ii. p. 69.

I shall endeavour to give it a right understanding, and describe the truth that lies between the two extremes, and was yet never affirm'd and describ'd by any one that I know of, but is determinable by a just *weighing* of all that which very many wise men have said, being put together.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iii. ch. v. fol. 712.

Ostorius sending more after, could hardly stay thir flight; till the *weighty* legions coming on, at first poys'd the battell, at length turn'd the scale.

Milton. *History of England*, book ii. p. 71

Pleasing to God, or not pleasing, with them *weighed* alike; and the worse most an end was the *weightier*.

Ib. Ib. book iii.

His industry was great, his soul large, and fit for the *weightiest* businesses.

Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, book iv. fol. 446. Anno 1590.

The caue in which these beares lay sleeping sound,
Was but of earth, and with her *weightinesse*
Vpon them fell.

Spenser. *Ruines of Time*, st. 6.

And so [they] are oft-times embold'ned to roule upon them as from aloft very weake and *weightlesse* discourses.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. sec. 1. fol. 528. *An Apologie against Brownists*.

Thomas Gargrave therefore, speaker of the lower house, with some few selected men, after leave obtained, came unto the queen, and making his excuse by his office, the queen's courtesie, and the *weightiness* of the matter, went forward to this purpose.

Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, book i. fol. 25. Anno 1559.

When we went to *weigh* our anchor, it was hooked in a rock, and we broke our cable, and could not get our anchor, though we strove hard for it, so we went away and left it there.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 458. Anno 1687.

It is a very wrong and irrational way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain guesses, and before a due examination be made proportionable to the *weightiness* of the matter, and the concernment it is to us not to mistake.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, vol. i. book ii. ch. xxi. sec. 66. fol. 117.

When to demonstration on the one side, there are opposed on the other, only difficulties raised from our want of having adequate ideas of the things themselves; this ought not to be esteemed an objection of any real *weight*.

Clarke. *On the Attributes. Prop.* 1.

The water for the squadron being the same day completed, and each ship supplied with as much wine and other refreshments as they could take in, we *weighed* anchor in the afternoon, and took our leave of the Island of Madera.

Anson. *Voyages*, book i. ch. ii. p. 23.

The cares of empire are great, and the burthen, which lies upon the shoulders of princes, very *weighty*; and, on this account, therefore, they challenge, because they particularly want our prayers, that they may have an understanding heart, to discern between good and bad, and to go out and in before a great people.

Atterbury. *Sermon* 8. vol. i. p. 289.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously?

Broome. *On the Odyssey*.

I exhort you to spend a due share of the remainder of this day in what, I trust, hath employed not a little of your time already; *weighing* diligently the nature and importance of the undertaking, in which you are about to engage; forming suitable resolutions; and earnestly begging that grace of God, which alone can make you able ministers of the New Testament.

Secker. *Works*, vol. v. *Instructions to Candidates for Orders*.

We know the *weight* of a given quantity of matter on the surface of the sun as well as we know its *weight* upon the surface of the earth.

Horsley. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 242.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

WEIGHTS, *pondera*, and MEASURES, *mensuræ*, are used between buyers and sellers of goods and merchandize, for reducing the quantity and price to a certainty, that there may be the less room for deceit and imposition. There are two sorts of weights in use with us, namely, troy weight and avoirdupois weight. By the ancient law, the prerogative of fixing the standard for regulating weights and measures was vested in the crown. This standard was originally kept at Winchester; and in the laws of King Edgar, nearly a century before the Conquest, there is an injunction, that the one measure which was kept at Winchester should be observed throughout the realm; and this Winchester standard was adopted and regulated by many subsequent statutes down to the reign of George IV., when it was superseded, and a new attempt made to introduce a uniformity of weights and measures, which came into operation in 1826. Several statutes have since been passed for effecting this desirable object, by which the imperial standard yard, pound, gallon, and bushel are fixed, and are rendered uniform throughout the United Kingdom, all local and customary measures, and also heaped measure, being entirely abolished. These statutes are 5 Geo. IV. c. 74; 6 Geo. IV. c. 12; 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 49; and 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 63; by the last but one of which it is enacted, that all articles sold by weight shall be sold by avoirdupois weight, excepting gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, or other precious stones, and drugs when sold by retail; and that such excepted articles, and none others, may be sold by troy weight.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. It is extremely difficult, with all the advantages of modern science, to fix upon an unobjectionable standard of measure or weight, and of course, in earlier ages, the difficulty was greater, and indeed, the object altogether impracticable; we have, therefore, no means whereby we can establish in a satisfactory way a comparison between the ancient weights and measures of the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, and those of modern nations; and hence it is that the most learned writers who have attempted this comparison differ so widely from each other.

By a standard is here understood some length, or some capacity or principle existing in nature, which may be referred to at all times to re-establish any lost measure. A mere artificial standard, deposited under some government charge, is by no means sufficient for the purpose, the effect of time only upon any material that might be employed would wholly defeat the object, not to mention the effects of accidental fires, wars, &c., by which such measure might be wholly lost or destroyed. Both the Greeks and the Romans had standards of this kind; but as they were founded on no natural measure or principle, their exact proportions to modern measures are lost, and such must necessarily be the case with all standards resting upon mere arbitrary assumptions.

Something like a natural standard appears to have had a place in the establishment of the old English system, according to which the inch was to be of the length of three barley corns, taken from the middle of the ear, and thirty-two such grains, well dried, were to be equal to a pennyweight; twenty of these pennyweights made an ounce, and twelve ounces one pound; being in

fact the divisions of our present troy weight. On the same basis was established our system of measures; the gallon measure containing eight of such pounds of wheat, eight such gallons one bushel, and eight bushels one quarter.

These appear to have been the weights and measures employed in England from the Conquest to the time of Henry VII., who altered the old English weight, and introduced a pound under the name of *troy*, which exceeded the old Saxon pound by three quarters of an ounce.

The present troy pounds contain 5,760 grains, the old Saxon pound 5,400 grains, and the present avoirdupois pound 7,000 grains.

Although by the twenty-seventh chapter of Magna Charta the weights were declared to be the same for every part of England, yet it is certain that a different system of weights was introduced, denominated avoirdupois weight, and which weight appears to have been first legalized for weighing meat in the markets by 24 Henry VIII., since which time it has become general for the buying and selling of all heavy materials; we have also another denomination for medicinal purposes, this is the apothecaries' weight; but it differs from troy weight only in its sub-divisions; the same pound troy is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 8 drachms, the drachm into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains. In troy weight and apothecaries' weight, we have no denomination above a pound; but in avoirdupois weight, 28 lbs. is one quarter, four quarters one hundred weight, and 20 hundred weight one ton. It is seldom, in commerce, that goods bought or sold by this weight are estimated nearer than to an ounce, and its simple subdivisions of halves and quarters, but still the ounce is supposed to be subdivided into 16 parts called drachms, so that the pound avoirdupois consists of 7,168 drachms; and as it is declared by Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 27, as recommended by the commission of weights and measures, that the pound avoirdupois shall consist of 7,000 troy grains, it follows that the avoirdupois drachm is less than the troy grain in the ratio of 7,000 to 7,168.

Before entering further into the detail of English weights and measures, and their comparison with the weights and measures of other nations, it will be proper to explain the foundation of our present standard.

It has been said, that with all the advantages of modern science, it is very difficult to establish a standard which shall be imperishable; this however may now be said to have been accomplished, so long as the laws of nature remain unchanged.

The length of the seconds pendulum in any given place had long been looked to as something like a standard length, but there were many difficulties to be overcome; in the first place, the length of the pendulum is not the actual length of the vibrating bar, but the distance of the point of suspension from another point in the bar, called its centre of oscillation. In the next place, the force of gravity is different at different heights above the mean level of the ocean; the weight of the pendulum, or rather its buoyancy, is also affected by the greater or less density of the atmosphere;

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

the arc of vibration is likewise subject to change from the resistance of the atmosphere, and the bar itself is liable to expansion and contraction, from the effect of temperature; moreover a pendulum, when attached to a clock, is not acting simply by the action of gravity, its motion being in part dependent on the impelling power of the clock weight; however simple, therefore, might be the idea of adopting the seconds pendulum as a standard of measure, it will be seen that many difficulties were to be overcome before it could be practically employed for such a purpose; the first great step towards the solution of this difficult problem was made by the late Captain Kater. It had long been known as a mechanical property of a pendulum, or any other body vibrating in free space, that if the pendulum were inverted, and its centre of oscillation made its centre of suspension, the former centre of suspension would become its centre of oscillation; and Captain Kater, availing himself of this property, had a pendulum formed of an uniform brass bar, furnished with knife-edge suspension axes at equal distances from the two extremities of the bar. Beyond one of these knife-edges was securely fixed to the pendulum a brass weight of 2 lb. 7 oz., and near the other a small sliding weight of $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which might be fixed at pleasure; and between these, near the middle of the bar, was a still smaller weight, which might be moved and adjusted with great nicety; by successive adjustments of these two movable weights, their position was at length so arranged that the number of oscillations made when vibrating on either axis was the same, consequently the distance of the knife-edges was the exact length of the pendulum,* and the number of its vibrations in a day being ascertained, the exact length of a seconds pendulum in the same place became known, that is, might be computed in terms of the length of this original pendulum.† The distance of the knife-edges was first permanently fixed at about 39.4 inches from each other; but it is obvious that the ultimate determination of the length of the seconds pendulum is quite independent of this distance; the experiment might therefore be repeated at any other time, and with any other bar; and if the same degree of care and accuracy were employed, the length of the seconds pendulum would be determined with equal accuracy; consequently the length of the seconds pendulum being taken as the standard of English linear measure, might be restored at any time while the laws of gravity remain the same, although every former standard in the kingdom should be destroyed.

In speaking of the seconds pendulum as a standard of English measure, it is not to be understood that it was necessary to make it the unit of measure; it was found, or at least apprehended, that to have increased our common measure of a yard by a little more than three inches would have greatly deranged all commercial transactions, it was therefore resolved not to

* It may be proper to observe here, that although the proposition is true, that if a pendulum be suspended at its centre of oscillation the former centre of suspension will become its new centre of oscillation, yet it does not follow conversely, that if a pendulum be inverted, and vibrate in the same time, on each of its axes, that the distance of the axis is the length of the pendulum. There are always two points on which a pendulum may be vibrated, without inversion, on which the time of oscillation will be the same; but these two points are generally too distant from each other to be the cause of error.

† For further details on this experiment, see MIXED SCIENCES, in this *Encyclopædia*, vol. iii. p. 223.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

alter our units of measure, but simply to determine the relation between the best of our standard yards and the length ascertained as above, so that the seconds pendulum, although it thus became the standard of English linear measure, did not form its unit, nor does it in any other way enter into the system.

The French nation had previously adopted a standard of linear measure on a much more extensive basis, that is, from the geodetic operations which had been for some years carried on in France, they had determined the length of an arc of the meridian for several degrees of latitude, and by adopting this length, and assuming a certain degree of sphericity for the terrestrial globe, they were enabled to compute from these data the total length of a meridian from the equator to the pole; and this length, divided by 10,000,000, gives the French *metre*, which is their unit of linear measure; the length of the French metre is equal to 39.37079 English inches. We shall refer again to the French system of weights and measures in a subsequent part of this Article; at present it is proposed to show the connection between the English linear unit of 1 inch and the measures of weight and capacity. Distilled water at a given temperature, and under a given barometrical pressure, is of the same specific gravity in all parts of the world, and a cubic foot, or 1,728 cubic standard inches, of distilled water at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and under 30 inches barometrical pressure, is equal in weight to 1,000 avoirdupois ounces, or, in other words, the weight of a cubic foot of water, under the above circumstances, divided by 1,000, constitutes the English ounce avoirdupois; and thus the unit of weight becomes dependent on the unit of length. It happened, fortunately, that this remarkable simple relation between weight and measure had place very nearly before the establishment of the present imperial system, so that no sensible change was necessary in fixing the standard ounce; but this was not the case with our measure of capacity, viz. the gallon; the gallon, in fact, was not only of different capacity in different counties, but it differed also for different matters thus measured, as, for example, wine, beer, corn, coal, &c., the old wine gallon containing 231 cubic inches, the beer gallon 282 cubic inches, and corn gallon $268\frac{1}{6}$ cubic inches; but by the Act of Geo. IV. c. 27, only 1 gallon is now legal, which contains 277,274 cubic inches. This particular capacity depends, however, upon a more simple relation, as follows, viz.: that 10 lbs. of water, under the conditions already stated, are declared to be the exact capacity of the new or imperial gallon; and thus our units of weight and capacity are both made dependent on the unit of linear measure, and this unit itself has a certain relation to an invariable standard length, namely, that of the seconds pendulum.

Thus far nothing can be desired more simple, nor more permanent than the standards and relations of the English units of linear measure, weight and capacity; but in their subdivisions and multiples, the same simplicity is not found. The most perfect system requires that each of these units should be subdivided by tens, and that their multiples should also proceed in the same way by tens, but, unfortunately, such a change could not be effected without great inconvenience and embarrassment in all commercial and mercantile transactions; the commission, therefore, to which we have referred, made no further alterations than those above indicated, leaving our subdivisions and multiples as they found them, and as they are given in the following tables:—

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. *English Weights and Measures agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect January, 1826.*

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12 inches	= 1 foot.
3 feet	= 1 yard.
5½ yards	= 1 pole.
40 poles	= 1 furlong.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.

An inch is the smallest linear measure to which a name is given; but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into eighths; by the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.; formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called lines, but these have properly fallen into disuse.

Particular Measures of Length.

A nail	= 2½ inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	= 4 nails	
Yard	= 4 quarters	
Ell	= 5 "	
Hand	= 4 inches, used for the height of horses.	
Fathom	= 6 feet, used in measuring depths.	
Link	= 7 in. 92 hdths.	} Used in land measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	= 100 links.	

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144 square inches	= 1 square foot.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard.
30½ square yards	= 1 perch or rod.
40 perches	= 1 rood.
4 roods	= 1 acre.
640 acres	= 1 square mile.

MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

Division 1, Solidity.

1728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.

Division 2.

Imperial measure of *capacity* for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third *division*.

4 gills	= 1 pint	= 34½ cubic inches nearly
2 pints	= 1 quart	= 69½ "
4 quarts	= 1 gallon	= 277½ "
2 gallons	= 1 peck	= 554½ "
8 gallons	= 1 bushel	= 2218½ "
8 bushels	= 1 quarter	= 10½ cubic feet nearly.
5 quarters	= 1 load	= 51½ "

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids, several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz., for beer, the firkin of 9 gallons, the kilderkin of 18, the barrel of 36, the hogshead of 54, and the butt of 108 gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For wine and spirits, there are, the anker, runlet, tierce, hogshead, puncheon, pipe, butt, and tun; but these may be considered rather

as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

Division 3.

Imperial measure of *capacity* for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods commonly sold by *heaped measure*.

2 gallons	= 1 peck	= 704 cubic inches nearly.
8 gallons	= 1 bushel	= 2815½ "
3 bushels	= 1 sack	= 4½ cubic feet nearly.
12 sacks	= 1 chaldron	= 58½ "

Note—By a recent Act, coals are now sold by weight; in other cases the goods are to be heaped up in the form of a cone, to a height above the rim of the measure of at least ¼ of its depth. The outside diameter of measures used for heaped goods is to be at least double the depth; consequently not less than the following dimensions:—

Bushel	19½ inches.
Half bushel	15½ "
Peck	12½ "
Gallons	9½ "
Half gallons	7½ "

The imperial measures, described in the second and third *divisions*, were established by Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 27; before that time there were, as already stated, four different measures of capacity used in England.—1. For wine, spirits, cider, oil, milk, &c.; this was one-sixth less than the imperial measure. 2. For malt liquor, this was ⅓ part greater than the imperial measure. 3. For corn, and all other dry goods not heaped, this was ⅓ part less than the imperial measure. 4. For coals, which did not differ sensibly from the imperial measure.

It has been seen, that an imperial gallon contains exactly 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water, at 62° Fahrenheit's thermometer, and 30 inches barometrical pressure; consequently the pint will hold 1½ lb., and the bushel 80 lbs.

MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

Division 1, Avoirdupois Weight.

27½ grains	= 1 drachm	= 27½ grains.
16 drachms	= 1 ounce	= 437½ "
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)	= 7000 "
28 pounds	= 1 quarter (qr.)	
4 quarters	= 1 hundred weight (cwt.)	
20 cwt.	= 1 ton.	

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular Weights belonging to this Division:

8 pounds	= 1 stone, used for meat.
	cwt. qr. lb.
14 pounds	= 1 stone = 0 0 14
2 stone	= 1 tod = 0 1 0
6½ tod	= 1 wey = 1 2 14
2 weys	= 1 sack = 3 1 0
12 sacks	= 1 last = 39 0 0

Used in the wool trade

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

Division 2, Troy Weight.

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight =	24 grains.
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound	= 5760 "

These are the denominations of troy weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But troy weight is used by apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drachms, and the drachm into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used, and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the avoirdupois and troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the troy pound is less than the avoirdupois, in the proportion of 576 to 700, or 14 to 17 nearly; but the troy ounce is greater than the avoirdupois, in proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
1 lb. avoirdupois	= 14	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ troy.
1 oz. "	= 0	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 dr. "	= 0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The *carat* used for weighing diamonds is $3\frac{1}{6}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts: thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and two parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

WEIGHTS AND VALUES OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold Coins Old and New.

	Value.			Weight.	
	£.	s.	d.	dwt.	grs.
Guinea	1	1	0	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half guinea	0	10	6	2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third guinea	0	7	0	1	19 $\frac{1}{8}$
Double sovereign	2	0	0	10	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
Sovereign	1	0	0	5	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
Half sovereign	0	10	0	2	13 $\frac{7}{11}$

Silver Coins.	Value.		Old Standard.		New Standard.	
	s.	d.	dwt.	grs.	dwt.	grs.
Crown	5	0	19	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4 $\frac{1}{11}$
Half crown	2	6	9	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	2 $\frac{2}{11}$
Shilling	1	0	3	21	3	15 $\frac{3}{11}$
Sixpence	0	6	1	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	19 $\frac{7}{11}$
Fourpence	0	4	1	7	1	5 $\frac{1}{11}$

The preceding weights of gold and silver coins are founded upon the established standard value of gold at the Mint, which is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ounce troy. The Mint value of silver, by the new silver standard, is 5*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, being to that of gold as 14 $\frac{7}{4}$ to 1, but by the old silver standard, it was issued at 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, the relative value of the two metals being then at 15 $\frac{9}{24}$ to 1.

The gold used in the English coin is of what is called 22 carats fine, that is to say, of 24 parts 22 parts are pure gold, and the other 2 parts are of copper or other alloy.

The standard silver for English coins consists of 37 parts pure silver, with 3 of alloy. These standards have remained the same for a long period in this

country; and the gold coin is issued at its value, but the silver coin is dearer than bar silver of the same purity. In our old silver coins, the pound of silver was divided to form 62 shillings, but at present it is divided to form 66 shillings, which will be found to agree with the values and weights stated in the preceding table.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

MEASURE OF TIME.

60 seconds	= 1 minute.
60 minutes	= 1 hour.
24 hours	= 1 day.
7 days	= 1 week.
28 days	= 1 lunar month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 day	= 1 calendar month.
12 calendar months	= 1 year.
365 days	= 1 common year.
366 days	= 1 leap year.
365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days	= 1 Julian year.
365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.	= 1 solar year.

In 400 years 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

The following are the *Weights and Measures of various Packages of Articles of frequent use in Commerce.*

1 barrel anchovies	30 pounds.
„ soap	256 „
„ herrings	32 gallons,
„ salmon or eels	42 „
1 bushel of coals	88 pounds.
„ flour	56 „
1 butt of sherry	130 gallons.
1 chaldron of coals with in- grain	104,809,572 cubic inches.
„ without ingrain	99,818, 64 „
„ at Newcastle is	53 cwt.
8 chaldron of coals at New- castle are equal to	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ London chaldrons.
1 clove of wool	7 pounds.
1 firkin of butter	56 „
„ soap	64 „
„ soap	8 gallons.
1 fodder of lead at Stockton	22 cwt.
„ Newcastle	21 „
„ London	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
1 gross	12 dozen.
1 great gross	12 gross.
1 hand	4 inches.
1 hogshead of claret	58 gallons.
„ tent	63 „
1 hundred of salt	7 lasts.
1 keg of sturgeon	4 or 8 gallons.
1 last of salt	18 barrels.
„ gunpowder	24 „
„ beer	12 „
„ potash	12 „
„ cod fish	12 „
„ herrings	12 „
„ meal	12 „
„ soap	12 „
„ pitch and tar	12 „
„ flax	17 cwt.
„ feathers	17 „
„ wool	4368 pounds.
1 pack of wool	240 „
1 palm	3 inches.
1 pipe of Madeira	110 gallons.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	1 pipe of Cape Madeira . . .	110 gallons.
	,, Teneriffe	120 ,,
	,, Bucellas	140 ,,
	,, Barcelona	120 ,,
	,, Vidonia	120 ,,
	,, Mountain	120 ,,
	,, Port	138 ,,
	,, Lisbon	140 ,,
	1 pole woodland	18 feet.
	,, plantation	21 ,,
	,, Cheshire	24 ,,
	1 sack of wool	364 pounds.
	1 seam of glass	124 ,,
	1 span	9 inches.
	1 stone of meat	8 pounds.
	,, fish	8 ,,
	,, (horseman's weight)	14 ,,
	,, glass	5 ,,
	,, wool	14 ,,
	1 tun of vegetable oil	236 gallons.
	,, animal oil	252 ,,
	1 tod of wool	28 pounds.
	1 wey of cheese in Suffolk	256 ,,
	,, Essex	336 ,,
	1 wey of wool	182 ,,
	24 cubic feet of sand, or 18 cubic feet of earth, or 17 cubic feet of clay, make 1 ton.	
	1 yard cube of solid gravel or earth contains 18 heaped bushels before digging, and 27 heaped bushels when dug; 27 heaped bushels make 1 load.	

Comparison of French and English Weights and Measures.

It has been already stated that the French nation has adopted, as their unit of linear measure, a certain division of the terrestrial meridian, which they have denominated a *metre*, its value in parts of the English standard being 39·37979 inches. This measure is subdivided by 10's, 100's, 1000's, &c., under the denominations deci-metre, centi-metre, milli-metre, &c.; the multiples of the same being denominated deca-metre, heca-metre, chilio-metre, and myrio-metre, &c.

The unit of capacity is a cubic deci-metre denominated a *litre*, which is subdivided and multiplied in the same manner as the metre by using the same prefixes.

The unit of weight is the *gramme*, which is equal to 15·438 English grains. This also is subdivided and multiplied by the same prefixes as the measures. Before the establishment of the French decimal system, the subdivisions of their measures resembled ours; that is to say, the inch was divided into twelfths, and 12 inches were 1 foot, 6 feet 1 toise, &c.; and as these measures are still frequently referred to, it will be useful, in giving the comparison of French and English measures, to compare the old French inch, foot, &c., with the English standard.

French Measures, Old System.

1 inch	=	1·06578	English inches.
1 foot	=	12·78933	,,
1 ell	=	46·8947	,,
1 sonde	=	63·9967	,,
1 toise	=	76·7360	,,
1 perche	=	230·2080	,,
1 perch royal	=	253·2288	,,
1 square inch	=	1·13582	square English inches.
1 cubic inch	=	1·21063	cubic ,,

French Measure, New System.

Milli-metre	=	0·03937079	English inches.
Centi-metre	=	0·3937079	,,
Deci-metre	=	3·937079	,,
Metre	=	39·37079	,,
Deca-metre	=	393·7079	,,
Hecato-metre	=	3937·079	,,
Chilio-metre	=	39370·79	,,
Myrio-metre	=	393707·9	,,

Note—1 English inch = ·0354 French metres.
10,000 English feet = 305 metres very nearly

Superficial Measure.

1 Are	=	a square deca-metre	=	119·6046	English Yards.
1 Decare	=	10 square arc	=	1196·046	
1 Hectare	=		=	11960·46	

Measure of Capacity.

1 milli-litre	·061028	cubic inches Eng.
1 centi-litre	0·61028	,,
1 deci-litre	6·1028	,,
1 litre = 1 cubic deci-metre	61·028	,,
1 deca-litre	610·28	,,
1 hecato-litre	6102·8	,,
1 chilio-metre	61028·	,,
1 myrio-litre	610280	= 353·71 cubic ft.

Solid Measure.

Decistere	3·5317	cubic feet.
Stere = a cubic metre	35·317	,,
Decastere	353·17	,,

French Weights, Old System.

72 grains	=	1 gros	=	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	English grains.
8 gros	=	1 ounce	=	472 $\frac{1}{8}$	,,
16 ounces	=	1 pound	=	7561	,,

French Weights, New System.

1 milli-gramme	·01544	English grains.
1 centi-gramme	·15445	,,
1 deci-gramme	1·54457	,,
1 gramme	15·44579	,,
1 deca-gramme	154·45793	,,
1 hecato-gramme	1544·57938	,,
1 chilio-gramme	15445·79386	,,
1 myrio-gramme	154457·9386	,,

Note { 1 inch English = ·02541 metres.
1 foot English = ·30492 ,,
1 yard English = ·91476 ,,
1 lb. avoirdupois = 453 $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme very nearly.

The two following tables contain the comparative value of the linear and superficial measures of the different nations of Europe with the English foot. They were computed by W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., for Mr. Weale, proprietor of the Architectural Library, Holborn, and circulated by the latter gentleman amongst his friends; and, by his permission, we have introduced them into this Article.

TABLE I.—REDUCED STANDARD LINEAL MEASURES.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Aix-la-Chapelle foot .	0.9508	0.4966	0.2898	0.8921	1.0990	0.9233	1.2971	0.8334	0.9168
Amsterdam . foot .	0.9292	0.4853	0.2832	0.8719	1.0740	0.9023	1.2676	0.8145	0.8960
Ancona . . foot .	1.2820	0.6695	0.3908	1.2029	1.4818	1.2449	1.7489	1.1237	1.2361
Anspach . . foot .	0.9767	0.5101	0.2977	0.9164	1.1289	0.9484	1.3324	1.8561	0.9418
Antwerp . . foot .	0.9367	0.4892	0.2855	0.8789	1.0827	0.9096	1.2779	0.8210	0.9032
Aquileia . . foot .	1.1275	0.5888	0.3437	1.0579	1.3032	1.0949	1.5382	0.9883	1.0872
Augsburg . . foot .	0.9708	0.5070	0.2959	0.9109	1.1221	0.9427	1.3244	0.8509	0.9361
Basle . . . foot .	0.9783	0.5109	0.2982	0.9179	1.1308	0.9500	1.3346	0.8575	0.9433
Bavaria . . . foot .	0.9517	0.4970	0.2901	0.8930	1.1000	0.9242	1.2983	0.8342	0.9177
Bergamo . . . foot .	1.4310	0.7473	0.4362	1.3427	1.6540	1.3896	1.9522	1.2543	1.3798
Berlin . . . foot .	1.0158	0.5305	0.3096	0.9531	1.1741	0.9864	1.3858	0.8904	0.9795
Bern foot .	0.9617	0.5022	0.2931	0.9024	1.1116	0.9339	1.3120	0.8429	0.9273
Bohemia . . . foot .	0.9725	0.5079	0.2964	0.9125	1.1241	0.9443	1.3267	0.8524	0.9377
Bologna . . . foot .	1.2440	0.6497	0.3792	1.1672	1.4379	1.2080	1.6971	1.0904	1.1995
Bremen . . . foot .	0.9483	0.4952	0.2890	0.8895	1.0961	0.9209	1.2937	0.8312	0.9144
Brescia . . . foot .	1.5600	0.8147	0.4755	1.4637	1.8031	1.5148	2.1281	1.3674	1.5042
— . . . braccio	2.0920	1.0925	0.6376	1.9629	2.4180	2.0314	2.8539	1.8337	2.0172
Breslaw . . . foot .	0.9325	0.4870	0.2842	0.8750	1.0778	0.9055	1.2721	0.8174	0.8991
Brunswick . . foot .	0.9358	0.4887	0.2852	0.8781	1.0816	0.9087	1.2766	0.8202	0.9023
Brussels . . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Cagliari . . . palmo .	0.6642	0.3469	0.2024	0.6232	0.7677	0.6450	0.9061	0.5822	0.6404
Calemborg . . foot .	0.9583	0.5005	0.2921	0.8992	1.1076	0.9306	1.3073	0.8400	0.9240
Carrara . . . palmo .	0.8000	0.4178	0.2438	0.7506	0.9247	0.7768	1.0914	0.7012	0.7714
Chambery . . . foot .	1.1070	0.5781	0.3374	1.0387	1.2794	1.0750	1.5102	0.9703	1.0674
China . . . math. foot	1.0933	0.5710	0.3332	1.0258	1.2637	1.0616	1.4915	0.9583	1.0542
China . . . imp. foot .	1.0510	0.5489	0.3203	0.9861	1.2148	1.0206	1.4338	0.9212	1.0134
Clèves foot .	0.9717	0.5075	0.2962	0.9117	1.1231	0.9436	1.3256	0.8517	0.9369
Cologne foot .	0.9025	0.4713	0.2751	0.8468	1.0432	0.8764	1.2312	0.7911	0.8702
Copenhagen . . foot .	1.0298	0.5378	0.3139	0.9663	1.1903	1.0000	1.4049	0.9026	0.9930
Cracow foot .	1.1693	0.6107	0.3564	1.0972	1.3515	1.1355	1.5952	1.0249	1.1275
Dantzic foot .	0.9408	0.4913	0.2868	0.8828	1.0874	0.9136	1.2835	0.8246	0.9072
Dordrecht . . . foot .	1.1800	0.6162	0.3597	1.1072	1.3639	1.1458	1.6098	1.0343	1.1378
Dresden foot .	0.9283	0.4848	0.2829	0.8710	1.0730	0.9014	1.2664	0.8137	0.8951
Embsen foot .	0.9717	0.5075	0.2962	0.9117	1.1231	0.9436	1.3256	0.8517	0.9369
England foot .	1.0000	0.5222	0.3048	0.9383	1.1558	0.9710	1.3642	0.8765	0.9642
Farrari foot .	1.3170	0.6878	0.4014	1.2357	1.5223	1.2789	1.7967	1.1544	1.2699
Florence foot .	0.9950	0.5196	0.3033	0.9336	1.1501	0.9662	1.3574	0.8721	0.9594
— . . . braccio	1.9148	1.0000	0.5836	1.7966	2.2132	1.8593	2.6122	1.6783	1.8463
France foot .	1.0658	0.5566	0.3249	1.0000	1.2319	1.0350	1.4540	0.9342	1.0277
— . . . metre .	3.2809	1.7134	1.0000	3.0784	3.7922	3.1859	4.4758	2.8757	3.1635
Francfort . . . foot .	0.9392	0.4905	0.2863	0.8813	1.0856	0.9120	1.2813	0.8232	0.9056
Geneva foot .	1.9190	1.0022	0.5849	1.8006	2.2181	1.8635	2.6179	1.6821	1.8504
Genoa palmo .	0.8173	0.4268	0.2491	0.7669	0.9447	0.7936	1.1150	0.7164	0.7881
— . . . canna .	7.3000	3.8123	2.2250	6.8495	8.4376	7.0886	9.9586	6.3985	7.0388
Göttingen . . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Gotha foot .	0.9433	0.4926	0.2875	0.8851	1.0903	0.9160	1.2869	0.8268	0.9096
Groningen . . . foot .	0.9575	0.5000	0.2918	0.8984	1.1067	0.9298	1.3062	0.8393	0.9233
Hamburgh . . . foot .	0.9408	0.4913	0.2868	0.8828	1.0874	0.9136	1.2835	0.8246	0.9072
Hanover foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Haarlem foot .	0.9375	0.4896	0.2857	0.8797	1.0836	0.9104	1.2789	0.8217	0.9040
Heidelberg . . foot .	0.9133	0.4770	0.2784	0.8569	1.0556	0.8868	1.2459	0.8005	0.8806
Hildesheim . . . foot .	0.9208	0.4809	0.2807	0.8640	1.0643	0.8941	1.2562	0.8071	0.8879
Inspruck foot .	1.0417	0.5440	0.3175	0.9774	1.2040	1.0115	1.4211	0.9131	1.0044
Königsberg . . . foot .	1.0092	0.5270	0.3076	0.9469	1.1665	0.9800	1.3768	0.8846	0.9731
Leghorn foot .	0.9920	0.5181	0.3024	0.9308	1.1466	0.9633	1.3533	0.8695	0.9565

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

REDUCED STANDARD LINEAL MEASURES—continued.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Leipsic . . foot .	0.9275	0.4844	0.2827	0.8703	1.0720	0.9006	1.2653	0.8130	0.8943
Leyden . . foot .	1.0283	0.5370	0.3134	0.9649	1.1886	0.9985	1.4028	0.9013	0.9915
Liege . . foot .	0.9433	0.4926	0.2875	0.8851	1.0903	0.9160	1.2869	0.8268	0.9096
Lindau . . com. foot	0.9500	0.4961	0.2896	0.8914	1.0980	0.9225	1.2960	0.8327	0.9160
— . . long foot	1.0333	0.5396	0.3149	0.9695	1.1943	1.0034	1.4096	0.9057	0.9963
Lisbon . . foot .	1.0800	0.5640	0.3292	1.0134	1.2483	1.0487	1.4735	0.9466	1.0414
Lombardy arch. foot	1.3009	0.6794	0.3965	1.2206	1.5036	1.2632	1.7747	1.1402	1.2544
Lorraine . . foot .	0.9417	0.4918	0.2870	0.8836	1.0885	0.9144	1.2847	0.8254	0.9080
Lubeck . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Lucca . . braccio	1.9580	1.0225	0.5968	1.8372	2.2631	1.9013	2.6711	1.7162	1.8880
Luneburg . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Macedonia . . foot .	1.1598	0.6057	0.3535	1.0882	1.3405	1.1262	1.5822	1.0166	1.1183
Magdeburg . . foot .	0.9300	0.4857	0.2835	0.8726	1.0749	0.9031	1.2687	0.8152	0.8967
Malta . . foot .	0.9308	0.4861	0.2837	0.8734	1.0759	0.9039	1.2698	0.8159	0.8975
Manheim . . foot .	0.9508	0.4966	0.2898	0.8921	1.0990	0.9233	1.2971	0.8334	0.9168
Mantua . . braccio	2.0920	1.0925	0.6376	1.9629	2.4180	2.0314	2.8539	1.8337	2.0172
— . . brasso	1.5210	0.7943	0.4636	1.4272	1.7580	1.4770	2.0750	1.3332	1.4666
Maestricht . . foot .	0.9208	0.4809	0.2807	0.8640	1.0643	0.8941	1.2562	0.8071	0.8879
Mentz . . foot .	0.9875	0.5157	0.3010	0.9266	1.1414	0.9589	1.3472	0.8656	0.9522
Middleburg . . foot .	0.9842	0.5140	0.3000	0.9235	1.1376	0.9557	1.3426	0.8627	0.9490
Milan . . foot .	1.3017	0.6798	0.3968	1.2214	1.5046	1.2640	1.7758	1.1410	1.2551
— . . dec. foot	0.8550	0.4465	0.2606	0.8023	0.9883	0.8303	1.1664	0.7494	0.8244
— . . braccio	1.7250	0.9009	0.5258	1.6186	1.9938	1.6751	2.3533	1.5120	1.6633
Modena . . foot .	2.0810	1.0868	0.6343	1.9526	2.4053	2.0207	2.8389	1.8240	2.0066
Monaco . . foot .	0.7708	0.4025	0.2349	0.7232	0.8909	0.7485	1.0515	0.6756	0.7432
Moscow . . foot .	1.0975	0.5732	0.3345	1.0298	1.2685	1.0657	1.4972	0.9620	1.0582
Naples . . palmo	0.8652	0.4518	0.2637	0.8118	1.0000	0.8402	1.1803	0.7584	0.8343
— . . canna	6.9080	3.6076	2.1055	6.4817	7.9845	6.7080	9.4239	6.0549	6.6609
Neufchatel . . foot .	0.9842	0.5140	0.3000	0.9235	1.1376	0.9557	1.3426	0.8627	0.9490
Nuremberg . . foot .	0.9967	0.5205	0.3038	0.9352	1.1520	0.9678	1.3597	0.8736	0.9610
Oldenburg . . foot .	0.9708	0.5070	0.2959	0.9109	1.1221	0.9427	1.3244	0.8509	0.9361
Osnaburg . . foot .	0.9167	0.4787	0.2794	0.8601	1.0596	0.8902	1.2506	0.8035	0.8839
Padua . . foot .	1.1608	0.6062	0.3538	1.0892	1.3417	1.1272	1.5836	1.0175	1.1193
Palæste . . foot .	1.0115	0.5283	0.3083	0.9491	1.1692	0.9822	1.3799	0.8866	0.9753
Palermo . . palmo	0.7942	0.4148	0.2421	0.7452	0.9180	0.7712	1.0835	0.6961	0.7658
Parma . . foot .	1.8690	0.9761	0.5697	1.7537	2.1603	1.8149	2.5497	1.6382	1.8021
— . . braccio	1.7783	0.9287	0.5420	1.6686	2.0555	1.7268	2.4260	1.5587	1.7147
Pavia . . foot .	1.5400	0.8042	0.4694	1.4450	1.7800	1.4954	2.1009	1.3498	1.4849
— . . braccio	1.5250	0.7964	0.4648	1.4309	1.7627	1.4808	2.0804	1.3367	1.4704
Persia . . arish .	3.1892	1.6655	0.9721	2.9924	3.6862	3.0968	4.3507	2.7954	3.0751
Phileterian . . foot .	1.1614	0.6065	0.3540	1.0897	1.3424	1.1278	1.5844	1.0180	1.1199
Piacenza . . foot .	1.8690	0.9761	0.5697	1.7537	2.1603	1.8149	2.5497	1.6382	1.8021
Piemont liprando ft.	1.6857	0.8803	0.5138	1.5817	1.9484	1.6369	2.2996	1.4775	1.6254
— common ft.	1.1237	0.5868	0.3425	1.0544	1.2988	1.0912	1.5330	0.9849	1.0835
Poland . . foot .	1.1693	0.6107	0.3564	1.0972	1.3515	1.1355	1.5952	1.0249	1.1275
Pomerania . . foot .	0.9583	0.5005	0.2921	0.8992	1.1076	0.9306	1.3073	0.8400	0.9240
Portugal, archit. foot	1.1109	0.5802	0.3386	1.0424	1.2840	1.0787	1.5155	0.9737	1.0712
Prague . . foot .	0.9900	0.5170	0.3018	0.9289	1.1443	0.9613	1.3506	0.8678	0.9546
Prussia . . foot .	1.0298	0.5378	0.3139	0.9663	1.1903	1.0000	1.4049	0.9026	0.9930
Pythian . . foot .	0.8124	0.4243	0.2476	0.7623	0.9390	0.7889	1.1083	0.7121	0.7833
Ratsburg . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Revel . . foot .	0.8775	0.4583	0.2675	0.8234	1.0143	0.8521	1.1971	0.7691	0.8461
Reggio . . braccio	1.7375	0.9074	0.5296	1.6303	2.0083	1.6872	2.3703	1.5229	1.6753
Rhineland . . foot .	1.0298	0.5378	0.3139	0.9663	1.1903	1.0000	1.4049	0.9026	0.9930
Riga . . foot .	0.8992	0.4696	0.2741	0.8437	1.0393	0.8732	1.2267	0.7882	0.8670

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

REDUCED STANDARD LINEAL MEASURES—continued.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Rimini . . braccio	1.7825	0.9309	0.5433	1.6725	2.0603	1.7309	2.4317	1.5624	1.7187
Rome . . foot .	0.9660	0.5045	0.2944	0.9064	1.1166	0.9380	1.3178	0.8467	0.9315
— . . palmo	0.7330	0.3828	0.2234	0.6878	0.8472	0.7118	1.0000	0.6425	0.7068
— . . braccio	2.5610	1.3375	0.7806	2.4030	2.9601	2.4869	3.4937	2.2448	2.4694
— palmo d'archit.	0.7325	0.3825	0.2233	0.6873	0.8467	0.7113	0.9993	0.6421	0.7063
Rome canna d'archit.	7.3250	3.8254	2.2326	6.8731	8.4666	7.1130	9.9929	6.4205	7.0630
Rostock . . foot .	0.9483	0.4952	0.2890	0.8898	1.0961	0.9209	1.2937	0.8312	0.9144
Rotterdam . foot .	1.0298	0.5378	0.3139	0.9663	1.1903	1.0000	1.4049	0.9026	0.9930
Russia . . foot .	1.1458	0.5984	0.3492	1.0751	1.3244	1.1126	1.5631	1.0043	1.1048
Sardinia . . palmo	0.8150	0.4256	0.2484	0.7647	0.9420	0.7914	1.1118	0.7144	0.7859
Sicily Archimedes' ft.	0.7300	0.3812	0.2225	0.6850	0.8438	0.7089	0.9959	0.6399	0.7039
Sienna . . foot .	1.2390	0.6471	0.3776	1.1625	1.4322	1.2031	1.6902	1.0860	1.1947
Spain . . foot .	0.9267	0.4840	0.2825	0.8695	1.0711	0.8999	1.2642	0.8123	0.8936
Stade . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Stettin . . old foot	0.9267	0.4840	0.2825	0.8695	1.0711	0.8999	1.2642	0.8123	0.8936
Strasburg . foot .	0.9492	0.4957	0.2893	0.8906	1.0971	0.9217	1.2949	0.8320	0.9153
Sweden . . foot .	0.9742	0.5088	0.2969	0.9141	1.1260	0.9460	1.3290	0.8539	0.9394
Trent . . foot .	1.2010	0.6272	0.3661	1.1269	1.3882	1.1662	1.6384	1.0527	1.1580
Turin . . foot .	1.6760	0.8753	0.5108	1.5726	1.9372	1.6275	2.2864	1.4690	1.6160
— . . ras .	1.9580	1.0225	0.5968	1.8372	2.2631	1.9013	2.6711	1.7162	1.8880
Ulm . . . foot .	0.9492	0.4957	0.2893	0.8906	1.0971	0.9217	1.2949	0.8320	0.9153
Utrecht . . foot .	0.8950	0.4674	0.2728	0.8398	1.0345	0.8691	1.2210	0.7845	0.8636
Venice . . foot .	1.1409	0.5958	0.3477	1.0705	1.3187	1.1079	1.5564	1.0000	1.1001
Verona . . foot .	1.1170	0.5833	0.3405	1.0481	1.2911	1.0847	1.5238	0.9791	1.0770
Vicenza . . foot .	1.1360	0.5933	0.3463	1.0659	1.3130	1.1031	1.5497	0.9957	1.0954
Vienna . . foot .	1.0371	0.5416	0.3161	0.9731	1.1987	1.0071	1.4148	0.9090	1.0000
Warsaw . . foot .	0.9771	0.5103	0.2978	0.9168	1.1294	0.9488	1.3330	0.8564	0.9421
— Cracow foot	1.1693	0.6107	0.3564	1.0972	1.3515	1.1355	1.5952	1.0249	1.1275
Wismar . . foot .	0.9650	0.5040	0.2941	0.9055	1.1154	0.9371	1.3165	0.8458	0.9305
Wurtemberg foot .	0.9383	0.4900	0.2860	0.8804	1.0845	0.9111	1.2800	0.8224	0.9047
Zell . . . foot .	0.9542	0.4983	0.2908	0.8953	1.1029	0.9266	1.3017	0.8364	0.9201
Ziriczee . . foot .	1.0175	0.5314	0.3101	0.9547	1.1761	0.9880	1.3881	0.8918	0.9811
Zurich . . foot .	0.9842	0.5140	0.3000	0.9235	1.1376	0.9557	1.3426	0.8627	0.9490

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

TABLE II.—REDUCED STANDARD SQUARE MEASURES.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Aix-la-Chapelle foot .	0.9040	0.2466	0.0840	0.7959	1.2078	0.8524	1.6824	0.6945	0.8405
Amsterdam . foot .	0.8634	0.2355	0.0802	0.7602	1.1535	0.8141	1.6069	0.6633	0.8027
Ancona . . foot .	1.6435	0.4482	0.1527	1.4470	2.1957	1.5497	3.0587	1.2627	1.5281
Anspach . . foot .	0.9539	0.2602	0.0886	0.8398	1.2744	0.8995	1.7753	0.7329	0.8869
Antwerp . . foot .	0.8774	0.2393	0.0815	0.7725	1.1722	0.8273	1.6329	0.6741	0.8158
Aquileia . . foot .	1.2713	0.3467	0.1181	1.1192	1.6984	1.1987	2.3660	0.9767	1.1820
Augsburg . . foot .	0.9435	0.2570	0.0876	0.8297	1.2591	0.8887	1.7540	0.7241	0.8762
Basle . . . foot .	0.9571	0.2610	0.0889	0.8426	1.2786	0.9024	1.7811	0.7353	0.8898
Bavaria . . foot .	0.9057	0.2470	0.0841	0.7974	1.2100	0.8540	1.6856	0.6959	0.8421
Bergamo . . foot .	2.0478	0.5585	0.1902	1.8029	2.7358	1.9309	3.8110	1.5733	1.9039
Berlin . . . foot .	1.0319	0.2814	0.0959	0.9084	1.3785	0.9730	1.9203	0.7928	0.9594
Bern . . . foot .	0.9249	0.2522	0.0859	0.8143	1.2356	0.8721	1.7212	0.7106	0.8599
Bohemia . . foot .	0.9458	0.2579	0.0879	0.8326	1.2635	0.8918	1.7601	0.7266	0.8793
Bologna . . foot .	1.5475	0.4221	0.1438	1.3624	2.0675	1.4592	2.8800	1.1889	1.4388
Bremen . . foot .	0.8993	0.2453	0.0835	0.7917	1.2014	0.8480	1.6736	0.6909	0.8361

REDUCED STANDARD SQUARE MEASURES—continued.

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Brescia . . foot .	2.4335	0.6637	0.2261	2.1425	3.2512	2.2947	4.5290	1.8696	2.2626
— . . braccio	4.3764	1.1936	0.4066	3.8530	5.8468	4.1267	8.1448	3.3623	4.0689
Breslaw . . foot .	0.8696	0.2372	0.0808	0.7656	1.1617	0.8199	1.6183	0.6681	0.8085
Brunswick . . foot .	0.8757	0.2388	0.0814	0.7710	1.1699	0.8257	1.6297	0.6728	0.8142
Brussels . . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Cagliari . . palmo	0.4412	0.1203	0.0410	0.3884	0.5894	0.4160	0.8210	0.3389	0.4102
Calemborg . . foot .	0.9183	0.2505	0.0853	0.8085	1.2269	0.8659	1.7091	0.7055	0.8538
Carrara . . palmo	0.6400	0.1746	0.0595	0.5635	0.8550	0.6035	1.1911	0.4917	0.5950
Chamberry . . foot .	1.2255	0.3342	0.1138	1.0789	1.6372	1.1555	2.2807	0.9415	1.1394
China . . math. foot	1.1953	0.3260	0.1110	1.0523	1.5969	1.1271	2.2245	0.9183	1.1113
China . . imp. foot	1.1046	0.3013	0.1026	0.9725	1.4757	1.0415	2.0557	0.8486	1.0270
Clèves . . foot .	0.9442	0.2575	0.0877	0.8313	1.2614	0.8903	1.7572	0.7254	0.8778
Cologne . . foot .	0.8145	0.2221	0.0757	0.7171	1.0882	0.7680	1.5159	0.6258	0.7573
Copenhagen . . foot .	1.0605	0.2892	0.0985	0.9336	1.4168	1.0000	1.9736	0.8147	0.9860
Cracow . . foot .	1.3673	0.3729	0.1270	1.2038	1.8267	1.2893	2.5446	1.0505	1.2712
Dantzic . . foot .	0.8851	0.2414	0.0822	0.7793	1.1825	0.8346	1.6473	0.6800	0.8229
Dordrecht . . foot .	1.3924	0.3798	0.1294	1.2259	1.8602	1.3129	2.5913	1.0697	1.2946
Dresden . . foot .	0.8617	0.2350	0.0801	0.7587	1.1513	0.8126	1.6038	0.6621	0.8012
Embsen . . foot .	0.9442	0.2575	0.0877	0.8313	1.2614	0.8903	1.7572	0.7254	0.8778
England . . foot .	1.0000	0.2727	0.0929	0.8804	1.3360	0.9429	1.8611	0.7683	0.9297
Farrari . . foot .	1.7345	0.4731	0.1611	1.5271	2.3173	1.6355	3.2280	1.3326	1.6126
Florence . . foot .	0.9900	0.2700	0.0920	0.8716	1.3226	0.9335	1.8425	0.7606	0.9204
— . . braccio	3.6664	1.0000	0.3406	3.2279	4.8983	3.4572	6.8234	2.8168	3.4088
France . . foot .	1.1360	0.3098	0.1055	1.0000	1.5176	1.0711	2.1141	0.8727	1.0561
— . . metre	10.7640	2.9358	1.0000	9.4768	14.3810	10.1500	20.0330	8.2699	10.0080
Frankfort . . foot .	0.8821	0.2406	0.0819	0.7766	1.1785	0.8318	1.6416	0.6777	0.8201
Geneva . . foot .	3.6826	1.0044	0.3421	3.2422	4.9199	3.4725	6.8536	2.8293	3.4239
Genoa . . palmo.	0.6680	0.1822	0.0621	0.5881	0.8924	0.6299	1.2431	0.5132	0.6210
— . . canna.	53.2900	14.5340	4.9506	46.9160	71.1930	50.2480	99.1745	40.9410	49.5450
Göttingen . . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Gotha . . foot .	0.8898	0.2427	0.0827	0.7834	1.1888	0.8390	1.6560	0.6836	0.8273
Groningen . . foot .	0.9168	0.2500	0.0852	0.8072	1.2248	0.8645	1.7062	0.7044	0.8524
Hamburgh . . foot .	0.8851	0.2414	0.0822	0.7793	1.1825	0.8346	1.6473	0.6800	0.8229
Hanover . . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Haarlem . . foot .	0.8789	0.2397	0.0817	0.7738	1.1742	0.8287	1.6357	0.6752	0.8171
Heidelberg . . foot .	0.8341	0.2275	0.0775	0.7343	1.1143	0.7865	1.5523	0.6408	0.7755
Hildesheim . . foot .	0.8479	0.2312	0.0788	0.7465	1.1328	0.7995	1.5780	0.6514	0.7883
Innsbruck . . foot .	1.0851	0.2960	0.1008	0.9553	1.4487	1.0232	2.0195	0.8337	1.0089
Königsberg . . foot .	1.0185	0.2778	0.0946	0.8967	1.3607	0.9604	1.8955	0.7825	0.9469
Leghorn . . foot .	0.9841	0.2684	0.0914	0.8664	1.3147	0.9279	1.8314	0.7560	0.9149
Leipsic . . foot .	0.8602	0.2346	0.0799	0.7574	1.1493	0.8111	1.6010	0.6609	0.7998
Leyden . . foot .	1.0574	0.2884	0.0982	0.9309	1.4127	0.9971	1.9679	0.8124	0.9831
Liege . . foot .	0.8898	0.2427	0.0827	0.7834	1.1888	0.8390	1.6560	0.6836	0.8273
Lindau . . com. foot	0.9025	0.2461	0.0838	0.7945	1.2057	0.8510	1.6796	0.6934	0.8391
— . . long foot	1.0677	0.2912	0.0992	0.9400	1.4265	1.0068	1.9871	0.8203	0.9927
Lisbon . . foot .	1.1664	0.3181	0.1084	1.0269	1.5583	1.0998	2.1705	0.8961	1.0844
Lombardy . . arch. foot	1.6923	0.4616	0.1572	1.4899	2.2609	1.5957	3.1495	1.3002	1.5734
Lorraine . . foot .	0.8868	0.2419	0.0824	0.7807	1.1847	0.8362	1.6504	0.6813	0.8245
Lubeck . . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Lucca . . braccio	3.8337	1.0456	0.3562	3.3752	5.1218	3.6149	7.1348	2.9454	3.5643
Luneburg . . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Macedonia . . foot .	1.3451	0.3669	0.1250	1.1842	1.7970	1.2684	2.5033	1.0334	1.2506
Magdeburg . . foot .	0.8649	0.2359	0.0803	0.7614	1.1555	0.8155	1.6096	0.6645	0.8041
Malta . . foot .	0.8664	0.2363	0.0805	0.7628	1.1575	0.8170	1.6124	0.6656	0.8055
Manheim . . foot .	0.9040	0.2466	0.0840	0.7959	1.2078	0.8524	1.6824	0.6945	0.8405

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

REDUCED STANDARD SQUARE MEASURES—*continued.*WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Mantua . . braccio	4.3764	1.1936	0.4066	3.8530	5.8468	4.1267	8.1448	3.3623	4.0689
— . . brasso .	2.3134	0.6310	0.2149	2.0368	3.0907	2.1814	4.3055	1.7774	2.1509
Maestricht . foot .	0.8479	0.2312	0.0788	0.7465	1.1328	0.7995	1.5780	0.6514	0.7883
Mentz . . foot .	0.9752	0.2660	0.0906	0.8585	1.3028	0.9195	1.8148	0.7492	0.9067
Middleburg . foot .	0.9686	0.2642	0.0900	0.8528	1.2941	0.9134	1.8027	0.7442	0.9006
Milan . . foot .	1.6944	0.4621	0.1574	1.4918	2.2637	1.5977	3.1534	1.3018	1.5754
— . . dec. foot	0.7310	0.1994	0.0679	0.6436	0.9767	0.6893	1.3605	0.5616	0.6797
— . . braccio	2.9756	0.8116	0.2764	2.6198	3.9754	2.8058	5.5378	2.2861	2.7666
Modena . . foot .	4.3305	1.1811	0.4023	3.8126	5.7855	4.0834	8.0594	3.3271	4.0262
Monaco . . foot .	0.5941	0.1620	0.0552	0.5231	0.7937	0.5620	1.1057	0.4565	0.5524
Moscow . . foot .	1.2045	0.3285	0.1119	1.0604	1.6092	1.1357	2.2416	0.9254	1.1199
Naples . . palmo	0.7486	0.2042	0.0695	0.6591	1.0000	0.7059	1.3932	0.5751	0.6960
— . . canna	47.7200	13.0150	4.4332	42.0130	63.7530	44.9970	88.8100	36.6620	44.3670
Neufchatel . foot .	0.9686	0.2642	0.0900	0.8528	1.2941	0.9134	1.8027	0.7442	0.9006
Nuremberg . foot .	0.9934	0.2709	0.0923	0.8746	1.3272	0.9367	1.8488	0.7632	0.9236
Oldenburg . foot .	0.9425	0.2570	0.0876	0.8297	1.2591	0.8887	1.7540	0.7241	0.8762
Osnaburg . foot .	0.8403	0.2292	0.0781	0.7398	1.1227	0.7924	1.5639	0.6456	0.7813
Padua . . foot .	1.3475	0.3675	0.1252	1.1853	1.8002	1.2706	2.5077	1.0352	1.2528
Palæste . . foot .	1.0232	0.2790	0.0951	0.9008	1.3669	0.9648	1.9041	0.7861	0.9513
Palermo . . palmo	0.6308	0.1720	0.0586	0.5553	0.8427	0.5948	1.1739	0.4846	0.5864
Parma . . foot .	3.4932	0.9527	0.3245	3.0754	4.6668	3.2938	6.5010	2.6837	3.2477
— . . braccio	3.1624	0.8625	0.2938	2.7842	4.2249	2.9819	5.8855	2.4296	2.9402
Pavia . . foot .	2.3716	0.6468	0.2203	2.0880	3.1684	2.2362	4.4137	1.8220	2.2050
— . . braccio	2.3256	0.6343	0.2161	2.0475	3.1070	2.1929	4.3281	1.7867	2.1622
Persia . . arish .	10.1710	2.7740	9.9449	8.9545	13.5880	9.5905	18.9290	7.8141	9.4563
Phileterian . foot .	1.3488	0.3679	0.1253	1.1875	1.8020	1.2719	2.5103	1.0363	1.2541
Piacenza . . foot .	3.4932	0.9527	0.3245	3.0754	4.6668	3.2938	6.5010	2.6837	3.2477
Piemont. liprando ft.	2.8416	0.7750	0.2640	2.5017	3.7963	2.6794	5.2883	2.1831	2.6419
— . common ft.	1.2627	0.3444	0.1173	1.1117	1.6869	1.1906	2.3500	0.9701	1.1740
Poland . . foot .	1.3673	0.3729	0.1270	1.2038	1.8267	1.2893	2.5446	1.0505	1.2712
Pomerania . foot .	0.9183	0.2505	0.0853	0.8085	1.2269	0.8659	1.7091	0.7055	0.8538
Portugal . archit. foot	1.2341	0.3366	0.1147	1.0865	1.6488	1.1637	2.2968	0.9482	1.1474
Prague . . foot .	0.9801	0.2673	0.0911	0.8629	1.3094	0.9242	1.8241	0.7530	0.9113
Prussia . . foot .	1.0605	0.2892	0.0985	0.9336	1.4168	1.0000	1.9736	0.8147	0.9860
Pythian . . foot .	0.6600	0.1800	0.0613	0.5811	0.8817	0.6223	1.2283	0.5071	0.6136
Ratsburg . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Revel . . foot .	0.7700	0.2100	0.0715	0.6779	1.0287	0.7261	1.4330	0.5916	0.7159
Reggio . . braccio	3.0188	0.8233	0.2805	2.6578	4.0331	2.8466	5.6182	2.3193	2.8067
Rhineland . foot .	1.0605	0.2892	0.0985	0.9336	1.4168	1.0000	1.9736	0.8147	0.9860
Riga . . foot .	0.8086	0.2205	0.0751	0.7119	1.0802	0.7624	1.5048	0.6212	0.7518
Rimini . . braccio	3.1773	0.8666	0.2952	2.7973	4.2448	2.9960	5.9132	2.4411	2.9541
Rome . . foot .	0.9332	0.2545	0.0867	0.8216	1.2467	0.8799	1.7367	0.7169	0.8676
— . . palmo	0.5373	0.1465	0.0499	0.4730	0.7178	0.5066	1.0000	0.4128	0.4995
— . . braccio	6.5587	1.7888	0.6093	5.7743	8.7623	6.1844	12.2060	5.0389	6.0979
— . palmo d'archit.	0.5366	0.1463	0.0498	0.4724	0.7168	0.5059	0.9986	0.4122	0.4989
Rome canna d'archit.	53.6560	14.6340	4.9847	47.2390	71.6840	50.5940	99.8570	41.2230	49.8860
Rostock . . foot .	0.8993	0.2453	0.0835	0.7917	1.2014	0.8480	1.6736	0.6909	0.8361
Rotterdam . foot .	1.0605	0.2892	0.0985	0.9336	1.4168	1.0000	1.9736	0.8147	0.9860
Russia . . foot .	1.3129	0.3581	0.1220	1.1558	1.7540	1.2379	2.4433	1.0086	1.2206
Sardinia . . palmo	0.6642	0.1812	0.0617	0.5848	0.8874	0.6263	1.2362	0.5103	0.6176
Sicily Archimedes' ft.	0.5329	0.1453	0.0495	0.4692	0.7119	0.5025	0.9917	0.4094	0.4955
Sienna . . foot .	1.5351	0.4187	0.1426	1.3515	2.0509	1.4475	2.8569	1.1794	1.4272
Spain . . foot .	0.8588	0.2342	0.0798	0.7561	1.1473	0.8098	1.5982	0.6598	0.7984
Stade . . foot .	0.9105	0.2483	0.0846	0.8016	1.2164	0.8585	1.6945	0.6995	0.8465
Stettin . . old foot	0.8588	0.2342	0.0798	0.7561	1.1473	0.8098	1.5982	0.6598	0.7984

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

REDUCED STANDARD SQUARE MEASURES—*continued*.WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.

WEISSIA.

	English Feet.	Florence Bracci.	French		Napolitan Palmi.	Rhineland Feet.	Roman Palmi.	Venice Feet.	Vienna Feet.
			Metres.	Pieds.					
Strasburg . foot .	0·9010	0·2457	0·0837	0·7932	1·2037	0·8496	1·6768	0·6922	0·8377
Sweden . . foot .	0·9491	0·2588	0·0882	0·8356	1·2679	0·8949	1·7663	0·7292	0·8824
Trent . . foot .	1·4424	0·3934	0·1340	1·2699	1·9270	1·3601	2·6844	1·1082	1·3410
Turin . . foot .	2·8089	0·7661	0·2610	2·4730	3·7526	2·6486	5·2276	2·1580	2·6116
— . . ras .	3·8337	1·0456	0·3562	3·3752	5·1218	3·6149	7·1348	2·9454	3·5643
Ulm . . . foot .	0·9010	0·2457	0·0837	0·7932	1·2037	0·8496	1·6768	0·6922	0·8377
Utrecht . . foot .	0·8010	0·2185	0·0744	0·7052	1·0701	0·7553	1·4907	0·6154	0·7447
Venice . . foot .	1·3017	0·3550	0·1209	1·1460	1·7390	1·2274	2·4225	1·0000	1·2102
Verona . . foot .	1·2477	0·3403	0·1159	1·0984	1·6669	1·1765	2·3220	0·9586	1·1600
Vicenza . . foot .	1·2905	0·3520	0·1199	1·1362	1·7241	1·2169	2·4017	0·9915	1·1998
Vienna . . foot .	1·0756	0·2933	0·0999	0·9469	1·4369	1·0142	2·0017	0·8263	1·0000
Warsaw . . foot .	0·9547	0·2604	0·0887	0·8405	1·2755	0·9002	1·7768	0·7335	0·8876
— Cracow foot	1·3673	0·3729	0·1270	1·2038	1·8267	1·2893	2·5446	1·0505	1·2712
Wismar . . foot .	0·9312	0·2540	0·0865	0·8199	1·2441	0·8781	1·7331	0·7155	0·8658
Wurtemberg . foot .	0·8804	0·2401	0·0818	0·7751	1·1762	0·8302	1·6385	0·6764	0·8185
Zell . . . foot .	0·9105	0·2483	0·0846	0·8016	1·2164	0·8585	1·6945	0·6995	0·8465
Ziriczee . . foot .	1·0353	0·2824	0·0962	0·9115	1·3831	0·9762	1·9267	0·7954	0·9625
Zurich . . foot .	0·9686	0·2642	0·0900	0·8528	1·2941	0·9134	1·8027	0·7442	0·9006

WEIGHTS
AND
MEA-
SURES.WELDE-
NIA.

WEINMANNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to John William Weinmann, an apothecary at Ratisbon, and author of *Phytanthoza Iconographica*. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Cunoniaceæ*. Generic character: calyx persistent, four-parted; petals four; stamens eight; disk hypogynous, urceolate; capsule opening at the dissepiments from the apex; cells many-seeded; seeds roundish, reniform.

Of this genus a great many species are known; they are all trees, natives of South America and the Mauritius. The leaves are compound or simple, and the petioles articulated; the stipulas are undivided and caducous; the flowers are disposed in racemes, and generally white, and the pedicels are in fascicles.

WEIRD, or } The word occurs frequently in G.
WIERD. } Douglas, and the glossarist says—It comes certainly from the A. S. *wyrd*, *fatum* (a word—spoken); *wyrde*, *fata*.

Fate, the fates. See FATE.

But, O Fortune, executrice of *wierdes*.
Chaucer. *Troilus*, book iii.

And seith, it were a wonder *wierd*
To seen a kynge bycomen an *lierd*.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. fol. 58.

The *weirds* withstand, and God stops his meek ears.
Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv. v. 581.

The scene then chang'd from this romantic land,
To a bleak waste by bound'ry unconfined,
Where three swart sisters of the *weird* band
Were mutt'ring curses to the troublous wind.

Cooper. *Tomb of Shakspeare*.

WEISSIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Hedwig to Frederic William Weiss, author of a *Cryptogamic Flora* of Göttingen. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Musci*. Generic character: seta terminal; peristome single, of sixteen nearly erect entire equidistant teeth; apophysis none; calyptra dimidiate.

A genus separated from *Crimmia*, chiefly on account

of the dimidiate calyptra and want of an apophysis. There are nineteen species, natives of Britain; they are diminutive mosses with erect or drooping capsules, inhabitants of rocks, moist and dry banks, and sometimes on trees.

WEIVE. See WEAVE.

WE/LAWAY, or } A. S. *wala-wa*, or *wela-wa*,
WEA/LAWAY. } alas for pity. Somner. (Per-
haps *wo*, *lo*, *wo*.)

And yet now the olde Creon, *wala wa*!
That lord is now of Thebes the citee,
Fulfilid of ire and of iniquitee,
He for despit, and for his tyrannie,
To don the ded bodies a vilanie,
Of alle our lordes, which that ben yslaine,
Hath alle the bodies on an hepe ydrawe.
Chaucer. *Knights Tale*, v. 941.

And at her feete her selfe most humbly feld,
Crying with pittious voyce, and count'nance wan;
Ah *weal-away*! most noble lords, how can
Your cruell eyes endure so pittious sight,
To shed your liues on ground?
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 6. st. 32.

Traytour what hast thou doen? how euer may
Thy cursed hand so cruelly haue swayd
Against that knight? Harrow and *weal-away*!
After so wicked deed why liv'st thou lenger day!
Id. *Ib.* can. 9. st. 46.

WELDENIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by the younger Schultes to Baron Welden, a Hungarian botanist. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Mono-gynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth free, salver-shaped, with a very long tube and a tripartite limb; segments nearly equal, obovate, obtuse, spreading, at length reflexed; stamens six, inserted in the throat of the perianth, the alternate three which are opposite the segments are larger than the other three; filaments filiform; anthers ovate, bifid at the base; ovary free, oblong, three-celled; ovula

WELDENIA. three or four in each cell, nearly globose; style filiform, erect; stigma trigonal, capitate.

WELK. Only one species of *Weldenia* is known; it is an American herb; the leaves are radical and crowded, imbricate, linear-lanceolate, glabrous, quite entire: the flowers are numerous and white, nearly sessile in the centre among the leaves; the spath is tubular and dilated towards the apex, one-flowered, and at length cleft longitudinally.

WE'LDER. Perhaps the *wielder* or manager. See to WIELD.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third or fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives as miserably as the Irish farmer upon a new lease from a lay landlord.

Swift. *Against the Power of Bishops*.

WE'LEW. See to WELK, *infra*.

Other felde down on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anon it sprong up: for it hadde not depnesse of erthe; and whanne the sunne roos up it *welwede* for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. iii. v. 4.

For as the flour of grass he schal passe, the sunne roos up with heete and driede the gras, and the flour of it felde down, and the fairnesse of his cheer perischide, and so a riche man *welewith* in hise weies.

Id. *James*, ch. i.

WELK, v. } A. S. *wealc-an*, *volvere*, *revolvere*, to
WELKIN. } roll, to revolve. *Welkin*, A. S. *wealcynde*, as *wealcynde* ea, *revolvens aqua*. To *welk*—

To turn, to roll, to revolve; also to devolve, to roll, turn, or cause to roll or turn, to go down. The *welked* Phœbus is Phœbus having completed his *revolution*. To *welke* in west,—to devolve, to turn or go down, to set. Winter *welked* hath the day; completed the revolution of day.

Welkin, *adj.*, rolling; the rolling sea, the rolling sky, a rolling eye (See the Quotation from Drayton, in v. SUPPOSE); used substantively to denote—

The sky, in A. S. *welcn*, *wolcn*.

Thus hath this pitous day a blisful ende;
For every man and woman, doth his might
This day in mirth and revel to dispend,
Til on the *welkin* shone the sterres bright.

Chaucer. *Clerkes Tale*, v. 9001.

Right now the highe windes blowe:

And anon after thei ben lowe.

Now cloude, and now clere it is,

So maie it prouen well by this

A man's sinne is for to hate,

Whiche maketh the *welken* to debate,

And for to see the propertee

Of euery thyng in his degree.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologue*, fol. 6.

And lo! moist night now from the *welkin* falls;

And stars declining counsel us to rest.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aeneis*, book ii. v. 12.

By that the *welked* Phœbus gan auaile

His wearie waine.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar. Januarie*.

As gentle Shepheard and in sweet euen-tide,

When ruddy Phœbus gins to *welke* in west,

High on an hill, his flock to viewen wide,

Marks which doe bite their hastie supper best.

Id. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 1. st. 2.

But now sad Winter *welked* hath the day,

And Phœbus, weary of his yeerely taske,

Ystablisht hath his steeds in lowely lay,

And taken vp his inne in fishes haske.

Id. *Ib. Nouember*.

Now seven times Phœbus had his *welked* wain

Upon the top of Cancer's tropick set,

And seven times in his descent again

His fiery wheels had with the fishes wet.

Drayton. *Barons' Wars*, st. 1.

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,
Cast by his palfreys that their reins had broke,
And setting fire upon the *welked* shrouds,
Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke.

Drayton. *Barons' Wars*, st. 39.

The grasse now ginnes to be refresht,

The swallow peepes out of her nest

And clowdie *welkin* cleareth

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar. March*, v. 12.

Come, sir page,

Looke on me with your *welkin* eye.

Shakspeare. *Winter's Tale*, act i. sc. 1.

By Jove, and three or four of the gods more, I am right of mine old master's humour for that; this villainous poetry will undo you, by the *welkin*.

Ben Jonson. *Poetaster*, act i. sc. 1.

Others in frantic mood

Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells

Rend the dark *welkin*.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book i.

WELK, v. Lye explains—*marcere*, *elanguescere*.
D. *welcken*, *ver-welcken*;—in Ger. *welken*, *ver-welken*.
See Kilian and Wachter.

To decay, to fade, to wither, to decrease, to descend. Mr. Brocket has preserved this word in his glossary; and Grose observes that "Mown grass in drying for hay is said to *welk*."

Welk and *welw* (*wel-ic*, *ig*, *ew*) appear to be the same word, and have probably their origin in the A. S. *wæl*, *wæle*, *cædes*, *clades*.

And yet to me she wol not don that grace,

For which ful pale and *welked* is my face.

Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12672.

With wild thonder dint and fryr leven

Mote thy *welked* nekke be to broke.

Id. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5859.

The sea nowe ebbeth, and nowe it floweth

The lond now *welketh*, and now it groweth.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologue*.

WELL, v. } D. *well-en*, *wallen*; Ger. *wallen*; Sw.
WELL, n. } *wælla*; A. S. *willan*, *wyll-an*, *effluere*,
ebullire.

To spring, or flow out or up. A *well*—

A place where water or other fluid hath sprung or flowed out;—met. the source, spring, origin.

Of *welles* swete and colde ynou, of lesen and of mede.

R. Gloucester, p. 1.

And than *welled* water for wicked workes

Egrely ernyng out of mens eyen.

Piers Ploughman. *Vision, Pass.* 20. p. 109.

And the *welle* of Jacob was there, and Jhesus was wery of the journey, and sat upon the *welle*.

Wiclif. *Jon*, ch. iv.

And there was Jacob's *well*, Jesus then weryed in his iorney, sat thus on the *well*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Whether a *welle* of the same hole bringeth forth sweete and salt water? my britheren whether a fige-tree mai make grapis, either a vyne figis? so neither salt water may make sweet water.

Wiclif. *James*, ch. iii.

The mother of the Soudon; *wel* of vices

Espied hath hire sones pleine entente.

Id. *Troilus*, book iv. p. 271.

For which might she no longer restrayne

Her teares they gan so up to *well*.

Chaucer. *Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 4743.

But Crist, that of perfeccion is *welle*,

Ne bade not euery wight he shulde go selle

All that he had, and yeve it to the poure,

And in swiche wise folow him and his lore.

Id. *Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5690.

The woordes whiche proceded from the mouth of Jesus, because they *welled* forth from a breste replenished with the heauenly spirite of God, wer not only amiable and swete unto al good folkes, but also pithie and effectual towarde saluacion.

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. iv. fol. 256.

WELK.

WELL.

WELL

Iesus perceiuyng that the fond petition of the two, and the disdainful wrath of the others, issued both out of one *welspring*, called them al vnto hym, because he would minister phisicke vnto them all with one medicine.

Udall. Erasmus. Marke, ch. x. fol. 177.

[They] came to y^e ryuer of Oxus, whyche beyng a water vnholosome to be dronke (because it is euer troubled and full of mudde) the Macedons fell to dyggyng of *welles*.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book vii. fol. 203.

So her shee soone appeased,
With sugred words and gentle blandishment,
Which as a fountaine from her sweet lips went,
And *welled* goodly forth, that in short space
Shee was well pleasd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 6. st. 26.

If wee have regard to the coldnesse of water, necessarie it is that the *well* should stand in some coole and shadowie place not exposed to the sunne, and nathelasse open to the broad aire, that it may have the full view and sight (as it were) of the skie.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxi. ch. iii.

He [Homer] drank off all, nor let one drop be spill'd;
Since when, his brain, that had before been dry,
Became the *well-spring* of all poetry.

Davies. Orchestra.

With this his distant friends he beckous near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear;
Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks and blood that *welld* from out the wound.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book x. v. 1184.

From his two springs in Gojam's sunny realm,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant streams.

Thomson. Summer.

The book of Genesis (the most venerable monument of antiquity, considered merely with a view to history) will furnish us with frequent instances of violent contentions concerning *wells*; the exclusive property of which appears to have been established in the first digger or occupant, even in such places where the ground and herbage remained yet in common.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. i. p. 5.

Defend me therefore, common sense, say I,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty *wells*,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.

Cowper. Task, book iii.

The stream that feeds the *wellspring* of the heart,
Not more invigorates life's noblest parts,
Than Virtue quickens, with a warmth divine,
The pow'rs that Sin has brought to a decline.

Id. Table-Talk.

WELL,

WE'LCOME, *adj.*

WE'LCOME, *n.*

WE'LCOME, *v.*

WE'LCOMENESS,

WE'LCOMER,

WE'LLBEING, *n.*

WE'LFARE.

See ante WEAL. D. *wel*; Ger.

wol; Sw. *wæl*; A. S. *wæl, wel*;

Goth. *wail-a, bene, recte, probe*;

from the verb *welegian, welgian*,

locupletare, ditare;—

Well-come, A. S. *wilcum-ian*,

—it is *well* that you are *come*;

good, grateful, pleasing that you

are come.

Welfare,—good, prosperous, successful, fare or doing; prosperity, success, happiness.

Well-being,—good or happy being, happiness.

Well is prefixed before nouns as an adjective; before adjectives and verbs, adverbially.

In good health, in good situation or condition; and good, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous; efficient or effectual; favouring, promoting or advancing.

So wysliche he made yt and so *wel*, þat me leuede hym faste.

R. Gloucester, p. 151.

So many doughty dýntes was bituex þam tueye,
Wele þei did togidere, better may no man seye.

R. Brunne, p. 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

WELL

In Ingland neur before was kýng lufed so *wele*,
Ne of þe folk strange non honourd so mykelle.

R. Brunne, p. 36.

Traitoure, said Rogere, what salle þe werre auaille,
Now I find þe here, *wele* set is my trauaile.

Id. p. 242.

Ne no þing suld it greue vnto þe Cristiente,
þe barons said bi leue, *welcom* mot he be.

Id. p. 192.

Ac he hath leve to lepen out. as ofte as hym lykeþ.
And ys *welcome* wanne he commeþ. and woneþ w^t hem ofte.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 36.

Conscience knew hym *wel*. and *welcomed* hym fayre.

Id. Ib. p. 243.

But after that his wynnyng is, is his *welfare*.

Id. Crede, Sig. E. 3.

Ypocritis, Ysaie the prophet profecide *wel* of you and seide,
this peple honourith me with lippis, but her herte is fer fro me.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xv.

Ypocrites, *well* prophcyed of you Esayas, saying: This people
draweth nye vnto me with their mouthes, and honoureth me with
their lyppes, howbeit their heartes are farre from me.

Bible, Anno 1551.

The prestis that ben *wel* gouvernouris, be thei had worthe to
double onour, moost thei that traueilen in word and teching.

Wiclif. 1 Tymo. ch. v.

The elders that rule *well*, are worthy of double honoure, most
specialye they whyche laboure in the worde and teaching.

Bible, Anno 1551.

At night was come into that hostelrye
Wel nine and twenty in a compaignie
Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle
In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 25.

Short was his goune, with sleues long and wide.
Wel coude he sitte on hors, and fayre ride.

Id. Ib. v. 95.

And saide thus; Nowe lordinges, trewely
Ye ben to me *welcome* right hertily.

Id. Ib. v. 765.

And eke Arviragus, in all this care,
Hath sent his lettres home of his *welfare*,
And that he wol come hastily again,
Or elles had this sorwe hire herte slaine.

Id. Frankleines Tale, v. 11151.

Welcome the sonde of Crist for evermore
To me, that am now lerned in this lore.

Id. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5181.

And she whych was hym nothyng loth,
Welcomed hym in to that londe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 102.

The kynge cam with his knyghtes alle,
And made hym glad *welcomynge*.

Id. Ib. fol. 104.

For all shall die, and all shall passe,
As *well* a lyon as an asse:
As *well* a begger as a lorde
Towardes deathe in one accorde
Thei shall stonde.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 20.

And thus of that thei brewe soure
I drinke swete, and am *well* eased
Of that I wote thei ben diseased.

Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 29.

So ouercaste is my *welfare*
That I am shapen all to strife.

Id. Ib. book iv. fol. 82.

But I fonde cause neuer none
But daunger, whiche me *welme* slough.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 22.

Whan goddes sonne was also bore,
He sent his angell downe therfore,
Whom the shepherdes herden singe
Pees to the men of *welwillinge*
In erthe among vs here.

Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 57.

WELL.

It semeth loue is *welwillende*
To hem that be continuende
With besie herte to pursue
Thynge whiche that is to loue due.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. fol. 66.

In the tyme of whiche dyner came to the castell the erle of Flaundres, whom y^e Frenshe kyng *welcomyd* in moste louynge maner.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 472. Anno 1359.

And in euery place they were *welcome* and brought to their lodgynges, and their names presented to the capitayne.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 105. p. 305.

She was named Valentyne; she had neuer before ben at Parys, therefore the burgesses of Parys gaue her her *welcome*.

Id. *Ib.* ch. lvii. p. 433.

The duchesse of Burgoyne and the coütesse of Neuers her doughter receyued the kyng ioyfully, and all other lordes for loue of the kyng: and to his *welcomynge* to Dygnon many ladyes and damosels were come thyder to se hym.

Id. *Ib.* ch. 160.

Dyuerse auctours testyfy that he was fayre and *welfarynge* of body and sterne of looke and of face.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 156. p. 144.

The Sontiaits, for the trust they had in theym selues by reason of their former victoryes, thynk that the *welfare* of Aquitaine consisted in their manhod and prowess.

Goldyng. *Cæsar*, fol. 79.

Therefore, faire damzell, be ye *well* aware,
Lest that too farre ye haue your sorrow sought.
You and your cuntry both I wish *welfare*,
And honour both; for each of other worthy are.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii.

Sylla of Carthage, upon my return to Rome, after I had been long absent, invited me to a supper for my *welcome* home; for so the Romans tearmed such a courtesie.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 636.

SAY. A gallant undertaking and a happy;
Why this is noble in you, and will be
A *welcomer* present to our Master Philip
Than the return from his Indies.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Love's Cure*, act v. sc. 3.

My brother wisht thee here, and thou art here; he will be too kind, and weary thee with often *welcomes*; but the time doth give thee a *welcome* above this or all the world.

Id. *Ib.* *The Maid's Tragedy*, act i.

DOR. Farewell, thou wofull *welcomer* of glory.

Shakspeare. *Richard III.* act iv. sc. i.

Other painters, his concurrents, and no *well-willers* of his, gave it out that he made choice of this kind of worke, because such painting went but slowly away, and required no quicke and nimble hand.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxv.

CLA. Forsooth

'Tis ill for a fair lady to be idle.

SAY. She had better be *well-busied*, I know that.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Love's Cure*, act iii. sc. 4.

'Tis now *wellnigh* morning:

No matter, would it were perpetual night.

Id. *Ib.* *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act iii. sc. 2.

I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly *welcomed* both by the captain and his lieutenant, who was a cavalier of Malta.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. iii. p. 52. Anno 1682.

I'll hire another's; is not that my own,
And yours, my friends? through whose free-op'ning gate
None comes too early, none departs too late;
For I, who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.

Pope. *Imitations of Horace*, book ii. Sat. 2. v. 160.

Whose nature [eternity] is such, that though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown elder, by having been enjoined so many ages, yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomness* and freshness, but by their perpetually equal (because infinite) distance from a period.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 291. *Seraphic Love*.

A necessity indeed of fitness, that is, that things could not have

been otherwise than they are, without diminishing the beauty, order, and *well-being* of the whole; there may be, and (as far as we can apprehend) there certainly is.

Clarke. *On the Attributes*, Prop. 9. p. 66.

As he [our Saviour] was a man, he surely was endued with the best of human affections, universal charity and compassion, which would excite him to promote the *welfare* of all.

Barrow. *Sermon* 39. vol. iii. p. 43.

One that is so much a *well-willer* to the satire, that he spares no man; and though he cannot strike a blow to hurt any, yet ought to be punish'd for the malice of the action.

Dryden. *Essay on Dramatic Poesie*.

A rescue from some imminent danger gives a stronger apprehension of kindness than a thousand good offices, and pleasure never comes so *welcome* as when preceded by pain.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. part i. ch. xvi. p. 253.

Well-being, in its more permanent state, is distinguished by the appellation of happiness.

Cogan. *Ethical Treatises*, Dis. iii. ch. i.

WELT. A. S. *wælt-an*, *volvere*;

Gard or edge of a garment; which, turned over on itself (*in se convolutam*), they sow together to strengthen the hem or border. Lye. See WELTER, *infra*.

Now let us take a view of deadly tokens in sickness and furious madness: to laugh is a mortall signe. In phrensie, wherein men are bestraught of their right wits: to have a care of the skirts, fringes, and *welts* of their garments, that they be in good order; to keepe a fumbling and pleiting of the bed-cloths.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. li.

This makes Amphidius welcome to good cheere,
And spend his master fortie pounds a yeare,
And keep his please mouth'd wife in *welts* and gardes.

A Satire by T. Lodge. *Beloe*, 2. 115.

WELTER, v. Goth. *waltjan*; A. S. *wælt-an*; D. *welteren*; Ger. *welzen*; Sw. *wælt-a*, *volvere*, *volutare*, to roll. See WALTER.

To roll, to enroll; to toss and turn; to wallow.

With sound of broken waves they gat the strand,
With glowing eyen, tainted with blood and fire,
Whose *waltring* tongues did lick their hissing mouths.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book ii. v. 266.

And foamy Nereus,
Raging in fury, with three-forked mace
From bottom depth doth *weltre* up the seas;
So came the Greeks.

Id. *Ib.* v. 536.

Oftentimes he [a superstitious person] will *welter* and wallow in the mire, confessing and declaring (I wot not) what sinnes and offences he hath committed.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 217.

Full on his neck he drives the fatal sword:
The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book ii. p. 447.

Whilst his Redeemer on his canvass dies,
Stabb'd at his feet his brother *weltering* lies:
The daring artist, cruelly serene,
Views the pale cheek and the distorted mien.

Young. *On Michael Angelo's Piece of the Crucifixion*.

WEM, n. } A. S. *wemman*, *ge-wemman*, to corrupt, vitiate, violate, marr, make foul
WEM, v. }
WE'MLESS. } or defile. — *Wem*, *wemme*, *macula*, *labes*;

A spot, a blot, a blemish, a fault, a speck. Somner.

He wolde þys tendre þyng *wemmy* foule ýnou.
R. Gloucester, p. 206.

That thou kepe the commaundement withoute *wemme*, withoute reproof, into the comyng of oure lord iesu crist, whom the blessing and aloone myghti kyng of kyngis and lord of lordis schal schewe in hise tymes.

Wiclif. 1 *Tymo.* ch. vi.

And thou, vergine *wemmeles*,
Bare of thy body (and dweltest maiden pure)
The creatour of every creature.

Chaucer. *Second Nonnes Tale*, v. 15516.

WELL.

WEM.

WEM. The verie crounes and scepters of best monarks and princes
WENCH. had bene rustie, *wembde*, and warpde with obliuion, hadd not they
with the goodly eloquence of greate clarkes and poettes ben streked
and filed.

Drant. *Horace. His Arte of Poetrie*, Sig. X. iij.

WEN, } A. S. *wenn*.
WE'NNISH, } Any tumour, big or little, like a wart.
WE'NNY. } Somner.

The earl of Northampton having, after a lingring fever, spent
more spirits than a younger body could well have born, by the in-
cision of a *wennish* tumour grown on his thigh, yesternight between
eleven and twelve of the clock departed out of this world.

Reliquiae Wottonianae, p. 434.

It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and such other ex-
crescences. Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. x. sec. 997.

[Sloth] disposeth a man to live gratis [precariously] and in-
gratefully on the public stock, as an insignificant cypher among
men, as a burthen of the earth, as a *wen* of any society; sucking
aliment from it, but yielding no benefit or ornament thereto.

Barrow. *Sermon* 19. vol. iii. p. 277.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be
wenny. Wiseman. *Surgery*.

So likewise is the poet to reject all incidents which are foreign
to his poem, and are naturally no parts of it; they are *wens*, and
other excrescences, which belong not to the body, but deform it.
Reynolds. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 258. *Parallel between Poetry and*
Painting.

WENCH, *n.* } Skinner and Junius from A. S.
WENCH, *v.* } *wende*; *ancilla*, *filia*, a *wench*, a
WE'NCHER. } daughter. Somner. Tooke from
the A. S. *winc-ian*, to *wink*, *i. e.* one that is *winked* at;
and, by implication, may be had by a nod or *wink*.
The change of *wink* to *wench* is similar to drink, drench;
stink, stench.

See the Quotation from Skelton, and those from Ben
Jonson and Dryden's *Perseus*, in *v. WINK*.

Of an holi prechoure's worde heo nolde not so ofte *pencke*,
As of the muri word, þat hem pinkeþ of þe sely *wenche*.
R. Gloucester, p. 119.

And in þe wombe of þat *wenche*. he was fourty wokes.
And man býcam of þat mayde. to save man kynde.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 316.

By wissynge of þis *wenche* ich dude. hure wordes were so swete.
Id. *Ib.* p. 201.

Sleuthe wax wonder gerne. and sone was of age.
And wedded on Wanhope. a *wench* of þe stywes.
Id. *Ib.* p. 400.

So blowen out of all kinds
So loud that he should drench
Lord, lady, groome, and *wench*
Of all the Troyans nation.
Chaucer. *House of Fame*, book i. p. 347.

But for the gentyl is in estat aboue,
She shall be called his lady and his loue,
And for that tother is a poore woman
She shall be cleped his *wenche* and his lemman.
Id. *Manciples Tale*, v. 17170.

Senecke witnesseth openly
Howe that enuie properly
Is of the court the comon *wench*.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 45.

With wanton *wenches* winkyng.
Skelton. *The Boke of Colin Clout*.

Howe moche worthyer had he ben, to haue had Homere the
trumpe of his fame immortall, than Achilles? who for a lytell
wenche contended with Agamemnon only.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Gouernour*, book iii. fol. 207.

But to talk of that, is like the fellow that was a great *wencher*;
he wished God would forgive him his leachery, and lay usury to
his charge. Selden. *Table Talk*, p. 25.

What a dull ass was I, I could not see this *wencher* from a *wench*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act v.

Arellius, a renowned painter, had one notable foule fault which
marred all and discredited his art; given he was exceedingly to
wenching. Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxv. ch. x.

CAN. Love alone is either plain *wenching*, where every curtizan
is your mistriss, and every man your rival; or else, what's worse,
plain whining after one woman.

Dryden. *Assignment*, act ii. sc. 1.

Thou art a dainty *wench*, good faith thou art, and 'tis a mettled
action thou hast done. Vanbrugh. *The Priest*, act v.

WEND, *v.* } Goth. *wand-jan*; A. S. *wend-an*;
WENDING, *n.* } D. *wend-en*; Ger. *wenden*; Sw.
WENT, *n.* } *wanda*; to turn, to go, to bend,
to *wind*; it seems to be applied generally to—motion.

To move, to go, to pass. And *went*, *n.* (the past
tense and participle, still in common use)—a way or
passage.

Junius explains, *Went*,—a turning, or tossing, a
turning backwards and forwards, a turning out of a
straight way, a passage; it appears always to mean—
A way, passage; utterance.

Twey dayes heo *wende* in þe se fro the lond of Grece.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

þei hed redy *wendýng*, at Douer þei toke lond.
R. Brunne, p. 260.

& oþer withouten numbir, þer names I may not telle,
Alle þei gede tille encumbir, & er *went* to Helle.
Id. p. 317.

In luf þei departed, Hardknout home *went*.
Id. p. 52.

From euery shire's ende
Of Englelond, to Canterbury they *wende*,
The holy blisful martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seke.
Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 17.

At last he chese him for to *wende*
And come agen right at the yere's end.
Id. *Wif of Bath*, v. 6598.

For he was late ycome fro his viage,
And *wente* for to don his pilgrimage.
Id. *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 79.

For which in wo to bedde he *went*,
And made, er it were day, full many a *went*.
Id. *Troilus and Cresseide*, book ii.

Upon the walles made he many a *went*.
Id. *Ib.* book v.

In the forest as they *went*
How at a turning of a *went*
How Crusa way ylost.
Id. *House of Fame*, book i. v. 181.

This Troilus is by a privy *went*
Into my chamber come in al this rein.
Id. *Troilus and Cresseide*, book iii.

The grekes token leaue tho,
With all the hole felaushippe
And foorth thei *wenten* in to shippe.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 14.

And still, her thought, that she was left alone
Unaccompanied, great voyages to *wend*
In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.
Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv. v. 616.

Farre under ground from tract of living *went*,
Doun in the bottom of the deepe abyse
their dreadful dwelling is.
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 2. st. 47.

But here my wearie teeme, nigh over-spent,
Shall breath itselfe awhile after so long a *wente*.
Id. *Ib.* book iv. can. 5. st. 46.

But when he saw her gentle soul was *went*.
Fairefax. *Tasso*, book xii. sec. 20.

Addicted more
To contemplation and profound dispute
As by that early action may be judg'd,
When slipping from thy mother's eye thou *went'st*
Alone into the temple.
Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book iv.

WENDE-
ROTHIA.WER-
NERIA.

WENDEROTHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Schlechtendahl to M. Wenderoth, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx bilabiate; upper lip large, roundish, emarginate, lower lip very minute and tridentate, the middle tooth the broadest; corolla papilionaceous; vexillum unguiculate, complicate, elliptic, curved on the back; wings narrow; keel narrow, of two sepals, uncinately curved at apex; stamens ten, diadelphous, that is, nine joined together and one free, which is shorter than the others; disk urceolar, membranous, obliquely truncate; ovarium linear; style short, curved at top and stigmatiferous.

A genus nearly allied to *Mucuna*, and consists of a single species, a twining herb, a native of Mexico. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate and stipulate, but without stipels, the racemes are axillary on short peduncles, many-flowered; the pedicels are twin; the calyx is bi-bracteate, and the corollas are violaceous.

WENDLANDIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Bartling to Henry Lud. Wendland, curator of the Botanic Garden at Hanover. It belongs to the class *Tetrapentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx with a nearly globose tube, and a very short, persistent, four or five-toothed limb; corolla with a cylindrical tube, and a four or five-lobed spreading limb; stamens four or five, rising from the top of the tube of the corolla; anthers oblong, exserted; style exserted; stigma bifid, with thickish lobes; capsule ovate-globose, two-celled, crowned by the calyx, dehiscing at the cells into two valves at the apex; seeds small, numerous.

Wendlandia consists of a considerable number of species, natives of the tropical parts of Asia and Africa. They are either trees or shrubs; the leaves are opposite, coriaceous, oval and petiolate; the stipulas are broad at their bases and acuminate at their apices; the panicles are axillary and terminal, and many-flowered; the flowers are small. *Wendlandia* differs from *Rondeletia* in the anthers being exserted. The bark of *W. tinctoria* is employed as a mordant by the natives of India, under the name of *Toola-Lodh*, in some of their dyes.

WENDTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Meyen to Wendt, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Geraniaceæ-Ledocarpeæ*. Generic character: calyx of five equal imbricated sepals, involucreted by linear bracteas; corolla of five hypogynous petals, which are a little shorter than the sepals; they are ovate, acuminate, and twisted in æstivation; stamens ten, hypogynous, filiform; anthers bursting inwardly, ovate, inserted by the base; ovarium free, sessile, nearly globose, three-celled; ovula subcollateral, pendulous, two in each cell attached to the central placenta; stigma sessile, tripartite, the lobes petaloid, lanceolate, and erect; capsule unknown.

A genus nearly related to *Ledocarpum*, and consists of two known species: they are erect or prostrate shrubs, natives of Chili, with the habit of *Potentilla*; the leaves are opposite, on short petioles, cuneate, veined more or less deeply, three or many-lobed, clothed with silky villi, without stipulas; the peduncles rise from the tops of the branches, slender, one-flowered, and generally three together; the corollas are yellow.

WERNERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Kunth to A. G. Werner, the celebrated mineralogist.

It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Senecioneæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate, flowers of the ray ligulate, in one series; female from thirteen to thirty in number, those of the disk hermaphrodite and five-cleft; involucre calyculate, campanulate, composed of one series of scales which are more or less combined together, and from thirteen to thirty in number; receptacle naked; anthers enclosed, tailless; branches of styles truncate or pencilled at their apices; achenia beakless, turbinate, villous; pappus of many series of setaceous, rather scabrous, long setæ.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Doronicum*, consists of about seven species, principally natives of the mountains of Quito; they are tufted humble herbs; the leaves are nearly all radical, crowded, linear-oblong, quite entire, coriaceous, almost without nerves, glabrous, sheathing and woolly at their bases; the heads are solitary on short peduncles; the flowers of the disk are always yellow, but those of the ray are either yellow, copper-coloured, white, or red.

WEST, *adj.*WEST, *n.*WEST, *v.*WE'STERING, *n.*

WE'STERLY,

WE'STERN,

WE'STY.

The *wind*—usually accompanied with *wet*, with rain.

Engelond ys a wel god lond, ich wene of eche lond best,
Y set in þe ende of þe world, as al in þe west.

R. Gloucester, p. 1.

Seppe he drow hym westward, and werrede in mony londe,
And wan lond aftur oþer, hym ne mygte non at stonde.

Id. p. 44.

Thou shouldest knely bifore Christ in compas of gold,
In the wyde window westward well nigh in the myddel.

Piers Plouhman. Crede, book iv.

The daies honour, and the heauens eye
The nights foe, all this clepe I thee sunne,
Gan westren fail, and downward for to wrie
As he that had his daies course yronne.

Chaucer. Troilus, book ii. fol. 162.

Estward ther stood a gate of marbel white,
Westward right swiche another in th' opposite.

Id. Knightes Tale, v. 1897.

And tourned downewarde and westwarde to the ryuer of Mercea
Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxxxiii. p. 60.

Whether the sun predominant in heav'n
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,
Hee from his east his flaming rode begin,
Or shee from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her soft axle.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book viii. v. 163.

Oft till the star that rose, at evening, bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his west'ring wheel.

Id. Lycidas, v. 31.

As the bright sunne, what time his fiery teame
Towards the weasterne brim begins to draw,
Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beame,
And feruour of his flames somewhat adaw.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 9. st. 35.

If our love's faint and westwardly decline.

Donne. Lecture upon the Shadow.

Yet all day sits she simp'ring in her mew,
Like some chast dame, or shrined saynt in shew.
While he lies wallowing with a westy hed
And palish carkasse, on his brothel-bed,
Till his salt bowels boyle with poysonous fire.

Hall. Satires, book iv. sat. 1.

WER-
NERIA.

WEST.

WEST.
—
WEST
INDIES.

Mark how the shifting winds from *west* arise,
And what collected night involves the skies!
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iv. v. 26.

Now chang'd the jarring noise to whispers low,
As winds forsaking seas more softly blow;
When at the *western* gate, on which the car
Is plac'd aloft that bears the god of war,
Proud Arcite ent'ring arm'd before his train,
Stops at the barrier, and divides the plain.
Id. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

From October till March there are *westerly* winds, not constant

nor violent, but blowing moderately, sometimes two or three days or a week. *Dampier. Voyages. Discourse of Winds, ch. iii.*

The navigator has no choice but to stand to the southward, close upon a wind, and by keeping upon that tack, he will not only make southing but *westing*; and if the wind varies towards the north of the *west*, his *westing* will be considerable.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. vi. p. 68.

From noon to three P.M. running along shore east by north, at which time we were abreast of the *westernmost* point of a very deep bay, called by Tasman Stormy Bay.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. book i. ch. vii. p. 100.

WEST.
—
WEST
INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

Position.

WEST INDIES, or the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS. A general term by which numerous islands, situated between the continents of Northern and Southern America, are commonly distinguished; the extreme Northern groupe being designated more particularly as the Bahamas, the extreme Southern as the Caribbees, with many large and important islands belonging to neither groupe intervening.

Groupes.

The Caribbees extend in a semicircular form from Porto Rico and the Virgin Isles to Trinidad in the South, and are divided by seamen into the Leeward and Windward Isles, which division has reference to the courses of vessels from Europe to the Spanish main up the Caribbean sea, or the waters comprised within these islands and the American continent West and South, bounded on the North by the Gulf of Honduras and the large isles of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, called by the French the Antilles. The windward groupe is also called the Grenadines. The chief of these islands are St. Bartholomew, St. Eustatia, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Dominica, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Barbuda, Anguilla, Santa Cruz, Deseada, Saba, Marie-Galante, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Martin, and perhaps Trinidad. To the North-East of these are the Virgin Isles, hereafter mentioned, and then in a line East and West with numerous attendant islets, come the larger and more important islands of Porto Rico, Hispaniola or St. Domingo, and Jamaica. North of Jamaica is the large isle of Cuba, which, with Jamaica and the Spanish main, enclose what is styled the Gulf of Honduras, studded with numerous small isles. North of the Eastern end of St. Domingo, extending North-Westwards some way up the coast of Florida on the Western side, the Bahama or Lucayan chain stretches obliquely, comprising islands almost innumerable, with their banks and shoals, for a description of which see THE BAHAMAS. Cape Antonio, the Western end of Cuba, extends to the Gulf of Mexico, in which there are very few islands, and none of any note. What is called the Florida stream runs between the Southern point of Florida and Cuba, along the shore upon which the Havannah stands. The old Bahama channel lies between the bank of the Bahamas and the North-East shore of Cuba, as the Gulf of Florida is the strait between the Northernmost of the West Indian islands and the main land of North America. Most of these islands are colonized by Europeans, who, having extinguished the native races to which they belonged, and populated them with slaves purchased on the coast of Africa, generally of the negro race, used them for cultivating coffee, cotton, cocoa, and, above all, sugar for the purpose of trade. Thus

nearly all these islands are either under the rule of different European powers, or free and independent, having shaken off the yoke of slavery; and with numberless smaller isles, many uninhabited, pass under the denomination of the West Indies, or West Indian Islands. Some go so far as to include territories on the main land of America under the same name, but this manifestly encroaches upon the sense of its adoption. The discoverers having called the land which they first saw, one of the Bahamas, now San Salvador, and other newly discovered islands in the same region, the West Indies in contrast to Hindostan or India, more properly, which many then imagined might be reached by sailing far enough to the Westward.

The West Indian Isles are almost all situated within the tropic of Cancer, and with the tropical productions of the old world possess, to a considerable extent, many which were unknown to Europeans until they were explored. Columbus was enchanted with their beauty, and no description of tongue or pen can do justice to the profusion with which nature has adorned them, whether in the vegetable, animal, or insect world—the intensity of the colours, the refulgence of the skies, or the beauty of the combinations which the scenery presents. The fruits and flowers are rich, profuse, and exquisite in hue and taste. The soil is deep and rich, abounding in productions most valuable to commerce. They are the home of the sugar-cane and the coffee-berry,—of the cotton-plant and the many-gifted coconut. They are the region of the sun, where his beams, while they scatter vitality, both vegetable and animal, with never-limited prodigality, and render the climate healthful and agreeable to those who are native to the soil, are the active agents in raising from low places and along the sea shores the pestilential miasma that spreads fearful havoc among Europeans. The interior of many of the islands is, notwithstanding, very healthy, being composed of elevated ground where the temperature is fitted to the constitution of the inhabitants of Northern climes, and a mild and genial atmosphere is found only ten or twelve miles from one burning with torrid heat and breathing the breath of contagion. Thus in Jamaica, in the centre of this Western Archipelago, the maximum of the thermometer is from 84° to 87° of Fahrenheit every month in the year, and the minimum never below 70°. Sea breezes temper the vertical sun continually, nor is the absolute heat at all equal to that of the East Indies, and yet the climate is far more noxious to European residents. While at Kingston the temperature is uniformly high, at nine miles distant, even in the hot months, it does not ascend above 82°, and, at night, falls to 73°; and, in winter, is but 66°. At

Productions.

Climate.

Temperature.

WEST
INDIES.

Trelawny town, in the interior, it hardly ever rises beyond 73° at noon, falling to 52° at night. The effect upon Europeans is proportionate. Of the military, while 1 in 5 have died in some stations on an average of six years, in others the deaths were only 1 in 60, showing how locality and temperature affect the constitution of the European under different circumstances in torrid climates, and choosing that best adapted to their habits how impunity, or its reverse may be sustained. In the Caymans, three small low islands to the westward of Jamaica, live the descendants of the European Buccaneers, who are perfectly acclimated.

Much of the space of latitude occupied by the West Indies is liable to storms termed hurricanes, which are of short duration and sweep along in limits very frequently narrow in extent, devastating the island or islands that lie in their current in a most deplorable manner, but often attended with beneficial results in clearing the atmosphere. Storms of thunder and lightning of the most violent nature are common at certain seasons of the year. The seasons are for the most part divided into two, the dry and the wet, with local variations, all through these islands; or, in dividing them into four seasons, there is one of spring rain for six or seven weeks, to the commencement of June, then three hot months, then four rainy and hurricane months, and afterwards between three and four cool and pleasant, from December to April.

The mineral productions of these islands are various, and belong to the separate descriptions of each island, some not being common to all. The vegetable productions are of infinite variety. The labour of man is confined to the cultivation of a fertile soil in too many of the islands still, by the medium of a species of iniquitous oppression in the guise of slavery at which humanity revolts, and against which, in the subjects of it, every effort meets with sympathy.

The importance of the British West Indies, adding the colonies of Guiana and Honduras on the main land, may be judged from the fact that they cover 177,140 square miles, and contain 74,240 whites and 884,600 people of colour, with a revenue of 541,500*l.*, and an expenditure of 551,600*l.* The imports are calculated at 5,806,400*l.*, the exports at 9,932,500*l.*, employing inwards 238,600 tons of British shipping, and outwards 260,500, with a movable and immovable property worth 126,000,000*l.* In the year 1836 the produce of her colonies imported into Great Britain was 3,524,209 cwts. of sugar, 5,453,317 gallons of rum, and 507,627 cwts. of molasses, besides cotton and other productions.

The emancipation of her slave population cost England 20,000,000*l.*; the proportions of this sum received by each of the West Indian islands were as follows:—

Islands.	Value of Slave.	No.	Total received.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bahamas . . .	29 18 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,705	128,340 7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ·47
Jamaica . . .	44 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	311,692	6,161,927 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ·58
Virgin Islands .	31 16 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,192	72,940 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ·76
Antigua . . .	32 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,537	425,866 7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ ·13
Montserrat . .	36 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,355	103,558 18 5·38
Nevis . . .	39 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,722	151,007 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ·35
St. Christopher's	36 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,660	331,630 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ·82
Dominica . . .	43 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,384	275,923 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·30
Barbadoes . . .	47 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82,807	1,721,345 19 7·87
Grenada . . .	59 6 0	23,556	616,444 17 7·03
St. Vincent . .	58 6 8	22,997	592,508 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ ·93
Tobago . . .	45 12 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,621	234,064 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ·55
St. Lucia . . .	56 18 7	13,348	335,627 15 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ·19
Trinidad . . .	105 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,359	1,039,119 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·11

Trinidad.

We have noticed most of these islands separately, it therefore only remains to mention those which have been thus far omitted from not coming in due course before the writer. Of these Trinidad is one of the most important. This is a large island situated near the outlet of the Orinoco river, and separated from the continent of South America by the Gulf of Paria in lat. 9° 50' N. It is computed to contain 2400 square miles, being nearly as large as the county of Devon. It had the honour of being both discovered and named by Columbus in 1498. In 1588 it was taken possession of by the Spaniards, and its native population enslaved or destroyed. In 1676 it fell into the hands of the French; but was soon afterwards rendered back to Spain. After this period it seems to have remained in a very neglected condition, for in 1783 the population only amounted to 126 whites, 295 free people of colour, 310 slaves, and 2032 Indians. It was resuscitated by an enterprising planter named St. Laurent, who was sup-

ported by the Spanish government at a moment when many other islands were in a disturbed state, which induced emigration thither. Among other privileges conferred, was immunity from arrest for debt for five years. The island now began to wear a different aspect; plantation upon plantation sprung up; ships were freighted with the productions, and in a few years the capital of the Port of Spain was built, and Trinidad became a colony of the first rank in the sixth divisional government of the Caraccas. In 1797 the island was captured by the English under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and is now added to their other West Indian colonies.

No island of the Western world is more imposing than Trinidad on making its shore from the Gulf of Paria, covered with rich verdure that dips down into an ocean of deep unstained azure, the view from the island itself commanding the main land, with the lofty mountains of Cumana across the waves, on which the white-sailed canoes of the natives are continually gliding, the

Surface.

WEST
INDIES.WEST
INDIES.
Volcanoes.Tempera-
ture.

dark deep woods which cover the heights, and the beautiful capital of the island close at hand, form a picture that in climes most beloved of the sun is not surpassed. The earth enamelled with flowers of dyes so deep that the pale flowerets of temperate climes cannot compare with them;—the vast height and richness of the vegetation, and the most delicious perfumes wafted upon breezes of the softest character,—all combine to make the scene one of the loveliest in this world's creation. The climate is a modification of that of the other islands. The heat generally ranges from 74° in the night to 86° at noon, and in the months of summer attains 90° , but very rarely exceeds that height. Inland it is common to keep a blanket by the bed for use when necessary in the winter season, the nights being cooler than in other places between the tropics. The dry season begins with December and terminates in May, and the heat increases until June, when storms commence; in September and October the rains descend; hurricanes are unknown. In some parts of the interior the temperature is mild and the air elastic during the whole year. In Port of Spain, the capital, the temperature ranges in the hottest month from 86° to 74° , and in the coldest from 81° to 70° .

Mountains.

The highest eminences in the island do not exceed 3000 feet, and are on the North side, running East and West. One of these, called Las Cuevas, has a forked summit and commands a magnificent prospect, with four charming valleys well watered, and rich in tropical beauty. There are several rivers, the principal of which are the Caroni, which is navigable to its junction with the Aripo, which last stream is navigable for several leagues farther. Besides these two rivers there are the Chaguanas, Barrancones, Couva, Guaracara, and Sisaria, and the Guanaba, which, like the Aripo, falls into the Caroni: these are all upon the Western coast. On the Eastern are the Rio Grande, Orupuche, and Nariva or Mitán, navigable for vessels of 200 tons: there are also the Guatavo and Moruga. The Gulf of Paria, Port Royal, and Chagaaramas, together with the Port of Spain, are all fine roadsteads or harbours on the North-West and West of the island; and on the North are those of Maqueribe and Las Cuevas, defended by a fort, while on the North-East are the ports of Rio Grande, Toco, and Cumana.

Rivers.

Towns.

The town called Port of Spain is built of stone on the side of a bay environed with hills, having regular and broad streets, shaded with trees. It has two handsome churches, one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic; and a fine market-place constructed of stone. It is divided into districts, each under the superintendence of a magistrate, who regulates the markets and attends to the execution of the smallest regulation for the general benefit. Near the town are barracks for 600 men. The defence of the island mainly rests upon Fort George, which rises in a series of batteries on the face towards the sea to the height of 1200 feet, having the command of the principal valley in the island, the whole crowned by what is called the blockhouse redoubt.

Soil.

A large part of this island is alluvial and supposed to have been formed of the mud and earth brought down by the Orinoco river, as a portion of the shore is found to augment continually in the direction facing that vast stream. The mountains are of schistus, and differ much from those of the Caribbees in geological formation, for in them granite prevails. There are some calcareous rocks, and pyrites, and in several places spar is discover-

able, while in the plains numerous shells of unknown species are continually found. A submarine volcano exists near Cape de la Brea, which discharges petroleum, while on the shores numerous signs of a volcanic character exist. In one place a crater of 150 feet in diameter constantly exhibits the phenomenon of boiling mud, but never overflows. The mud volcanoes are situated near Point Icaque, on alluvial land, opposite one of the channels of the Orinoco. Here numerous conical mouths continually throw out mud and salt water, while the ground round them is hard and firm. Shells appear to have been ejected from some of them. During two eruptions that have occurred of a more extended character, which happened during hot seasons, the mud was thrown to the height of 30 feet, and explosions were heard like those of cannon. Many of the eminences in the same part of the island appear to have been formed by these singular eruptions though they had long ceased to be in activity. The only metal discovered in the island is iron, but traces of some of the ores of other metals are said to have been found. There is a lake of asphaltum on a volcanic peninsula opposite the continent, about 80 feet above the sea. This lake is about half a league in diameter and is continually in motion. Fertile islets, seen covered with rich vegetation one day, disappear the next, and then other islets of pitch emerge on which vegetation has time to form, being overwhelmed in their turn. This asphaltum, in cold weather, resembles coal, but, in hot, is liquid for a small depth, and is found useful for paying the bottoms of ships. There are a numerous family of plants upon this island, which are unknown in the Antilles. Much cocoa is produced, growing upon a tree resembling the English cherry; about 1,500,000 lbs. weight is produced. There are no wild beasts on the island, but there are two species of small deer, and an animal a little larger than a hare, called the paca: it is amphibious, and serves for food. Opossums, armadillos, porcupines, lizards of two species, ant-bears, the sloth, musk and crab rat, the tiger-cat, peccary, water-dog, and a numerous tribe of monkeys, are the wild animals of the island. The shores abound in fish, and among them are formidable varieties of the shark.

Animals.

The products of this fine island were, in 1831,—
39,240,960 lb. of sugar; 1,479,568 lb. of cocoa; 999,373 lb. of coffee; 26,800 lb. of cotton; 390,536 gallons of rum, and 974,031 gallons of molasses. The crown lands reach 1,080,500 acres. The population in 1831 was—whites 3319; coloured 16,285; Indians 762; negroes 21,302; total 41,673. The expense of the government of the island, including only 726*l.* for military purposes, was, in 1831, no less than 42,527*l.* or 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* per head for every inhabitant.

Tobago. This island lies in lat. $11^{\circ} 17' N.$, long. $60^{\circ} 30' W.$, not many leagues from Trinidad, and embraces a superficies of 44 square miles. It was one of the islands discovered by Columbus, and then peopled by a particular tribe of Caribs, who were afterwards replaced by another tribe, called Arrawaks. James I. claimed the island, but did not colonize it; this being effected by some of the inhabitants of Barbadoes in 1625, and subsequently abandoned. It was granted by the crown to the Earl of Pembroke in 1628. In 1632 some Dutch traders settled there, in number about 200, and named the colony New Walcheren. The Spaniards from Trinidad attacked the Dutch, massacred part of their number, destroyed their plantations, and carried

WEST INDIES. away the remnant prisoners. In 1654 the Dutch again attempted to colonize the island, which was also attempted by Courlanders under the old grant of James I. The Dutch, in 1659, drove out the Courlanders and retained possession. The island was afterwards plundered by Sir Tobias Bridges from Barbadoes; and the French, having beaten the Dutch admiral Bincker, subsequently captured the island, when the Dutch abandoned it. The Duke of Courland, who held the grant from James I. claimed the island in 1678, but could induce no new colonists to settle there; and the house of Courland becoming extinct, England claimed it. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle it was to be considered a neutral island, and no garrison was to be placed there. In 1763 the French gave up all their claims to Tobago in favour of England, and in 1765 lands were granted to settlers, and the colony began to flourish, until 1781, when it was taken by the French and ceded to them at the peace of 1783. In 1793 it was taken by the English, and has since remained a British colony.

Possessors. **Surface.** The surface of this island is irregular, the central portion being a ridge of hills, said to be basaltic, intermingled with ravines and steep declivities, in many places exhibiting abrupt precipices, beneath which there are frequently plains of limited extent. The extreme Southern part is low and level. On the North is the island of Little Tobago with St. Giles' rocks. There is no want of water, many streams flowing towards the coast from the high central land. The plains which border upon the sea are fertile and beautiful. The resemblance between this island and Trinidad is remarkable, while neither assimilate in their geological structure with the Caribbees to the Northward, though situated so near them. Schistous rock appears occasionally in Tobago with quartz here and there scattered in the beds of torrents. The soil is a rich, deep, dark mould, deeper than in Trinidad. This island produces almost every species of plant that flourishes either in the Antilles or in Trinidad. The vine yields its fruit twice in the year, if properly cultivated for that object; cotton of good quality and even cinnamon is said to grow wild there. The animals are those of the other West Indian islands, and the same may be said of the birds and fish species, including those of Trinidad. This island is not liable to hurricanes; the tides at new and full of the moon rise about four feet, while the North-East wind blows all the year; the currents near its shores are said to be strong and dangerous for shipping. The exports—sugar, molasses, and rum—are valued at 160,290*l.* per annum, employing 15,344 tons of shipping. The imports 117,241*l.* with 15,252 tons of shipping. In some years 8453 hogsheads of sugar, 5171 puncheons of rum, and 400 of molasses, are exported, the produce of the island. The revenue varies from 9000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, the expenditure being from 7000*l.* to 8500*l.* The government is that of a representative of the crown, a council, and house of assembly. The population, estimated at about 12,000, of whom not more than 500 are whites, 1100 people of colour, and the remainder emancipated slaves, while in 1805 it would appear that the whites doubled their present number, seems to designate a decrease both of the white and black population somewhat extraordinary. To be more minute,—the population, in 1787, contained 2397 whites, 1050 free negroes, and 10,752 slaves: in 1805 the whites had decreased to 900, the coloured free people to 700, but the slaves had

Soil. **Exports.** **Population.**

increased to 14,883: the present number of white persons is now thought to be 450, the free people of colour 1163, and the slaves 12,091.

WEST INDIES. **Tobago.** **Climate.** The climate is moist, and, like most of the other islands, the interior is much more salubrious to Europeans than the coast. There are harbours capable of receiving large vessels, as well as some that will admit only such as are of 150 tons burthen. Of the former class are Sandy Point, Man-of-War, and King Bays. Scarborough is the principal town lying upon the West side of the island by the sea-shore, at the foot of an eminence called Fort George Hill, the houses extending Eastwards towards the Fort. In the vicinity are a number of country residences. Fort George Hill, crowned with a fortification, the chief place of defence, is about 400 feet above the sea, in the form of an obtuse cone. The anchorages are good, particularly that in Man-of-War Bay, about six miles from Fort George. The principal level ground in the island, called Sandy Point district, is at the Western end, and carries some good estates. The Eastern part of the island is composed of mountains covered with trees, having little cultivation upon any part.

St. Vincent. **Possessors.** **Surface.** *St. Vincent*, Island of, is situated nearly midway between Grenada and Barbadoes in the windward groupe, in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 37' W. long., being about 18 miles long by 11 broad, and containing 84,286 acres. It was named *St. Vincent* from having been discovered on the day of that saint by Columbus in his third voyage, in the year 1498, who found it inhabited by the Carib natives. It was claimed by Charles II. in 1672, but not occupied. In 1675 a Guinea ship was wrecked upon its shores, and the captive negroes, many of them escaping into the woods, intermingled their races with the Caribs, and hence descended what were subsequently named the Black Caribs. In 1748 this island was declared neutral by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; the inhabitants were principally Frenchmen. In 1762 Sir George Rodney took possession of it; at the peace of 1763, it was ceded to England and no stipulations made for the unfortunate inhabitants or their property; in fact the British government put all the land up to sale. In 1772 the Carib natives and British quarrelled, and a war commenced, which terminated by a treaty, in which the rightful owners of the soil got some of their own land ceded to them. In 1779 the island was captured by the French. In 1780 it was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed much property; in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain. In 1795 an insurrection took place among the French inhabitants and Caribs, which continued for two years and terminated in the removal of the natives, 5080 in number, from their own soil to an island in the Bay of Honduras, called Ruathen.

This island is mountainous and volcanic; the ridges are bold, descending abruptly into deep valleys, and the coast is high and rocky. The mountains have a direction from North to South, lessening in elevation as they approach the sea, the profound ravines between them deepening and narrowing as the interior is approached, so that the portions of them which are cultivated are nearest to the sea. They are well watered, generally on the North-Western side. The North-Eastern part of the island is more level than the other; and near the mountain called the Souffriere affords the best land in the colony. One vale, about five miles in length, is watered by a fine, clear, and rapid stream, called the Vale of Bucament. The soil is a rich and sometimes

WEST
INDIES.St. Vin-
cent.

Divisions.

Kingston.

black loam, which is less productive as it becomes lighter. Everywhere there are traces of a volcanic origin, and marks of fire are discoverable in all the rocks, none being of primitive formation: indications of fusion are also visible in many places in the structure of the strata.

The island is separated for purposes of government into five parishes, namely, those of St. George, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, and Charlotte. Kingston, the capital, stands at the South-West part of the island, on the shore of a fine bay, protected by several batteries, having a fort with quarters for 600 men, standing on a rock above the sea-level, and well lined with ordnance. The road to the fort called Fort Charlotte is very steep, and the fort itself commands a wide expanse of country; the rock upon which it stands is inaccessible on three of its sides, covering the town and bay very effectually. The former consists of three streets in front of the mountain, intersected by six others, the lower parts of which are generally of stone or brick, and the upper of wood covered with shingles. The edifices devoted to public business are roomy and convenient, the church perhaps excepted, which is too heavy, built of brick, and large enough to contain 2000 persons, adorned with everything calculated for the objects of such an edifice, and a splendid bishop's throne in addition. The expense of its erection was 47,000*l.* and it was opened for public worship in 1820. The old church was destroyed by a hurricane in 1780. Three miles from Kingston is the town of Callinqua, having an excellent beach and harbour, with a rock 260 feet high, on which is constructed a fort called Duvernette, the ascent to which is by stairs cut out of the rock. The mountain ridges here terminate in three hills of a conical figure. To the Eastward is the valley of Maniaqua, in which there is a mountain cleft, through which the river Jambon flows towards the sea. Charlotte parish is bounded Southwards by that of St. George, containing about 12,000 cultivated acres, exceedingly productive. St. Andrew's parish adjoins the town and contains 4096 acres, together with the town of New Edinburgh. St. Patrick contains 5426 acres, and the two little towns of Barouallie and Layou. St. David's, a part of which is basaltic, covers a superficies of 4198 acres. The mountain called the Souffriere is at the North-West part of the island, the summit of which is only visible when the heavens are clear. This is a volcano, having a crater three miles in circumference, from which, in 1812, after a century of tranquillity, an eruption took place. A little preceding the time of this eruption the Caraccas had been destroyed by an earthquake, while the shores of the Mississippi and Ohio were displaying symptoms of commotion, as it were in sympathy with the catastrophe of Caraccas, a dark column of smoke broke forth from the Souffriere on April 30, 1812. Vapours of astonishing magnificence in appearance arose, became sulphurous in hue, then put on a ferruginous tint, continually expanding as if they had burst from an insufferable state of compression. This was followed by a rolling noise as of distant thunder. The whole population was stricken with consternation, nor was the terror of the time confined to the human race, the birds fell to the ground before the showers of ashes that filled the air, the herbage was covered so that the animals could not get at their wonted food; for four hours a darkness almost total covered the island; and ashes fell many inches deep on the land at Barbadoes, 60 miles away. The decks of ships at sea were

VOL. XXVIII.

covered with them. The ocean itself was not agitated, though the noise seemed, when heard on the ocean, like an engagement of two hostile fleets. When night came, flames were seen breaking through the smoke from the crater of the Souffriere, accompanied with thunder that was like the incessant roar of artillery, electrical flashes darting out of the flames, playing amid the dark vapour, or shooting in arrowy splendour towards the zenith. Soon the lava began to boil over the lips of the abyss, carrying all before it, rocks, forests, and petty elevations, until it plunged into a deep valley, and then, gaining an outlet, rolled its fiery waves onward to the ocean, until the confusion of sounds, the thunder of the mountain, the roar of the mass of fire as it scorched up the woods, the splitting of rocks, and the hissing contact of the waves and the flames, appalled the boldest hearts: then was added, and not till then, the terrors of the earthquake. The part of the island towards the mountain seemed in undulation as rapid as water shaken in an open vessel, and in this combination of horrors passed the first night until day came, if day it could be called, that scarcely exhibited its own light at any point of the horizon, a dense cloud veiling the sun, and only permitting the inhabitants to discover the entire face of nature to be marked with scoræ and cinders, which ultimately had a fertilizing effect on the land. Fortunately not more than forty persons perished; two rivers were dried up, but the injury sustained in property was but slight, and not at all approaching that of a hurricane which, in 1831, made fearful havock in this beautiful island, and did damage to the amount of 163,420*l.* The Souffriere mountain in its quiescent state has been ascended. The crater is about a mile in diameter, and 500 feet deep, and has in one place a conical hill veined with sulphur, and covered like a garden with shrubs and flowers. The external sides are furrowed by the streams of liquid fire, which have poured down them. The sides of the crater are covered in many places with moss, and slope down to a lake, the surface of which is about 300 feet from the verge above, the last about 3500 feet above the sea. Here a cold, green, unfathomable lake, covered with a mist from its extraordinary coldness, fills up the crater. Three peaks to the North of this, the old crater, rise nearly to 4000 feet of elevation. The new crater, from which the last eruption proceeded, is separated from the old by a fearful ridge, so narrow that it cannot safely be trodden. The sides are rent and torn, smaller in diameter than the old, but more rugged, appalling to the eye, the bottom covered with dark ashes, sand, and reddish water. The descent to the surface of the water in the great crater has been successfully made, but it is extremely hazardous.

The climate of this island is one of the best in the West Indies, arising, it is most probable, from the absence of vegetation upon an alluvial and level surface, which raises miasma. The hills are dry and steep, the valleys free from wood, well aired, and open to the rays of the sun. The undersoil is gravelly with very little level ground anywhere, while the waters are flowing streams moving with a rapid current. The temperature is much the same as that of the other islands, and, for the tropics, is by no means high; the degree marked highest in January being 84° and in August 88°. The lowest in February 72° and in July 78°. On the higher lands of course the thermometer marks a temperature some degrees less.

There is a botanic garden at Kingston, occupying

7 R

WEST
INDIES.

WEST INDIES. about 30 acres, remarkable for its beautiful site, and not far off is the government house. A sea-view of deep blue, with the Grenadines in the horizon, jewels set in a sea of sapphire, afford from it one of the most enchanting prospects in the world.

Population. The population of St. Vincent, in 1825, was 1301 whites, 2824 people of colour, and 23,780 slaves, these last had decreased in 1831 to 22,997. The revenue is about 26,000*l.* per annum. This colony receives no pecuniary aid from England, the garrison by which the mother country retains it, and the expense it may cause in a naval establishment, with any retiring pension to the governor, are all which the home government can expend in its relations. The currency consists of Spanish dollars at 10*s.*; half-dollars at 5*s.*; carolus 2*s.*; pistareens 1*s.* 6*d.*; quarter-coins 2*s.* 6*d.*; English shillings 2*s.* 3½*d.*; gold doubloons 8*l.*; half 4*l.*; guineas 2*l.* 8*s.*; sovereigns 2*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* The coins in circulation are principally Spanish and Portuguese. The value of the exports of the island in sterling cash was, in 1832, 255,343*l.*

Currency. The island is ruled by a governor, council, and assembly. The council consists of twelve members, half of whom are commonly named in the governor's commission; if reduced to seven, the governor may fill up the vacancies; the council being no other in practical effect than those the governor himself chooses. In the absence or death of the governor, the power is vested in the senior member of the council. The house of assembly consists of nineteen members, three for each of the five parishes, two for Kingston, and two for the Grenadines that are subject to the government of this island. The courts of justice are of the same character as those in the other islands. There is a body of militia and a police with very strict powers. The ecclesiastical establishment is the same with that of the other islands, St. Vincent's being under the bishop of Barbadoes. Besides other dependencies, those of Bequia, Union, Mustique, Canouau, Baliceaux, Battawia, Myera, Petit St. Vincent, Islet à Quatre, Isle of Wash, Church Island, Petit Nevis, Three Ramieros, Pillories, Savan, Petit Bermuda, Petit Canouau, Barbaroux or Petit Curaçoa, Two Taffia Quays, Two Baleines, Two Catholics, Prune, Four Tobago Quays, Umbrella Quay, and Petit Martinique, are under the government of St. Vincent, being islets containing from 600 to 3700 acres.

Government. *Tortola and the Virgin Islands.* These islands, discovered by Columbus in 1493, were so named by him from being discovered on the day of St. Ursula. They are about fifty in number, many of them mere islets, extending 24 leagues by a breadth of 16, in 18° 20' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long., belonging to several European powers. They are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Guana Isle, Anegada, Josvan Dykes, Nichar, Beef and Thatch, Ginger, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Cooper's, Salt Island, St. Peter's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, James' Island, Montalvan, Savannah, Green Island, Brass Isle, Hanseati, and others little more than rocks. The Virgin Isles were first inhabited by the Dutch Buccaneers about 1648, who took possession of Tortola, and were afterwards expelled by the English desperadoes of the same name, and thus became annexed to Great Britain, being subsequently placed under the Leeward Island government. Tortola is an island of rugged mountains, with many excellent bays and creeks for shipping. The interior remains in a state of nature, the soil being thin and the land not easy of access. The chief town is of the same name, and is built close to the sea, consisting of

one long, single street, on the base of a little promontory. A group of small islands lies in front of the harbour to the South, and all the sea-room within forms the harbour, 15 miles long by 3 or more broad. The population consists of 1775 whites and free people of colour, and 5399 slaves. This island contains four free schools and five places of public worship. It is governed by a local legislature, originally conceded with the strange stipulation in exchange for this right enjoyed by other islands, that they should pay annually to the crown a tax of 4½ per cent. voluntarily upon all their natural products. The council and assembly of the island are under the governor of St. Kitt's. Tortola covers 13,000 acres; Anegada 31,200; Spanish Town 9500; Josvan Dykes 3200; Peter's Island 1890; Beef Island 1560; Guana 1120; the remainder, 40 in number, from 900 acres down to 5. The exports in 1828 were 959 hogsheads of sugar; 4 puncheons of rum; 20 of molasses; and 980 bales of cotton. The shipping inwards reached 3632 tons, outwards 3184.

Superficies. *Curaçoa.* This island, separate from the Caribbees, lies off the Spanish main and the coast of Caraccas, and belongs to a groupe terminating with Blanca and Margarita, along the shores of Caraccas and Cumana, to which they nearly all belong. It is about 45 miles from Columbia, on the main land of South America, and is 35 miles long by 12 broad. It produces cotton, coffee, and sugar, and has been made by the Dutch a place of considerable trade. The town of St. Peter, on the North-East part of the island, is the principal place, and is well fortified. This island is in lat. 12° 22' N. and long. 69° 15' W. It was taken by the English in 1807, but restored to the Dutch in 1814.

Mariagalante is one of the Caribbee islands belonging to France, about 30 miles North-East of Dominica. It is small, being only 16 miles long by 4 broad, and one-half of it barren and mountainous. The Eastern shore is bordered by lofty rocks. Water is scarce in the island, which, however, yields its share of the usual produce of the West Indies. It lies in lat. 15° 55' N., long. 61° 18' W.

Santa Cruz, or *St. Croix*, an island belonging to Denmark, about 5 leagues to the South-Eastward of that of St. Thomas, 30 miles long and 8 broad. It is in a fine state of cultivation, but is unhealthy. The produce is said to be 30,000 hogsheads of sugar annually. There are 3000 white inhabitants and people of colour and 30,000 slaves, a great many of whom more than half a century ago had embraced the Moravian faith, and the good effects were soon witnessed in the prosperity of the island, which stands in lat. 17° 50' N., long. 65° 30' W. The chief town is Christianstadt.

Deseada, one of the Caribbees, first belonging to the Spaniards and then to the French, about 10 miles long by 5 broad, and situated in lat. 16° 40' N., long. 61° 20' W. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and lies East of Guadaloupe.

Little Saba, a small island lying a little South of Saba. St. Thomas, is one of the Virgin Islands belonging to the Danes.

St. Martin, one of the Caribbees, 44 miles in circumference, lies in lat. 18° 4' N., and long. 63° 8' W., and belongs to the French and Dutch. It is said to produce the best tobacco in the Antilles, and has several salt-pits, but no very good harbour. It is situated between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew, and is about 15 leagues in circumference.

WEST-MEATH.**Extent.**

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the interior of the island, bounded on the West by Roscommon, South by King's County and the Shannon River, by Longford on the North-West, and on the North by Cavan. It contains 386,251 acres, English, but a great deal of the surface is bog, water, and mountain. It is calculated that 55,980 acres are unimproved or unimprovable, and 16,333 are covered with water. The population in 1831 was 136,872.

Divisions.

This county is divided into twelve baronies, namely, Corkaree, Clonlunan, Brawney, Moycashel, Delvin, Demifore, Farbill, Kilkenny West, Fartullagh, Moycashel and Magheradernan, Moygoish, and Rathconrath. After the counties of Wicklow, Kerry, Fermanagh and Waterford, the scenery of Westmeath may take its place with the most beautiful in the country. It abounds in lakes with well-adorned shores, and gently-swelling wooded hills. The soil generally rests upon a substratum of limestone. Numerous cattle are grazed upon the grounds near some of the lakes, which afford excellent pasturage; the Loughs of Deveragh, Owel, and Rochford are the principal. There are many fine seats in this county, with ornamental plantations; and not a few of the hills are cultivated to the summits.

Tenures.

The largest landholder is an absentee, whose estate is about 7000*l.* per annum: no other exceeds 6000*l.*, but there are many from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* in annual value. Leases are now granted to tenants for 21 years and a life; they were formerly given for 31 years, or three lives. The breed of cattle is excellent, generally of the long-horned kind, and there are many long-woolled sheep. The farms are sometimes large; both oxen and horses are used in tillage, and the women do much out-door work. Among the articles grown is hemp, though not to a very great extent. Irrigation is practised with success.

Religion.

The religion of the larger landholders is generally Protestant, but that of the majority of the population is Roman Catholic in the proportion of eight to one. The population is generally poor, and the dwellings of the peasantry of the most miserable description, and yet Westmeath is better in this respect than the bordering county of Meath. There are numerous resident gentry, and the middle class is superior to that of most other counties. The habitations of the poorer class are roofed, but without inner ceilings, the external covering being boughs of trees not stripped of the leaves, laid crosswise over each other, and covered with turf, upon which is laid a covering of straw when it is of the better order of these wretched buildings. The floor is the common earth, and the fare of the inmates too often a scanty allowance of potatoes alone.

Mullingar.

Mullingar is the principal town in this county, situated in the parish of that name, which is 12 miles long and 9 broad, and 45 miles West of Dublin. It stands on the Royal Canal, and on a river between the lakes of Owel and Ennel, having a population of 4149. It is principally noted as a mart for wool, the sale of which takes place at an annual fair, to which dealers from all quarters flock to make their purchases. The assizes for the county are also held here.

Kilbeggan.

Kilbeggan, a borough town, situated on the Brosna, 14 miles East of Athlone, with *Castlepollard*, on Lake Deveragh, in which nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, constitutes the principal places of moment besides Mullingar within the limits of the county.

WEST-MORE-LAND.**Boundaries.**

WESTMORELAND, a northern county of Great Britain, bounded on the North by Cumberland, on the West by Cumberland and Lancashire, on the South by Lancashire and Yorkshire, by Yorkshire on the East, and on the North East by Durham, extending from 54° 11' 30" N. lat. to 54° 42' 30", and covering a superficies of 763 square miles, or 488,320 acres. Its limits next to Cumberland are Ulleswater, the River Eamont, and a branch of the Eden; from Lancashire it is separated on the West by the Lake of Windermere and the River Winster, and on the South by an irregular line, beginning at Silverdale in the Bay of Morecombe, approaching close to Burton-in-Kendal, and to Kirkby Lonsdale, and terminating to the East of Casterton, at the County Stone, where the line meets Yorkshire. The bounds of the latter county define its limit going Northward; the line passing between Sedbergh and Kendal, where the Lune for a short distance forms the boundary, which afterwards diverging Eastward irregularly along the Yorkshire frontier, as far as the road from Askrig, again turns Northward, and in a convex line touches the River Tees, until it reaches to where a line from that river would fall in South-Westwards with Crowdunle-beck, and so to the Lowther River and the Eamont.

This county is generally mountainous, and a good deal is in consequence uncultivated, the principal elevations being lofty; of these Helvellyn is the highest, reaching 3050 feet, and Cross Fell, on the borders of Cumberland, is little inferior; Langdale Pikes are grand and majestic crags; Rydal Head is a lofty elevation, situated near Ambleside; the valleys between these mountains being deep, and presenting extensive lakes. The northern half of Windermere is in this county, and Ulleswater, the most picturesque of the British lakes. Hawes Water, Grassmere Lake, and numerous tarns, are scattered through the valleys. The principal vale is that through which the River Eden takes its course, beginning 10 miles South-East of Kirkby Stephen, and ranging towards Penrith in Cumberland, by Appleby; and there is the picturesque vale of Kendal, South and West of that place. These vales are watered by numerous streams, but the vales themselves are generally naked and deficient in wood. Patterdale, Martindale, Mardale, Swindledale, Worthsleddale, Langdale, Longsleddale, are the more noted valleys, hemmed in with elevations of every degree, and abounding in the wildest scenes the imagination can picture. Many of these valleys contain tarns, or pools of water of considerable size, though not large enough to be denominated lakes: such are Aiswater, Angle Tarn, Kepelcove Tarn, Red Tarn, Smallwater Tarn, Grisdale Tarn, Skeggleswater, Kentmore, Sunbiggin Tarn, and Whinfell Tarn.

The rivers which water this county are the Kent, River, Lune, Eden, Eamont, and Lowther. The Kent rises on the side of a hill called High Street, and, after a course of five miles, passes through a small lake, named Kentmere Tarn; thence it proceeds in a course more South-Easterly to Kirkby Kendal, and afterwards flows away due South into the Bay of Morecombe, with a broad shallow estuary. The Lune has its source in Ravenstone Dale, and running for a short distance North, suddenly turns Westward until it reaches Tobay, where it again turns Southward, and pursues that direction until it passes out of the county into Lancashire, forming in one part of its course the county boundary on the side of Yorkshire.

WEST-MORE-LAND.

The Eden rises in one of the hills near the South-Eastern border of the county, traversing it in a North-Eastern direction. The Eamont flows out of Ulleswater, in a North-Easterly direction, and the Lowther, rising at the foot of Shap Fells, flows into the Eamont two miles South-East of Penrith. The smaller rivers and streams are numerous, and their course wild and romantic.

Climate.

The valleys in many parts of the county are fertile, and in the North-Eastern part there is some cultivated level. The South-Eastern portion of the county, separated by moors and hills from the eastern, is warmer, and is the most fertile. The climate in general is exceedingly humid, owing to its mountainous character and the interception of the clouds from the Western Sea, brought by the South-West wind. On a five years' average the rain which falls here measures 64 inches.

Husbandry.

Though cold in the mountains, the air is pure and healthy. A short time ago more than two-thirds of the county were estimated to consist of land not brought into cultivation, but many enclosures have since been made, while much still remains improvable, besides that which is beyond the efforts of human labour. Sheep are kept upon some of the hills; and at one time the improved lands were principally devoted to grazing, but of late years corn has been found to yield a more profitable return. Turnips and clover husbandry are generally followed; and of grain, wheat and oats are produced in great quantities. Limestone abounds, but coal for burning is scarce, and dung with peat-ashes is therefore the principal manure. The farms are small, and the rents made up principally by the sale of stock, and its produce, and that of wool, eggs, and hams, which last are dried in the smoke of peat or wood fires. The wool is generally consumed in the Yorkshire manufactories, though knit stockings are made to some extent in the county, and a woollen, called Kendal cotton, is made at that place. The cattle are of the long-horned breed; the sheep are native or crossed with the Scotch. Great numbers of geese are bred in the mountains, and disposed of out of the county. Wood is rarely seen, except in plantations or coppices, many of the last being of considerable extent, cut down every sixteenth year for charcoal.

Cattle.

Minerals.

The mineral produce consists of lime and freestone, a soft species of schistus, full of organic remains, disposed in horizontal strata, and connected with another kind of the same schistus, and the trap formation perpendicular in structure, and utterly destitute of fossil remains; red porphyry, flesh-coloured granite, having layers of quartz and veins of gold mica, a greenish hard granite, as well as a coarser kind, basalt, alluvial stones, granite blocks rounded, scattered upon hills of schistus, trap, or limestone. The metallic veins are chiefly copper and lead: they lie deep, and are found too expensive in many places to repay the cost of working them; but there are mines at Dusten, Greenside, Eagle Crag, and Dunfell, where small quantities are raised: the principal places are at Limbrig, Ashby, and Rayne. The coal strata are inferior in kind, and much of it too impregnated with sulphur for domestic purposes. A white marble, streaked with red, and a dusky-green species, have been found; while slate abounds, both purple and of a greenish hue.

Parishes.

Westmoreland is in the province of York: the deanery of Westmoreland is in the diocese of Carlisle; and that of Kendal, divided into Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, is in the diocese of Chester. The ecclesiastical division is

32 parishes, 14 of which are rectories, 17 vicarages, and 1 perpetual curacy. The population in 1831 was 55,041; in 1841 it amounted to 56,469: males 28,234, females 28,235. Inhabited houses 10,848, uninhabited 870; building 40. The deaths are 1 in 43.08 to the population, the births to the marriages 4.7 to 1, and the marriages to the population as 1 to 165.1. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was 298,199*l*. The sum expended on the poor is about 26,000*l*. annually.

This county is divided into the baronies of Kendal, which is subdivided into those of Kendal and Lonsdale, and that of Westmoreland, sometimes called Appleby, divided into East and West Wards. Appleby is the county town; besides which this county possesses the towns of Brough, Milnthorpe, Ambleside, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, and Orton, all small places. The assizes are held at Appleby. There are traces of Roman and British encampments, and the remains of several baronial castles still existing. The Roman military road is now called the "Maiden Way," passing from Lancaster to Kendal, and entering Cumberland by Whitby Castle. The parliamentary representation consists of two members for the county, the little borough of Appleby having been disfranchised by the Reform Act: there are six polling-places, Appleby, Shap, Kendal, Kirkby Stephen, Ambleside, and Kirkby Lonsdale.

WESTPHALIA, or WESTFALEN, a province of Prussia, having Hanover and Holland on the North, Lippe-Detmold on the East, with Cassel and Nassau, and on the South and West Nassau, Cleve Julich Berg, and Holland; the capital is Münster. A good deal of the surface is hilly and covered with forests, nor is any part of it very productive. The Rivers Ems and Lippe flow through it, and are the principal streams. See PRUSSIA.

WESTRINGIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Sir J. E. Smith to J. P. Westring, physician to the King of Sweden. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, and the natural family of *Labiata*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, equal, five-toothed; corolla with a short tube, a wide naked throat, and a bilabiate limb, the upper lip flat, bifid, and rather spreading, the lower lip three-lobed and spreading, the middle lobe rather bifid; stamens four, erect, distant, enclosed, the two superior ones fertile, and bearing one-celled glabrous anthers, the lower two sterile, and bearing bipartite empty anthers; style equally bifid at top, the lobes subulate and stigmatiferous at apex; achenia coriaceous, reticulated, wrinkled.

About ten species of this genus are known, all shrubs, natives of Australia. The leaves are persistent, three or four in a whorl, quite entire, and resemble those of rosemary. The flowers rise from the axils of the upper leaves, one from each axil, therefore three or four in a whorl. The bractees are minute and appressed to the calyx.

WET, v. } A. S. *wæt-an*, *maðefacere*, *humectare*,
WET, n. } *irrigare*, to wet, water, or moisten.
WET, adj. } Somner.
WETNESS. } To moisten with any liquid or fluid.

An *watte* hys ssone & hys vet. so longe yt wax an heý,
þat yt *watte* hys brych al aboute, & euere vþard yt steý,
So þat þys hupes smourte, & of cold were neý.

R. Gloucester, p. 322

WEST-MORE-LAND.

WET.

WET. He sauh kyng Philip als he lay in þe water,
— Sir kyng rise vp and skip, for þou has *wette* þi hater (attire).
WE- R. Brunne, p. 204.
THER.

Ich have ysouht good seyntes. for my soules helthe
And walked ful wide. in *wete* and in drye.

Piers Plouhman, p. 120.

And gut is wynter for hem wors. for *whetshod* þhei gangen.
Id. p. 261.

Thou woldest nought *wetten* thy fote and woldest sich kachen.

Id. Crede, D. 1.

Werie and *wetschode*. wente ich forth after.

Id. Vision, p. 339.

Whan he charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher,
and that, in no wyse, he shulde towche his lordes clothes; but
the water kepte his course, and *wette*, at length, the kynges thyes:
wherwith y^e kyng abasshed, sterte backe and sayde.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 206. p. 219.

So they taryed and couered their horses vnder the trees tyll
the day began to apere, and suche as were *wete* and colde made
fyers to warme them; but or they coulede make any fyre, they
endured moche payne, for y^e wod was grene and the grounde
wete.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 324. p. 506.

And now the sun with more effectual beams
Had chear'd the face of earth, and dri'd the *wet*
From drooping plant, or dropping tree.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book v. l. 430.

Whether to deck with clouds the uncoloured skie,
Or *wet* the thirstie earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling still advance his praise.

Id. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 190.

The valley all did swimme with streams of blood,
So great that time a slaughter was there made.
It staine the mightie mouthes of Nilus flood,
And on the shores you might blood *wetshod* wade.

Mirroure for Magistrates, p. 182.

As summer and winter are the two most different seasons in
our climate; so the dry and the *wet* are within the torrid zone;
and are always opposite to each other.

Dampier. Discourse of Winds, ch. vii.

Our chiefest care is to keep the head of the canoa towards her;
for if she should strike against the broadside, it would en-
danger oversetting it, and consequently *wetting* our arms and
ammunition.

Id. Ib. part ii. ch. ii. p. 81. Anno 1676.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn.

Mortimer. Husbandry.

Among other decorations peculiar to this canoa, was a line of
small white feathers, which hung from the head and stern on the
outside, and which, when we saw them, were thoroughly *wetted*
by the spray.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. xx. p. 256.

WETHER, or } D. *weder*, *weer*; Ger. *wider*;
WE'DDER. } A. S. *weder*, *wether*, *aries castratus*,
ab adversando dictus. Kilian and Junius.

From the D. *wederen*; Ger. *widern*; A. S. *witheran*;
resistere, *adversari*; to resist, withstand, turn against.

She was wel more blisful on to see
Than is the new pergenete tree;
And softer than the wolle is of a *wether*.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3250.

Lo, Troilus, men saine, that ful hard it is
The wolfe ful, and the *wedder* hole to haue.

Id. Troilus and Creside, book iv.

At length to lay my head and hollow pledge
Of all my strength in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitfull concubine, who shore me
Like a tame *weather*, all my precious fleece,
Then turn'd me out ridiculous, dispoil'd,
Shaven and disarm'd among mine enemies.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 539.

How cam'st thou here, good swain? hath any ram
Slipt from the fold, or young kid lost his dam,
Or straggling *weather* the pent flock forsook?

Id. Comus, v. 499.

WETTINIA, in Botany, a genus dedicated to some
botanist of the name of Wettin, by Poeppig. It belongs
to the class *Monoecia*, order *Dodecandria*, and the na-
tural family of *Cyclanthæ*. Generic character: flowers
monoecious in different spadixes; spath coriaceous,
two-leaved, hispid; spadix cylindrical, densely covered by
flowers, villous; male flower, perianth propped by four
or five scale-formed bracteoles, of three or four linear ac-
cumulated cartilaginous segments, which are valvate in
æstivation; stamens twelve to sixteen, inserted by fours
at the bases of the segments of the perianth, short and
filiform; anthers oblong, linear, apiculated on account
of the connective being drawn out into a bristle-formed
point; female flower as in the male; ovary sessile,
inversely pyramidal, obsoletely pentagonal, villous, one-
celled; ovulum one, ascending parietal near the base,
with a thick fleshy raphe; style inserted near the base
on the same side as the ovulum, length of ovary;
stigmas three, narrow, lanceolate, irregularly convolute;
berry coriaceous, villous, one-celled, one-seeded.

Only one species of this singular genus is known; it
is a palm-like plant, a native of Peru; it sends out
rhizoma, from which roots issue. The caudex is from
twenty-five to thirty-five feet high, quite erect, and five
or six inches in diameter. The fronds are pinnate, and
six or eight feet in length, of from eighteen to twenty
alternate cuneate præmorse pinnæ. The spadixes rise
near the top of the caudex in one whorl.

WEX. See WAX.

WEXFORD, a maritime county of Ireland, situated
to the South of Wicklow, and having the counties of
Kilkenny and Carlow on the West, and on the South
and East St. George's Channel. It is a fertile county,
little of it being unimproved, having a superficies of
564,479 acres, and a population of 182,991. It is
divided into the baronies of Forth, Bargo, Ballagkeen,
Bantry, Gorey, Scarawalsh, Shelburne, and Shemalier.
The surface is uneven, but not mountainous; it is
watered by the river Slaney, which rises in the neigh-
bouring county of Wicklow, among the mountains, and
flows into St. George's Channel, receiving in its course
the two smaller rivers of Boro and Banna.

The county abounds in romantic and beautiful views;
the Slaney running nearly through the centre. At New-
town Barry in particular, and from Enniscorthy to
Wexford, this river affords many charming scenes.
The Bay of Wexford is one of the most striking on the
whole coast of Ireland, backed by distant mountains.
The baronies of Bargo and Forth having been peopled
by the English, carry much of the character of England
itself, being well and skilfully cultivated, exhibiting trim
hedgerows and neat cottages with small gardens at-
tached, kept in good order, while the interior of the
humbler dwellings is clean and in perfect neatness, con-
trasting remarkably in this respect with those of the
original inhabitants of the island.

The husbandry of this county is good; and many of
the estates are of considerable size, being from 10,000l.
to 3500l. per annum in value; the average rental is
about 1l. 8s. per acre. There is much grazing land,
and butter is an article of considerable export. The
cattle are of the long-horned kind, with some Devon-
shire stock, but the breeds have not been kept distinct.
The sheep are not remarkable in breed, nor very nume-
rous. In tillage, irrigation is practised. Much clover is
cultivated; beans, potatoes, and barley are the usual
husbandry courses. The corn is exported to Liverpool,

WET-
TINIA.
—
WEX-
FORD.

WEX-
FORD.
—
WHALE

and coals sent in return. Provisions and live cattle also constitute exports, and, with corn, form nearly the whole of the external trade, the county being wholly agricultural.

The principal place is the city of Wexford, which is populous, containing within the walls above 6000 persons, besides those resident in the suburbs, or parishes of St. John, St. Michael, and St. Peter. It stands at the mouth of the River Slaney, near which it has a wooden bridge, 1560 feet long; but there is not draught of water sufficient for large vessels close up to the town. The only manufacture is of woollen cloth, in which the vicinity partakes. Wexford is a borough, and returns one member to the House of Commons. It is distant South from Dublin 76 miles.

New Ross is situated on the River Barrow, over which it has a bridge connecting it with the county of Kilkenny. It is about four miles from Old Ross to the Eastward, and is a borough returning one Member to Parliament. There is a considerable trade carried on here, large vessels coming up close to the quay. The exports are principally wool, beef, and butter. *New Ross* is 22 miles from Wexford, West-by-North, and 67 from Dublin.

Duncannon is a small town, with a fort, on the East side of Waterford Harbour, which last is defended by the fort. It is situated about four miles from Fethard and fifteen from New Ross. The population is 500.

Taghmon, seven miles from Wexford, is a small borough town. *Enniscorthy*, having a strong castle attached, and possessing some iron works and a manufacture of woollen cloth, lies upon the Slaney, 10 miles North of Wexford. *Newborough*, a small town, called also *Gorey*, is 25 miles North by East of Wexford. *Ferns*, seated on the River Ban, giving name to a bishop's see, united to Leighlin, with a small cathedral, which serves for the parish church, 18 miles from Wexford, and *Newtown Barry*, on the border of Carlow, are small places, but come under the denomination of towns.

WHALE, A. S. *whæl*; D. *wal*; Ger. *wal*; Sw. *hwal*. Junius suggests *wal*, *abyssus*, but with other etymologists prefers the Gr. *βαλαῖνα*, or *φαλαῖνα*. It is more probably from the D. and Ger. *wallen*; A. S. *walw-ian*, to roll, to wallow,

Part. huge of bulk, *wallowing*, unwieldy. P. L. vii. 411.

Wherefore, like as death was of might to swallow him, so was it not able to holde him, beeing once deuowred, but cast him up again, as it was thereto constrained, y^e third daie, euen as the *whale* did reuomit the prophete Iouas.

Udall. Erasmus. *Actes of the Apostles*, ch. ii. fol. 529.

While you take in hand to schoole others, and to teach them by what name a *whale-fish* is to be called in our tongue, leauing out through ignorance the letter H, which almost alone maketh up the signification of the worde, you deliuer that which is not true: for *val* in our language signifieth not a *whale*, but chusing or choice of the verbe *Eg vel*, that is to say, I chose, or I make choise. Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 568. *The True State of Island*.

And as he pranced before, still seeking for a make,
As who would say: "There is none here, I trow, will me forsake;"
I might perceive a wolf, as white as *whales-bone*.

Surrey. *Renounces all Affection for Geraldine*.

Which to recure, no skill of leaches art
Mote him auail, but to returne againe
To his wounds worker, that with louely dart
Dinting his breast, had bred his restlesse paine,
Like as the wounded *whale* to shore flies frō the maine.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 10. st. 30.

The Indian sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are: among which, the *whales* and *whirlepooles* called *Balaenæ*, take up in length as much as foure acres or arpens of land.

Holland. *Plinie*, book ix. ch. iii.

WHALE.
—
WHARF.

A goodly lady did foreby them rush,

Whose face did seeme as cleere as crystall stone

And eke (through feare) as white as *whales* stone.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 1. st. 15.

They [the small craft] are sailed chiefly with negro slaves; and about Christmas these are mostly imployed in *whale-killing*; for about that time of the year a sort of *whales*, as they call them, are very thick on this coast.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. iii. ch. ii. fol. 57. Anno 1699.

The *whale* is the largest animal of which we have any certain information; and the various purposes to which, when taken, its different parts are converted, have brought us tolerably acquainted with its history. Of the *whale*, properly so called, there are no less than seven different kinds, all distinguished from each other by their external figure or internal conformation.

Goldsmith. *Animated Nature*, part iv. book i. ch. iii.

WHALE-FISHERY. Formerly bounties were granted by parliament to the ships engaged in the whale-fishery. The first bounty, allowed in 1732, was 20s. a ton to every ship of more than 200 tons burthen, which was doubled in 1749. In 1777 it was reduced to 30s. but was restored to its former amount in 1781, which it preserved till 1787, when it was again diminished to 30s., and in 1792 further lessened to 25s., and in 1795 to 20s., at which sum it continued till 1824, when it was altogether withdrawn. The whale fisheries are regulated by numerous Acts of Parliament, which are collected and observed on in M'Culloch's *Commercial Dictionary*.

By the custom of the whale-fishery among the Galipagos Islands, he who strikes a whale with a loose harpoon is entitled to receive half the produce from him who kills it. But unless he who strikes a fish continues his dominion until he has reduced it into possession, any other person who kills it acquires the entire property. However, the first striker is entitled to the fish, though his harpoon may be detached from the line when the second striker strikes, if the creature be so entangled in the line that he might probably have secured him without the interference of the second striker. And if, while the creature is fast to the harpoon of the first striker, another comes up unsolicited, and so disturbs the creature that he breaks from the first harpoon, and then he strikes him and secures him, he still belongs to the first striker. See 1 Taunton, 241, and 1 Moody and Malkin, 58, 59. See BALÆNA.

WHARF, } A. W. *wyrf-an*; D. *werfen*, *ja*

WHA'RFAGE, } *cere*, *projicere*, to throw forth.

WHA'RFINGER. } A place—thrown out, projected, sc. from the bank—on which to land goods.

þe quene Margrete with childe þan was sche,
þhe kyng bad hir not lete, bot com to þe North cuntre
Unto Brotherton, on *wherfe* þer scho was
& lighter of a sonne, þe child hight Thomas.

R. Brunne, p. 310.

First, that all marchants of the sayd kingdomes and countreys may come into our kingdome of England, and any where else into our dominion with their marchandises whatsoever safely and securely under our defence and protection without paying *wharfage*, pontage, or pannage.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 135. *The Great Charter of Edward I*.

There sees his crowded *warfs*, and people-pestred shores,
His bosom over-spread with shoals of labouring oars.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 17.

Near the town a *wharf* of wood is run out to a proper distance for the convenience of landing and shipping goods.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xiv. p. 348.

WHAT.

WHAT. Goth. *hwas, hwa*; A. S. *hwæt, hwæs*; Ger. *was*; D. *wat*; Sw. *hwæd*.

What is—*who-ad, whad, what*, the past participle of the A. S. verb *hiw-ian, formare, fingere*. See WHO and HOW.

bider heo gonne ryue, and Brut sende vp þere
þre hondred men yarmed wel, to loke *wat* lond yt were.
R. Gloucester, p. 91.

Ac þe he wiste *wad* he was. *Id.* p. 14.

The kyng askede *wad* heo were. *Id.* p. 39.

So þat mo þan sex þousand of þe Saxon aslawe were,
Wat aslawe—*wat* adreynt. *Id.* p. 170.

Of Marche þe first day at þe Newcastle
Our kȳng þer he laȳ, his purueiance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to wite why & *what* wise,
þer kȳng & oþer mo withsaid him his seruise.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

What man þat me lovȳþ. and mȳ wȳlle follwep
Shal have grace to good ynow. and a good ende.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 25.

Truly I seye to you, that *whoever* seith to this hil be thou taken
and cast into the see and doutith not in his herte but bileveth
that *whatever* he seye schal be don, it schal be don to him.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. xi.

And Juesus answeride and seide, Ye witen not *what* ye axen.
Id. Matthew, ch. xx.

And thei axiden him, and seiden to him, *What* thanne baptisest
thou if thou art not Crist, neither Elye, neither a profete.
Id. Jon, ch. i.

And then she a little *what* smiling said. (paullisper arridens.)
Chaucer. Boecius, book iv. p. 6.

Men weren wonte to maken questions, of the simplicitie of
the purueighaunce of God, and of the order of destinie and of
sodaine happe, and of knowing of predestinacion diuine, and of
the libertie of free will, the *whiche* thinges thou thyself apper-
ceiuedst wel of *what* weight thei been. *Id. Ib.*

And everich cride "What thing is that?"
And some seide, "I not neuer *what*."
Id. House of Fame, book iii.

For ye be like the slepie cat
That would have fish: but wost thou *what*?
He woll nothing weate his clawes. *Id. Ib.*

But *what* they weren nothing he ne wote.
Id. The Knightes Tale, 1708.

But for all that I was not gladde
For I ne sawe no cause why:
And ofte she asked, *what* was I?
I saide a catife, that lieth here.
What wolde ye, my ladie dere?
Shall I be wholle, or elles die?
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 8.

What shall befall here afterward
God wote. *Id. Ib. Prologus*.

Lo now, my sonne, *what* it is
A man to caste his eye amis?
Id. Ib. fol. 9.

What man on them his chere caste,
And them behelde, he was also faste
Out of a man into a stone
For shape. *Id. Ib.* p. 10.

For at the last question they will eyther accept it or dash it, as
it shall seeme good, notwithstanding that *whatsoever* the com-
mittees haue done.

Smith. Common-wealth, book ii. ch. iii. p. 54.

Then the kyng anone called his seruauant, that hadde but one
lofe and a lytell *watte* of wyne, and bad hym gyue the halfe
thereof vnto the poore man. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, ch. 172.

But if thee lust to holden chat
With seely shepheards swaine:
Come doune, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can saine.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. July.

And thither also came all other creatures,
What-euer life or motion do retaine,
According to their sundry kinds of features.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vii. can. 7. st. 4.

So adowne
They prayd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne
That doth despise the dainties of the towne.
Id. Ib. book vi. can. 9. st. 7.

WHEAT, *n.* } Goth. *hwait*; A. S. *hwæt*; D.
WHEATEN. } *weyt*; Ger. *weizen*; which Wachter
composes of the Ger. *witt*, and Gr. ζεα. Junius, Skin-
ner, and other etymologists agree to derive from the
colour "*white*," ob *farinæ candorem*, (Martinius,) and
Wachter refers to the passage quoted below from
Pliny.

Of *whyte* and of wolle god, betere ne may be non.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

þe tuo (schippes) charged with *whete*, þe toþer with oþer corn,
& fine oþer galeis with alle þer apparaile.
R. Brunne, p. 154.

þe hungre was so grete, and þe cold so stark,
þat a quarter *whete* was at tumenty mark.
Id. p. 174.

Whos wynewynge cloth is in his hond, and he schal fully
clanse his corne flore, and he schal gadre his *whete* into his berne:
but the chaff he schal brenne with fire that may not be quenched.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. iii.

Which hath also hys fanne in his hand, and wyl pource his
floure and gather the *wheat* into his garner, and will burne the
chaffe with vnquencheable fyre. *Bible*, 1551.

It were a short beyete
To winne chaffe, and lese *whete*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 73.

Dysgysed as they were [they] went a lytell before, and came
to the porter, and sayd, sir, in grete fere we haue brought hyther
otes and *whetemele*; and if ye haue any nede therof, we woll sell
it to you gode chepe.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lv. p. 77.

Your *wheaten* wreath
Was then not thrashed, nor blasted; fortune at you
Dimpled her cheeks with smiles.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. sc. 1.

Howbeit, for my part I thinke veriely that there is no *wheat* in
the world comparable to ours here in Italie, for it surpasseth all
others both in *whitenesse* and also in weight: by which two marks
especially, it is known from the rest, so it is reputed for the verie
best. *Holland. Plinie*, book xviii. ch. vii.

One is engaged deeply in the usurers' books, by laying corn-
grounds and *wheat-fields* to his own demains; another, because
he would be possessed of fruitfull vineyards.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 172.

He that but saw you wear the *wheaten* hat,
Would call you more than Ceres, if not that.
Ben Jonson. Epilogue 105.

But if your care to *wheat* alone extend,
Let Maja with her sisters first descend,
And the bright Gnosian diadem downward bend,
Before you trust in earth your future hope;
Or else expect a listless lazy crop.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i. v. 309.

In the household book of Henry the fifth earl of Northumber-
land, drawn up in 1512, there are two different estimations of
wheat. In one of them it is computed at six shillings and eight-
pence the quarter, in the other at five shillings and eightpence
only. *Smith. Wealth of Nations*, book i. ch. xi. p. 248.

In some parts of Lancashire, it is pretended, I have been told,
that bread of oatmeal is a heartier food for labouring people than
wheaten bread, and I have frequently heard the same doctrine held
in Scotland. *Id. Ib.* p. 222.

WHEE'DLE. A. S. *wædl-ian, indigere, mendicare*,
to want, to begge, or go a begging. Somner. As now
applied it is—

WHAT.

WHEE-
DLE.

WHEEL-
DLE.
—
WHEEL.

To beg (with importunity, with appeal to the affections), to persuade (by an assumed degree of fondness), to cajole, to coax.

He that first brought the word sham, or *wheelde*, or banter in use, put together as he thought fit those ideas he made it stand for.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, vol. i. book iii. ch. ix. sec. 7. fol. 219.

I have already a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate which I *wheelde* out of her; and that you shall partake at least.

Congreve. *Way of the World*, act iii.

A laughing, toying, *wheeling*, whimp'ring she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient
As e'er did Hercules.

Rowe. *Jane Shore*, act i.

Hence goodnature is often called and sometimes really proceeds from folly, which gets no thanks when it proves most beneficial; for men applaud themselves for having gained a compliance by *wheeling* or pressing, and secretly laugh at the silly thing that could be won by such artifices.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. i. part ii. ch. xxxiv. p. 320.

WHEEL, v. } A. S. *hweogul*; D. *wiel*; Ger.
WHEEL, n. } *wiel*; Sw. *huil*; from the A. S. verb
WHEELER, } *wylan*, (*wylan*, *willigan*, *wealc-*
WHEELY. } *an*. See WELKEN,) *volvere*, *revolvere*,

to roll, to revolve.

To roll or turn round, to revolve; to take or make a circular or rotary movement.

Hu lete hem gynnes make, as vorst of þe toure
Of tre, ymade strong ynou vppe *weoles* soure.

R. Gloucester, p. 410.

The tunge is ordeyned in oure membris which defouleth al the bodi, and it is enflawmed of helle, and enflawmeth the *wheel* of oure brite.

Wiclif. *James*, ch. iii.

O Maker of the *wheel* (orbis) that beareth the starres!
Chaucer. *Boecius*, book i. M 5.

Townes they [Tartars] plant none, nor other standing buildings, but haue walking houses, which the latines call *Veü*, built vpon *wheelles* like a shepherd's cottage.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 489. *The Borderers vpon Russia*.

Who [Flemmings] had brought their horses and cartes, and *wheel-barrowes*, and planks for their barrowes to runne vpon.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 693. M. Thomas Masham.

UNC. He has deceived me.

LAN. I told you howsoever he *wheel'd* about, he would charge home at length.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Wit without Money*, act iii.

A carpenter or *wheele-wright* will not with so good a will lay his hand to make a plough, or a chariot, as he would to frame those tables or boords in which he wist that Solon was to engrave his laws.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 240.

After these locall names, the most names in number haue beene deriued from occupations or professions as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Wheeler*, &c.

Camden. *Remaines. Surnames*.

And others drawn off the front, were commanded to *wheel* about and charge them on their backs.

Milton. *History of Britaine*, book ii. p. 91.

Yet did they comply so much with the Presbyterians and Independents, that they kept their places: tho' they deserved ejection over and over: and in the change, at the Restoration, they *wheel'd* about and acted like Protei.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. South.

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms,
Straight issue through the sides assembling swarms;
Dark as a cloud they make a *wheeling* flight,
Then on a neighb'ring tree, descending, light.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book iv. v. 804.

Now exhort

Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book ii.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c. employ her, the plough, or some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardiness of him.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. viii. fol. 156.

I have seen a curious engine compounded of *wheels*, screws and pulleys, whereby a lady with a single hair of her head might raise a stone of two hundred weight: the hair was fastened to a *wheel* something like the flyer of a jack.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. ch. iii. p. 59.

WHEEZE. See WEASE.

WHELK,

WHE'LKED,

WHE'LVY.

There is a shell-fish so called (from its twisted shell?), and may have received its name from *weal-can*, to turn. See WELK. So also *whelky* pearls; and *whelked* hornes; but *welk*, the n. applied to Bardolph's face, may be from *weal*, (*weal-ig*, *weal-ic*, *welk*.) See WEAL or WALE.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which from Indian seas brought far away.

Spenser. *Virgil's Gnat*.

Edg. As I stood heere below, methought his eyes
Were two full moones: he had a thousand noses,
Hornes *wealk'd* and waued like the enraged sea,
It was some fiend.

Shakspeare. *King Lear*, act iv. sc. 6. fol. 303.

One Bardolph, if your maiestie know the man: his face is all bubukles, and *whelkes*, and knobs, and flames a fire.

Id. *Henry V.* act iii. sc. 6. fol. 81.

And all having their lights burning out of *whelks* or murex-shells.

Ben Jonson. *Masque of Blackness*.

WHELK. See WELK.

WHELM, v. Junius says the A. S. *welman*, is to boil over. See to WELL.

Skinner thinks from A. S. *ahwylf-an*, *obruere*. Chaucer writes *overwhelve*, q. v.

Perhaps formed upon the verb *hel-an*, to cover. See HELM.

To cover; to pour over, to flow or rise over, to overflow, or overflow.

For of the well, this is the fine,
In world is none so clere of hewe,
The water is euer fresh and newe
That *whelmeth* vp, with waues bright
The mountenaunce of two finger hight.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 123.

By the mysgydyng of the sterysman he was set vpon the pyllys of the brydge, and the barge *whelmyd*, so that all were drowned.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 599. Anno 1429.

No bodie lighteth a candle (saieth he) and hideth it in a priuie derke corner, or couereth it by *whelming* a bushell ouer it.

Udall. *Erasmus. Luke*, ch. xi. fol. 308.

There this old Palmer shewed himselfe that day,
And to that mighty princesse did complaine
Of greuous mischiefes, which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain,
Whereof he crav'd redresse.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 2. st. 43.

Thrice was he seen; at length his courser plung'd,
And threw him off; the waves *whelm'd* over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd.

Dryden. *Don Sebastian*, act i. sc. 1.

Some accidental gust of opposition
Blasts all the beauties of his new creation,
O'erturns the fabrick of presumptuous reason,
And *whelms* the swelling architect beneath it.

S. Johnson. *Irene*, act ii. sc. 3.

WHELP, n. } D. *welpe*, *wulpe*; A. S. *hwelp*, from
WHELP, v. } the D. *ghillen*; A. S. *gyll-an*, *giellan*,
to yell; *gelp-an*, to yelp. See CALL and GALE.
That which (as young animals which) yelleth or
yelpeth, or howleth; any noisy young creature.
To *whelp*, to bear or produce *whelps*.

Cambiuhoý beres him coý, þat fende's *whelp*,
þer with craft he has þam raft, it may not help.

R. Brunne, p. 281.

And sche answerde and seyde to hem, ghis lord, for litil *whelp*-
is eten undir the bord of the crummys of children.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. vii.

WHEEL.
—
WHELP.

WHELP. She answered and said vnto him : euen so, master ; neuertheles,
the *whelpes* also eate vnder the table of the children's crōmes.
WHEN. Bible, Anno 1551.

As by the *whelp*e chastised is the leon,
Right for that cause and that conclusion,
While that I have a leiser and a space,
Min harme I wol confessen er I pace.
Chaucer. *Squieres Tale*, v. 10816.

My father, ye shall well beleue
The yonge *whelp*e, which is affaited,
Hath not his maister better awaited
To couche, whan he saith go lowe
Than I anone.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 14.

For the soule it selfe, whyche is the substance of a man, is so
surely feses in round about with the shield or y^e payce of God,
that as longe as he wyll abyde faythfully in *adiutorio altissimi*, in
the hope of God's helpe, the Lyons' *whelpes* shall not be able to
hurt it.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 1180. *A Dyalogue of Comforte*
agaynst Tribu acyon, book ii. c. xii.

Like as some mastiff *whelp*, dispos'd to play,
A whole confused herd of beasts doth chase,
Which with one vile consent run all away.
Daniel. *History of Civil War*, book ii.

PER. Yes, and your lion's *whelping* in the tower.
Ben Jonson. *Fox*, act ii. sc. 1.

The cubs of bears a living lump appear,
When *whelp'd*, and no determin'd figure wear ;
Their mother licks them into shape, and gives
As much of form as she herself receives.
Dryden. *Of the Pythagorean Philosopher*.

The rest in shape a beagle's *whelp* throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper snout.
Id. *Cock and the Fox*.

Or, having *whelp'd* a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains.
Cowper. *Table Talk*.

Her eye shot forth with all the living fire
That haunts the tigress in her *whelp-less* ire.
Byron. *Lara*, can. 2.

WHEN, } Goth. *hwan* ; A. S. *hwænne* ; Ger. *wann*,
WHENCE, } *wenn*, (*wannen*, *whence*) ; D. *wan*,
quando, *tum*.

Then, is the (or that) *one*, (*sc.* moment, time) ; and
when, *who*, (*what* or *which*), *one* (*sc.* moment, time.)

Whence, (*i.e.* *when-es*), is applied to time and place.
See **WHO**.

Wen ge habbe fame of men, beþ men on all wise
And turneþ your hand to manhede.
R. Gloucester, p. 101.

Whan þat Kȳng William þo tȳpinges herd say,
To þe toun of Durham fulle fast he take þe way.
R. Brunne, p. 74.

Whenne alle tresour ben tryed treuth ys þe best.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 23.

And *whanne* the Sabot was come Jhesus bigan to teche in a
sinagoge, and manye herden and wondriden in his teching : and
seiden, of *whennes* to this alle these thingis, and what is the wisdom
that is goven to him and sicke vertues which ben maad by hise
hondis.
Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. vi.

And *when* the Sabboth day was come, he begā to teach in the
synagoge. And many that heard him were astonyed, and sayd :
from *whence* hath he these thynges ? and what wisdom is this
that is geuen vnto him : and such vertues that are wroughte by
hys handes ?
Bible, Anno 1551.

Now it is reson and time that I shewe you *whan*, and *wherfore*,
that ye moun chaunge your conseil, withouten reprove.
Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 93.

VOL. XXVIII.

He blameth that is nought to blame,
And preiseth that is nought to preise,
Thus *whan* he shall the thinges peise
Ther is deceit in his balance.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* Prologue, fol. 4.

And therupon hir herte droughe
To leue Englonde for euer,
And go where she had leuer
To Rome, *whens* that she came.
Id. *Ib.* book ii. fol. 36.

So *whensoeuer* they fall from fayth to heresy, or from good
workes to deadly sinne, then leese they the seede of Godde and be
borne of the deuill and become hys children.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 546. *Agaynst Tyndal*.

Before them stands the God of seas in place,
Clayming that sea-coast citie as his right,
And strikes the rocks with his three-forked mace ;
Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight,
The signe by which he challengeth the place.
Spenser. *Muioptmos*.

I'll not offend thee with a vain tear more,
Glad-mention'd Roe ; thou art but gone before,
Whither the world must follow : and I, now,
Breathe to expect my *when*, and make my *how*.
Ben Jonson. *Epigram* 33.

WHERE, Goth. *hwar* ; A. S. *hwær* ; Ger. *war* ;
(in composition, *wor*) ; D. *waer* ; Sw. *hwar*, *ubi*.

There is *the-er*, *i.e.* the place, that place ; and *where*,
is *who-er*, *i.e.* which or what place, at or in which, or
which place.

Where is much used in composition ; *whereby*, by
which or what place ; by which or what. See **WHO**.

And lete ys dogter spousi mid richesse ynow
To an oþer prince elles ware. R. Gloucester, p. 89.

Ware by þe schippes mowe come fro þe se and wende,
And brynge on lond god ynow. Id. p. ii.

War þoru he wiste, how mony men in al þe world were.
Id. p. 60.

þer *where* he was schotte a noþer chapelle standes.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

The lest lad that longeth to hym. be þe lond wonnen
Lokeþ after lordship. oþr oþere large Mede
Wherby he may as a man for evermore lȳve after.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 50.

Wherfore he het þe elemens. to helpe zow alle tȳmes
And bryng forth zoure *bytye*. boþe lȳnnen and wollen.
Id. *Ib.* p. 13.

And the disciples seyn to him, *wheroff* thanne so many looves
among us in desert to fulfille so greet a peple ?
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xv.

Twye wymmen schulen be gryndinge togidire, the ton schal
be takun, and the tother left. Thei answerden and seyden to
him, *where*, lord ? whiche seyde to hem, *wherewer* the body schal
be, thidur schulen be gaderid togider also the eglis.
Id. *Luk*, ch. 17.

Two shal be also a grinding together : the one shal be re-
ceaued, and the other forsaken. And they answered, and sayde
to hym : *where*, Lorde ? And he sayde vnto them : *whersoever* the
body shal be thither will the egles resorte. Bible, Anno 1551

The womman seith to him, sire, thou hast not *whereinne* to
draw, and the pitt is deep. Wiclif. *Jon*, ch. iv.

Whereoff ben bateils and cheestis among you ? whether not of
youre coueitisis that figten in youre membris ?
Id. *James*, ch. iv.

And whanne Jhesus had seen her thoughtis, he seid *wherto*
thenken ye yvel thingis in youre hertis ?
Id. *Matthew*, ch. ix.

Now it is reson and time that I shewe you *whan*, and *wherfore*,
that ye maun chaunge your conseil, withouten reprove.
Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 93.

WHEN.
WHERE.

WHERE.
—
WHER-
RIT.

Remember *wheresoeuer* that ye go,
Alway to search and make due enquerence
After my loue, mine hertes sustenance,
In euery towne and in euery village.
Imputed to Chaucer. Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, p. 537.

This kynge with noble purueiance
Hath for him selfe his chare araied,
Wherin he wolde ride amaied,
Out of the citee for to plaie.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 19.

And netheles good is to here
Suche thing, *wherof* a man maie lere,
That to vertue is accordant. *Id. Ib. fol. 10.*

And *wherupon* the worlde mote stonde,
And hath done sith it began.
Id. Ib. book i. fol. 8.

Wherfore to thende ye maye the better vnderstande *whereabout*
he goeth, and that he longeth to leade vs in darkenes, and fede
vs furth with his high solemne folies that he would wer not vnder-
standen: let vs a little examyne the parties of his definicion and
descripcion of the churche.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 525. Agaynst Tyndal.

Wherewithall unto the hartes forest he fleeth,
Leaving his enterprise with pain and cry,
And there him hideth, and not appeareth.
Wyat. The Lover for Shame-fastness, &c.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkinde
Thou loosest *here*, a better *where* to find.
Shakspeare. Lear, act i. sc. 1. p. 285.

She sawe bestrowed all with rich array
Of pearles and precious stones of great assay,
And all the grauell mixt with golden oure;
Whereat she wond' red much, but would not stay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 4. st. 18.

At length he spide, *whereas* that wofull squire,
Whom he had reskewed from captiuanee
Of his strong foe, lay tumbled in the mire,
Vnable to arise, or foot or hand to stire.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 7. st. 44.

For, neuer man he suff' red by that same
Rich strond to trauell, *whereas* he did wonne,
But that he must do battell with the sea-nymph's sonne.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 4. st. 18.

Such famous men, such worthies of the earth,
As Joue will haue aduanced to the skie,
And there made gods, though borne of mortal berth,
For their high merits and great dignity,
Are wont, before they may to heauen flie,
But then a read, thou gentle child, *wherfore*
Betwixt you two began this strife and sterne vprore.
Id. Ib. book vi. can. 2. st. 8.

And stouping downe to her in drery swound,
Vpreard her from the ground, *whereon* she lay,
And in his tender armes her forced vp to stay.
Id. Ib. can. 3. st. 27.

But, when his foe he still so eager saw,
Vnto his heeles himselfe he did betake,
Hoping vnto some refuge to with-draw;
Ne would the prince him euer foote forsake,
Whereso he went, but after him did make.
Id. Ib. can. 6. st. 29.

Whom when my knight did see so louely faire,
He inly gan her louer to enuy,
And wish that he part of his spoyle might share,
Whereto when as my presence he did spy
To be a let he bade me by and by
For to alight. *Id. Ib. can. 2. st. 17.*

With that great chaine, *wherewith* not long ygo
He bound that pitious lady prisoner, now raleast,
Himselfe she bound, more worthy to be so.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 12. st. 41.

WHERRIT. A *wherret* on the ear; *ictus pugni*, a
blow of the fist; I believe, says Skinner, from the sound.
Perhaps from *worry* or *werry*.

To attack, to assault; to attack unceasingly, to
harass, to tease. WHER-
RIT.

A *teaser* is a name now well known among boxers,
and seems to be given to a blow calculated to perplex
and try the temper of the receiver. WHET.

LAP. How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst?
Stoops like a cammel, that heroick beast,
At a great load of nutmegs; and how meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Nice Valour, act iv.

Then there's your souce, your *wherit*, and your dowst.
Id. Ib. act iii. sc. 1.

Find some other road, can't you? and don't keep *wherretting* me
with your nonsense.

Bickerstaff. Love in a Village, act i. sc. 5.

WHE'RRY. From to ferry, or to hurry; or from
the Lat. *rehere*; or the A. S. *far-an*, to go. See Skinner.
It seems to be very plainly from the A. S. verb, *weri-*
an, *werig-an*, *laccessere*, *incitare*, to *werry*; to urge on,
sc. at all speed. It is the name of—

A light boat, adapted for speed or swiftness, for the
quick impulse of the oars.

For hourelly the reuir ranne more violently then other against
vs, and the barge, *wheries*, and shippes boate of capitaine Gifford
and capitaine Calfield had spent all their prouisions.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 645. Sir Walter Raleigh.

I tooke a resolution with my selfe, hauing dismissed Menatonon
vpon a ransom agreed vpon for, and sent his sonne into the
pinnesse to Roanoak, to enter presently so farre into the riuer with
two double *whirries*, and fortie persons one or other, as I could
haue victuall to carry vs.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 257. M. Ralfe Lane.

What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken club doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton. Nymphidia.*

The boat was about the bigness of a Gravesend *wherry*, and was
used purposely to carry passengers, having a small covering over
head to keep them dry when it rained.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. v. p. 100. Anno 1688.

While Thales waits the *wherry* that contains
Of dissipated wealth the small remains,
On Thames's banks, in silent thought we stood
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood.
S. Johnson. London.

WHERVE. There is no corresponding word in the
original, nor has the word occurred elsewhere; but it is
probably formed from the A. S. *hweorf-an*, *volvere*.

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes,
hanging thereunto herselfe, and using the weight of her own bodie
instead of a *wherve*; that a wonder it is to see.

Holland. Plinie, book i. ch. xxiv.

WHET, v. } D. *wetten*; Ger. *wetzen*; A. S. *hwet-*
WHET, n. } *tan*, *acuere*, *incitare*, *instigare*.
WHE'TTER. } To sharpen, to give sharpness or
acuteness, an acute or sharp edge; to edge or egg, to
stimulate, to incite.

And oft time (I finde) that they mette
With bloody strokes, and with wordes great,
Assaying how hir speares were *whette*.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book v. p. 293.

A *whetstone* is no keruing instrument,
But yet it maketh sharpe keruing tolis.
Id. Ib. book i. fol. 155.

For if euery householde haue one or two to cracke nuts, grinde
shels, *whet* copper, and sometimes other stones for hatchets, they
haue ynough.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 275. M. Thomas Hariot.

WHET.
—
WHE-
THER.

The rashnesse of their tongues is turned to swordes, which
(beleue me) Philotas hath whetted to my destructiō.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, book vi. fol. 162.

Come, let's to dinner, and when I am well whetted with wine,
have at her.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit without Money, act ii.

EMP. No more, I have too much on't,
Too much by you, you whetters of my follies,
Ye angel formers of my sins, but devils;
Where is your cunning now?
Id. Valentinian, act iv. sc. 1.

I'd rather, I,
Be like a whet-stone, that an edge can put
On steele, though't selfe be dull, and cannot cut.
Ben Jonson. Horace. The Art of Poesie.

One who at sight of supper open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd;
Now only yawns and waits to be supply'd.
Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 10. v. 365.

An iv'ry table is a certain whet,
You would not think how heartily he'll eat.

Id. Ib.

Diligence is to the understanding, as the whetstone to the razor;
but the will is the hand that must apply one to the other.
South. Sermons, vol. i. p. 259.

The air upon Banstead Downs is nothing to it for a whetter;
yet I never see it, but the spirit of famine appears to me.
Congreve. Love for Love, act i.

For want of this capacity, the world is filled with whetters,
tipplers, cutters, sippers, and all the numerous train of those who,
for want of thinking, are forced to be ever exercising their feeling
or taste.
Spectator, No. 222.

The ends of them [teeth], both in the under and upper jaw,
are rubbed with a kind of whetstone, by a very troublesome and
painful operation, till they are perfectly even and flat, so that
they cannot lose less than half a line in their length.
Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. xii. p. 313.

WHE'THER, Goth. *hwæthar*; A. S. *hwæther*, *hwæ-*
there; D. *weder*; Ger. *weder*.

Thither; is that there; that the place; that specific
place; and *whither* is, what or which place; what,
which end, or object moved to or from:—*whether*, the
same word (with the mere difference of a letter), im-
plies, in—

Whether daughter, *whether* side,—*which* daughter,
which side, of the daughters *there*, the side *there*, before
him, in sight or view, in the mind or thought: what or
which of two or several. See WHO.

þo þis seli mon þis herde, to sorwe ys herte drowe.
He nuste to *wæper* dogter betere truste þo,
And noþeles he wende ageyn to þe oþer with mucche wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 33.

Weper of hem betere were, strong it was to wyte.
Id. p. 217.

& *wedur* þei wild to werre, or þei wild nouht.
R. Brunne, p. 135.

And *wæper* hii be saf. oþ' nat saf. þe soþe wot nat clergie.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 240.

For if ye loven him that loven you, what neede shulen ye have?
whether pupplicants don not this?

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.

Thei wondriden and seiden, fro whennes this wisdom and
vertues comen to this? *Whether* is not this the sone of a car-
penter? *Wher* his modir be not seid Marie.

Id. Ib. ch. xiii.

If ony man wole do his wille he schal knowe of the techinge;
wher it be of God or I speke of my silf.

Id. Jon, ch. vii.

WHE-
THER.
—
WHICH.

And so wrought,
That whan the father him bethought,
And sighe to *whether* side it drough,
Anone he wiste well enough,
Howe Perse after his false tonge
Hath so thenuous belles ronge,
That he hath slayne his owne brother.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 37.

For she that doth me all this wo endure
Ne recceth never, *whether* I sinke or frete.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2400.

Now chese yourselfen *whether* that you liketh (of these thinges
away).
Id. Wife of Bathes Tale, v. 6810.

Wher me was wo, it is no question
I cannot make of it description.

Id. The Squeres Tale, v. 10893.

Whils't thus the case in doubtfull balance hong,
Vnsure to *whether* side it would incline,
And all men's eyes and hearts which there among
Stood gazing filled were with ruefull tine,
And secret feare to see their fatall fine.

Spenser. Fierie Queene, book iv. can. 3. st. 37.

When who-so list to fight, may fight his fill:
Till then your challenges yee may prolong;
And then it shall be tried if ye will,

Whether shall haue the hag, or hold the lady still.

Id. Ib. can. 4. st. 13.

WHEY, } See WHIG, *infra*. A. S. *hwæg*; D.
WHE'YEEY, } *wey*. Martinus (says Junius) suspects
WHE'YISH, } from the Lat. *uvidus*; as *wey* is the
watery portion of milk. Perhaps from the Ger. *weich*.
D. *weyck, maceratus*. It is applied to—

The watery portion of milk; to any thing pale—as
if steeped or sodden, as a *wey* face.

How he shook the king,
Made his soul melt within him, and his blood
Run into *whay*! it stood upon his brow,
Like a cold winter dew.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour and *weyish*?
Ben Jonson. Staple of News, act ii. sc. 1.

He told his confessor with a tender conscience and great sorrow
of heart that he had broken the holy fast of Lent, by chance
indeed, but yet with some little pleasure; for when he was press-
ing of a new cheese, some of the *wey* started from the vessel and
leap'd into his mouth, and so went into his stomach.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 418.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the opera-
tion of the liver, in sending down the *weyey* part of the blood to
the veines.
Bacon. Natural History.

Nor last forget thy faithful dogs: but feed
With fat'ning *wey* the mastiffs' gen'rous breed;
And Spartan race, who for the fold's relief
Will prosecute with cries the nightly thief.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iii. v. 617.

The must, of pallid hue, declares the soil
Devoid of spirit; wretched he that quaffs
Such *weyish* liquors; oft with colic pangs,
With pungent colic pangs distress'd he'll roar,
And toss, and turn, and curse th' unwholesome draught.
J. Philips. Cider, book i.

Immediate now
Her spreading hands bear down the gathering curd,
Which hard and harder grows; till, clear and thin,
The green *wey* rises separate.

Dodsley. Agriculture, ch. iii.

WHICH, Goth. *hwilecks*; A. S. *hwilc*; Ger. *welch*,
welche; D. *welik, welcke*; Sw. *hwilken*.

Which is a compound of *who*, *each*. See WHO.

Me [men] nuste (wist not),
Wuch was on, ne *wuch* was oþer, ne to *wam* mē myýte truste.
R. Gloucester, p. 120.

WHICH.

He gaf londes bityme, of *whilk* þer successoure
Hold git þe seisyne with full grete honoure.

R. Brunne, p. 72.

Whan þei wer inowe, on *whilk* þei mot afie.

Id. p. 224.

Meeknesse and mylde speche, and men of on wit
þe *wiche* wil love ledeþ to oure Lordes place.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 257.

And leele men loven as law techen, and love þ' of aryseþ,
The *wich* is held of Charite, and hele of mannes soule.

Id. Ib. p. 292.

As ghe witen *whiche* we weren among ghou for ghou.

Wiclif. 1 Tessal. ch. i.

As ye know *after what manner* we behaved ourselves amonge
you, for youre sakes.

Ib. Bible, Anno 1551.

For he biheelde himsilff, and went awei and anon he forgat
which he was.

Wiclif. James, ch. i.

For as sone as he hath loked on himself, he goeth his way and
forgetteth immediately *what his fashion* was. What maner of
one hee was [1583].

Ib. Bible, Anno 1551.

And now I am not in the world, and these ben in the world,
and I am come to thee, hooli fadir, kepe hem in thi name *whiche*
thou ghauest to me, that thei be oon as we ben.

Wiclif. Jon. ch. xvii.

And nowe am I no more in the worlde, but they are in the
world, and I come to thee. Wholy father, kepe in thyne owne
name them *whiche* thou haste geuen me, that they maye be one,
as we are.

Ib. Bible, Anno 1551.

The Lord of that servaunt schal come in the dai *whiche* he
hopith not and in the our that he knowith not.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiv.

This Alein al forgat both mele and corn.
Al was out of his mind his husbandrie;
What, *whilke* way is he gon? he gan to crie.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4076.

But herkeneth me, and stenteth noise a lite
Whiche a miracle ther befell anon.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2677.

I shall him tellen *whiche* a gret honour
It is.

Id. The Freres Prologue, v. 6875.

I clepe him so by Seint Denis of France
To han the more cause of acquaintance
Of you, *which* I have loved specially
Aboven alle women sikerly.

Id. The Shipman's Tale, v. 13083.

In London was a preest, an annuellere,
That therein dwelled hadde many a yere,
Which was so plesant and so servisable.

Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16482.

He shall draw into remembrance
The fortunes of the worldes chance,
The *whiche* no man in his persone
Maie knowe, but the god alone.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 1. Prol.

I sende vnto mine owne lorde
Whiche of Lancaster is Henry named.

Id. Ib.

For all reason wolde this,
That vnto him, *whiche* the head is,
The membres buxom shall bowe,
And he shulde eke their trouth alowe
With all his herte.

Id. Ib. fol. 2.

To make peace betwene kynges
After the lawe of charitee,
Whiche is the propre dewtee
Belonged vnto the priesthood.

Id. Ib. fol. 3.

And foorth they passe with pleasures forward led,
Joying to heare the birdes sweete harmony
Which, therein shrouded from the tempest dred,
Seem'd in their song to scorne the cruell sky.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

In the first and best prayer children are taught, they learn to
misuse [*who* and *which*], as: Our father *which* art in Heaven,
should be, Our father *who* art in Heaven: and even a convocation,
after long debates, refused to consent to an alteration of it.

Spectator, No. 78.

WHICH.

WHIG.

WHIFF, *n.*

WHIFF, *v.*

WHIFFLE, *n.*

WHIFFLE, *v.*

WHIFFLER,

WHIFFLING, *n.*

A. S. *wæfl-an*, to speak foolishly,
wæfl-ere, an idle-headed fellow; per-
haps formed upon the verb to *waff*
or wave. A *whiff*,—

A waff or waft, as much as is
produced by *waving* (e. g. a fan).

A slight blast, a puff.

To *whiff*, to breathe, exhale, expire, emit, a slight
blast or puff. To *whiffle*,—

To move, to stir with a slight blast; to puff or blow
about or away; to change or turn, to veer with every
wind;—to blow a slight wind-instrument, as a fife, a
pipe. A *whiffler*,—

A blower, a piper;—one who changes with every
wind; who makes frequent noise to little purpose.

The smoke took him [Empedocles], and *whift* him up into the
moon, where he lives yet waving up and down like a feather, all
soot and embers, coming out of that coal-pit.

Ben Jonson. News from the New World.

Doe we not laugh at the groome that is proud of his master's
horse, or some vaine *whiffler* that is proud of a borrowed chaine?

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 671. The Righteous Mammon.

If there do but an earthly prince come over, what pressing
there is to see him! so as there is need of ushers or *whiffers*, to
stave off the multitude.

Id. Ib. vol. v. p. 505. Sermon on James, ch. iv. v. 8.

MILL. 'Tis a phrase a-la-mode, sir, and is us'd in conversation
now, as a *whiff* of tobacco was formerly, in the midst of a dis-
course, for a thinking while.

Dryden. Sir Martin Marrall, act iii.

I lighted it at a little wax candle that stood before them; and,
after having thrown in two or three *whiffs* among them, sat down
and made one of the company.

Spectator, No. 568.

But if the winds also *whiffle* about to the south, with fair flattering
weather, it [a storm] never fails.

*Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. part iii. ch. vi. p. 67. Discourse of
Winds, ch. vi.*

Two days before this storm began, the wind *whiffled* about to
the south, and back again to the east, and blew very faintly.

Id. Ib. p. 66.

Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the
graver sort, to retain in their service by some small encourage-
ment as great a number as they can of supernumerary and in-
significant fellows, which they use like *whiffers*, and commonly
call "shoeing horns."

Spectator, No. 536.

He will not defile his fair intentions by sordid means of com-
passing them; such as are illusive simulations and subdulous
artifices, treacherous collusions, sly insinuations, and sycophantic
detractions, versatile *whifflings* and dodgings, &c.

Barrow. Sermon 5, vol. i. p. 325.

Ev'ry twentieth pace
Conducts th' unguarded nose to such a *whiff*
Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the styes
That law has licenc'd, as makes temp'rance reel.

Cowper. Task, book iv.

For, just as int'rest *whiffled* on his mind,
He Anatolians left, or Thracians join'd;
Caught ev'ry breeze, and sail'd with ev'ry tide,
But still was mindful of the lee-ward side.

Harte. Eulogius

WHIG, or } See *ante*, WHEY. Applied to *whey*,
WIG. } to any thing made with *whey*. In
Nottinghamshire, a kind of bun or light cake is so
called.

WHIG. Some were dronke in lent of *wigges* and craknels, and yet ye would not, I truste y^t lent were fordone.
WHILE. *Sir Thomas More. Workes*, fol. 198. *A Dyallouge concerning Heresydes, &c.*, book ii. ch. xi.

Hauiug been longe accustomed to y^e olde soure *whig* of Moses law, thei could not awai with the must of Euangelicall charitee.
Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. vi. fol. 272.

Now by good luck, I know not how,
There thither came a strange stray cow,
And we had milk and water:
To nine good stomachs, with our *wigg*,
At last we got a roasting pigg,
This dyet was our bounds.

Imputed to Browne.

WHIG, See the Quotation from Burnet.
WHI'GGISH, Dr. Jamieson mentions a MS. poem
WHI'GGISHLY, called "The Whiggamer Road into
WHI'GGISM. Edinburghe. Anno 1628." He also
cites at length from Burnet; and as follows from
Woodrow:—

"The poor honest people, who were in raillery called *whiggs*, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wandrings and straits, became name-fathers to all who espoused the interests of liberty and property through Britain and Ireland." *Hist.*, vol. I. p. 263.

From a word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamors*, and shorter the *whiggs*.

Burnet. History of his Own Times, book i. p. 50.

This was called the *whiggamors'* inroad: and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whiggs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction. *Id. Ib.*

A noise was made of arbitrary sway;
But in revenge, you *whiggs* have found a way,
An arbitrary duty now to pay.

Dryden. Duke of Guise. Prologue.

Not *whiggs* nor tories they; nor this, nor that
Not birds, nor beasts; but just a kind of bat:
A twilight animal; true to neither cause,
With tory wings, but *whiggish* teeth and claws.

Id. Ib.

[Thomas Cox] was a physician in the parliament army, afterwards fellow of the Coll. of Physicians, and president thereof, but being *whiggishly* inclined, was deprived of that office in Oct. 1683.
Wood. Fasti Ox. vol. ii. fol. 54.

In 1685 fell out a controversy between him [Fowler] and some of his parishioners, because, as they said, he was guilty of *whiggism*,—that he admitted to the communion excommunicated persons before they were absolv'd, &c.

Id. Athenæ Ox. vol. ii. fol. 1029.

The author was known indeed to have been warmly, strenuously, and affectionately, against all allurements of ambition and all possibility of alienation from pride or personal pique or peevish jealousy, attached to the *Whig* party.

Burke. Works, vol. vi. p. 80. *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

WHILE, n. See AWHILE. A. S. *hwhile*; D. *wiile*. See ante, WHEEL and UN-TIL.
WHILE, v. *While* is applied generally to time:
WHILE, adv. —strictly, it is—
WHILES,
WHI'LEST. A turn, or time of taking a turn:
whil-es, time, that or which. *Whilst*, a corruption of *whiles*. To *while*,—

To pass away or spend time; in doing something merely to pass it away; without languor or wearisomeness. (This usage is not very antient: we also say to *beguile* the time; i. e. to *wile* it.)

A batayle per was *while* in þe contre of Rome.

R. Gloucester, p. 9.

þo was Trahen al a lord, þe *wyle* yt wolde laste.

Id. p. 88.

To London he went, a *while* to mak socoure.

R. Brunne, p. 244.

To *while* our men were out, for to mak þe pes,
Men of armes stout þe kyng to Gascoyn ches.

Id. p. 271.

For *whilom* þouh wrote him tille, & cald him en þi brefe,
þi kynde, faythfulle & leale of Gascoyn noble duke,
þerto þou set þi seale.

Id. p. 259.

Wat sholde we women worche þe *whiles*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 128.

Helpeth me now, as I did you *whilere*;
Put in your hond, and loketh what is there.

Chaucer. Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16797.

Fortune stant no *while* still.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 4. *Prologue.*

And he dispeired for the *while*

Disguised in a poore wede

To Rome goth.

Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 38

So maie we knowe

This ymage is nighe ouerthrowe,
By whiche this worlde was signified,
That *whilom* was so magnified,
And nowe is olde, and feble, and vile.

Id. Ib. fol. 6. *Prologue.*

In this *whyle* and season that Vter was thus gone agayne Pascencius, a Saxon or other straüger, fenyng hym a Bryton and a cūnyge man in physike, by the intycement of Pascencius came vnto Aurely.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. xcv. p. 70.

That Paris now, with his unmanly sort
With mitred hats, with ointed bush and beard,
His rape enjoy'th: *whiles* to thy temple we
Our off'rings bring, and follow rumors vain.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv. v. 278.

Whilst with delight of that he wisely spake,
Those guests beguiled, did beguile their eyes
Of kindly sleepe, that did them ouertake.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2. st. 46.

But his sad father's armes with bloud defil'd,
An heauy load himselfe did lightly reare,
And turning to that place, in which *whyleare*
He left his lofty steed with golden sell,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not theare.

Id. Ib. st. 11.

Love may be

Brought forth thus little, live a *while* alone,
But ne'er will prosper, if he have not one
Sent after him to play with.

Ben Jonson. Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

Come, chicken, let's go seek some place of strength
(The countrey's full of scouts) to rest a *while* in.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act iv. sc. 2.

Eustace, be happy, *whiles* poor Charles is patient.

Id. The Elder Brother, act iii. sc. 3.

ISA. Let it suffice you have it, it was never mine, *whilst* good men wanted it.

Id. Wit without Money, act iv.

But thou art gone, and these are gone with thee,
And all are dead but thy dear memorie;
That shall out-live thee, and shall ever spring
Whilst there are pipes, or jolly shepherds sing.

Id. The Faithful Shepherdess, act i.

You did kneel to me,
Whilst I stood stubborn and regardless by,
And like a god incensed, gave no ear
To all your prayers.

Id. A King and no King, act iii.

FR. Well, make your mirth, the *whilst* I bear my misery:
Honest minds would have better thoughts.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Night Walker, act 1.

Therein three sisters dwelt of sundry sort,
The children of one sire by mothers three;
Who dying *whylome* did diuide this fort
To them by equall shares in equall fee.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2.

WHILE.

WHILE.
—
WHIM.

SEB. This money I do give ye, because of *whilom*
You have been thought my son, and by myself too,
And some things done like me.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas, act iv. sc. 2.

They are immediately sated with possession, and must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the *whiling* moments and intervals of life; for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful.
Spectator, No. 522.

It is wonderful that men guilty this way could never have observed, that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any part in the four-and-twenty hours.
Id. No. 448.

WHIM, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i>	} D. <i>wemelen, circumagere, circumversare, frequenter et leviter movere</i> ; to drive or turn about, to move or change frequently, lightly. A light turn of fancy, a fancy, a wilful thought of the moment; a caprice, a freak.
WHIMLING, <i>n.</i>	
WHIMSEY,	
WHIMSIED,	
WHIMSICAL,	
WHIMSICALLY,	
WHIMSICALNESS.	

With a *whim* wham
Knit with a trim tram
Upon her brayne panne.

Shelton. Elinour Rimming.

CACA. Be cozen'd by a thing of clouts, a she moth,
That every silk man's shop breeds; to be cheated,
And of a thousand duckets, by a *whim* wham?
Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife, act v.

VIOLA. I pray forgive me, and let me have no wages this first quarter.

MOTH. Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitching, to make ginger-bread of.

Id. The Coxcomb, act iv.

But I forget my business, I thank ye, Monsieurs,
I have a thousand *whimseys* in my brain now.
Id. Women Pleased.

'Tis such a trouble to be married too,
And have a thousand things of great importance,
Jewels and plates, and fooleries molest me,
To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth:
Before I walk'd contentedly.

Id. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, act ii.

Make it a point, dear Marquis! or a pique.
Once, for a *whim*, persuade yourself to pay
A debt to reason, like a debt at play.

Pope. Essay on Man. Epistle 2. v. 204.

Now Petulant? all's over, all's well? gad, my head begins to *whim* it about—why dost thou not speak? thou art both as drunk and as mute as a fish.

Congreve. Way of the World, act iv.

A fellow that lives in a windmill has not a more *whimsical* dwelling than the heart of a man that is lodg'd in a woman.

Id. Ib. act ii.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifices of nature, nor for raising any *whimsical* superstructure upon her plans.

Spectator, No. 98.

I thought it was *whimsically* said of a gentleman, that if Varilas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.

Id. No. 100.

Every one values Mr. Pope, but every one for a different reason; one for his grave behaviour, another for his *whimsicalness*, &c.

Pope. Letter to M. Blount.

Let every man enjoy his *whim*;
What's he to me, or I to him?

Churchill. Ghost, book iv.

From this, and their [Penguins] white bellies, Sir John Narborough has *whimsically* likened them to little children standing up in white aprons.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. vi. p. 92.

Less mad the wildest *whimsy* we can frame,
Than ev'n that passion, if it has no aim;
For though such motives folly you may call,
The folly's greater to have none at all.

Pope. Moral Essays. Epistle 3. v. 155.

WHIMPER, } Latimer writes *whimpe*; the Ger. WHIM-
WHIMPERING. } *wimmern*, Wachter says, is *jammern*.
(prefixo W), in A. S. *geomr-ian*, (*gemere*), to moan, sigh, or sob.

To cry fretfully, peevishly, (without clamour).

S. Paul said, there shall be intractables, that will *whimpe* and whine, there shall be also Vaniloqui, vaine speakers. For the which S. Paul appointeth the preacher to stop their mouth, and it is a preacher's office to be a mouth-stopper.

Latimer. Sermon before King Edward VI. 22 March.

We be not in spirit mery therewith, but lue in piling and *whimpering* and heuines of hert, to y^e discōfort of our self and the y^e are about us.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 90. De Quatuor Nouissimis.

Cock. What was there in thy purse, thou keep'st such a *whimpering*? was the lease of thy house in it?

Ben Jonson. The Gipsies Metamorphosed.

If they were sensible of their sins, indeed, they would use the grace of God to overcome them, till at last they arriv'd at victory; and not still continue in a state of *whimpering* and complaining.

Glanvil. Essay 7.

A laughing, tōying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as penitent
As e'er did Hercules.

Rowe. Jane Shore, act 1.

WHIN, the thorny broom; usually derived from the Welsh, *chwynn*.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hoveil renew,
For turf and for sedge, for to bake and to brew.

Tusser. Jane's Husbandry.

WHINE, <i>v.</i>	} Goth. <i>wainon</i> ; A. S. <i>wanian</i> ; D. <i>weenen, plorare, deflere, vagire</i> , to moan or bemoan. As applied, it is— To draw out the tone, the murmur, of lamentation or complaint; to murmur out prolonged notes of moaning
WHINE, <i>n.</i>	
WHINER,	
WHINING, <i>n.</i>	

For as an hors, I coude bite and *whine*.

Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5969.

And scrapid the dorr welplich, and *wynynd* wyth his mowith,
After a doggis lyden, as ner as he couith.

Imputed to Chaucer. Pardoner and Tapstere, p. 638.

And yet moreouer did they murmur and *whine* against others, y^e were willing to ebrace saluacion whan it was offered.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. vii. fol. 285.

And women be full of *whining* for the most part, and ill to entreat, and oft times when they haue chidden their husbandes for a light matter, it commeth at last vnto great disturbance.

Vives. The Ins. of a Christian Woman, book ii. ch. v.

2 SOLD. Here will be triumphing anon and *whining*,
Like so many pigs in a storm,
When they hear the news once.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Loyal Subject, act i. sc. 3.

This wimpled, *whyning*, purblinde, waiward boy,
This signior junior, gyant dwarfe, don Cupid.

Shakspeare. Loue's Labour Lost, act iii. fol. 129.

That was a special grace that she had, to make joy and pleasure, and the same without any mixture at all of curstnesse, or frowardnesse, and nothing given to *whining* or complaint.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 439.

By a few demure looks, and affected *whines*, set off with some odd, devotional postures and grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders, and commence presently heroes for sanctity, self-denial, and sincerity.

South. Sermon 11. vol. ii.

I, like a dog, could bite, as well as *whine*,
And first complain'd whene'er the guilt was mine.

Pope. Wife of Bath, v. 152.

These pageant forms are *whining* Obed's scorn,
Who seeks religion at Geneva born.

Id. Donne versified. Satire 3. v. 61.

WHIM-
PER.
—
WHINE.

WHINE. Since Mr. Cant's time, it [cant] has been understood in a larger sense, and signifies all sudden exclamations, *whinings*, unusual tones, and, in fine, all praying and preaching, like the unlearned of the Presbyterians. *Spectator*, No. 147.

The eloquence dictated by an unfeeling heart mistakes bombast for sublimity, rant for strong feelings, the cant and *whine* of a mendicant for the pathetic.

Cogan. On the Passions, v. i. p. 381.

The sect of *whiners* or grumblers (for it deserves to be stigmatized by no very honourable name) furnishes a very proper subject for ridicule.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 360. *Winter Evening* 14.

WHI'NIARD, *ensis, gladius*. Various etymologies are proposed for this word. See Skinner and Minshew.

Whinger (Dr. Jamieson) is a sort of hanger.

[But Ralpho] looking about, beheld pernicion
Approaching knight from fell musician;
He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 2. l. 938.

His pistol next he cock'd anew
And out his nut-brown *whinyard* drew.

Id. Ib. can. 3. l. 480.

He loos'd [al. lost] his *whinyard* and the rein,
But laying fast hold on the mane,
Preserv'd his seat.

Id. Ib. l. 523.

And *whingers*, now in friendship bare
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath
Twixt truce and war; such sudden change
Was not unfrequent, nor held strange.

Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, can. 5.

WHI'NNY, v. In Lat. *hinnire*, to neigh, q. v.

And tho he were as naked as my nail,
Yet he could *whinny* then, and wag the tail.

Drayton. The Moon Calf.

WHIP, v. } A. S. *weop-an*; D. *wippen*; to
WHIP, n. } scourge.
WHI'PPER, } To scourge, to lash; to throw out,
WHI'PPING, n. } to strike with a lash; to fasten or
WHI'PSTER. } confine, to enwrap or enfold by any
thing (lash, string, thread) thrown or cast, to put or
patch, to stitch hastily together; to do, or perform any
thing with a mere throw or cast, by a quick, active
movement.

And whan that I have told thee forth my tale
Of tribulation in marriage,
Of which I am expert in all min age,
(This is to sayn, myself hath ben the *whippe*,)
Than maiest thou chesen wheder thou wolt sippe
Of thilke tonne that I shal abroche.

Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5758.

And therefore, sire, the best rede that I can,
Despeire you not, but haveth in memorie,
Peraventure she may be your purgatorie;
She may be Goddes mene and Goddes *whippes*.

Id. Marchantes Tale, vol. 9546.

And thus myn honde ayene the pricke
I hurte, and haue done many a daie,
And go so forth as I go maie
Full ofte bitynge on my lippe,
And make vnto my selfe a *whippe*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 48.

And then wee were constrained to beate and *whip* on our horses.
Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 112. *The Tartars*.

Whose ignorance is perceiued to come of negligence and default, such a one is *whipped*, and sometimes sent to prison.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. part ii. p. 71. *Rep. of China*.

In fight, he sets up his taile, and *whips* aboute, turning his taile to the enemy, and therin catcheth and receiveth all the strokes of the aspis, and taketh no harme thereby.

Holland. Plinie, book viii. ch. xxiv.

Back to thy punishment,
False fugitive, and to thy speed add wings,
Lest with a *whip* of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 701.

Phebus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd, to
The loudness of his fury.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. sc. 2.

Neither shall you, at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the untrussers or *whippers* of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.

Ben Jonson. Poetaster, act iv. sc. 1.

Barnaby Riche also mentions it, "*whipsters*, that having spent the greatest part of their stocke to be paid two or three for one, upon their return from Rome," &c. Thus too, Shakspeare.

Id. Every Man out of his Humour, act ii. sc. 1. N. 4.

PUP. Jade! cart! and clown! O for a lash of *whip-cord*!
Three-knotted cord!

Id. Tale of a Tub, act ii. sc. 1.

There was in the time of Gregory Xth, about 1275, as our histories tell us, a brood of mad hereticks, which arose in the church, whom they called Flagellantes, "the *whippers*;" which went about through France and Germany, lashing themselves to blood.

Hall. Works, vol. v. p. 487. *The Women's Vail*.

They must first prove that the body cannot be kept under by a virtuous mind, and that the mind cannot be made virtuous, but by a scourge; and consequently that thongs and *whipcord* are means of grace and things necessary to salvation.

South. Sermon l. vol. i. p. 38.

He had two *whip-saws* on board, which he brought out of England, and four or five men that knew the use of them, for they had been sawyers in Jamaica.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. xiii. p. 361. Anno 1686.

But while I was musing on the sudden alteration of the sea, our vessel struck on a rock, with such force that the *whips/aff* threw me down on my back.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 23. Anno 1675.

An' if she had stirr'd out of doors, there were *whipsters* abroad i'faith.

Dryden. Sir Martin Marrall, act iv.

Can'st thou give way to dotage? and become
The jest of fools? No! 'tis impossible!
Revenge shall rouse, and with her iron *whips*
Lash forth this lazy ague from my blood.

Rowe. Ambitious Stepmother, act iii.

Let rules be fix'd that may our rage contain,
And punish faults with a proportion'd pain;
And do not flay him who deserves alone
A *whipping* for the fault that he hath done.

Creech. Horace. Satire 3. book i. v. 117.

LEAR. Now what say you, Mr. Flame-fire? I shall have the *whip-hand* of you presently.

Vanbrugh. Esop, act v.

Among other trifling curiosities which Dr. Solander purchased of them, was a boy's top, shaped exactly like those which children play with in England; and they made signs, that to make it spin it was to be *whipped*.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book ii. ch. ii. p. 294.

WHIR, v. } To turn or move rapidly; to hurry
WHIR, n. } along, around, away; to *whirle*, q. v.

"To *whir* or *whirry* away, is to fly off with such a noise as a partridge or moor-cock makes when it springs from the ground." Jamieson, *Supplem.*

When the stone sprung back againe and smote
Earth, like a *whirle*-winde gathering dust, with *whirring* fiercely round.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book xiv. p. 196.

In the steedes he blowes
Excessive spirits and through the Greeks and Ilians they rapt
The *whirring* chariot.

Id. Ib. book xvii. p. 245.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends.

Pericles, act iv. sc. 1.

WHIP.
WHIR.

WHIR. CLOW. This is one of his magical raptures.
WHIRL. FORO. I do vilifie your censure, you demand if I am guilty, *whir* says my cloak by a trick of legerdemain, now I am not guilty, I am guarded with innocence, pure silver lace, I assure you.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Fair Maid of the Inn, act v.

And so with that they flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here—I thought they had beaten my brains out!

Vanbrugh. A Journey to London, act ii. sc. 1.

See from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,
 And mounts exulting on triumphant wings.

Pope. Windsor Forest, v. 111.

The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings.

Beattie. The Minstrel, book i.

WHIRL, v. A. S. *waerl-an, ymb-wærlan, cir-*
WHIRL, n. *cumire, circumagere, to go or run*
WHIRLPOOL, n. round, to drive round; Ger. *wirhel,*
WHIRLWIND, n. *vortex, werben, vertere; D. wervel;*
wervelen, werven; Sw. hwirf-wel, hwerjwa; A. S. hwirfian, hweorfian. The frequentative of *hwerfian* would be *hwirfelan*, and this, by dropping the aspirate and the letter *f*, would become *wirl* or *wærl-an*. See to **HURL**.

To run round, to drive, or force, or hurry round; to throw or cast round.

These ben wellis withouten watir, and mystis dryuun with *whyrlunge* wyndis, to whiche the thicke myst of derknessis is reserved.
Wiclif. 2 Petir, ch. ii.

But ghe han not come to the fier able to be touchid and able to come to, and to the *whirlewynd* and myst and tempest and soun of trumpe, and voice of wordis, which thei that herden excusiden hem, that the word schulde not be maad to hem.
Id. Ebrewis, ch. xii.

We had oftentimes, as we sailed along the coast, great ruttles, the water, as it were, *whirling* and ouerfalling, as if it were the fall of some great water through a bridge.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 113. M. John Davis.

And the vse of the eares coude not serue for one to receiue counsell and comfort at another, y^e wynde *whyrtled* so emongest the leaues, and the shaking of y^e bowes made suche a noyse.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book v. fol. 116.

Whirepooles and fluxions are caused of such other vehement motions, not only in the midst of the sea, but also in creeks, and streights.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 21. M. John Lok.

But when wee would haue entred into an harbour, the land being very high on euery side, there came such flawes of winde and teerible *whirlewinds*, that we were not able to beare in.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 235. Sir Hugh Willoughbie.

MERCH. 'Tis well, it should be so, I'm glad the girl
 Is found so tractable.

HUM. Nay, she must *whirl*
 From hence, and you must wink.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii.

PHI. 'Tis a strange twine.

LISA. The *whirligigs* of women.

Id. The Coronation, act iii.

The hollow hetckell or *whirlebones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne, worke the like effect if they be brought into ashes.

Holland. Plinie, book xxviii. ch. xi.

If the clift or breach bee not great, so that the wind be constrained to turn round, to rol and *whirl* in his descent, without fire, that is to say, lightning, it makes a *whirle-puffe* or ghust called Typhon.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. 48.

In the French ocean there is discovered a mightie fish called *Physeter* (i. e. a *whirlepoole*) rising up aloft out of the sea in manner of a columne or pillar, higher than the very sailes of the ship; and then he spouteth and casteth forth a mightie deale of water, as it were out of a conduit, ynough to drowne and sinke a ship.

Id. Ib. book ix. ch. iv.

All suddenly a stormy *whirlwind* blew
 Throughout the house, that clapped euery dore.
 With which that iron wicket open flew,
 As it with mighty leuers had beene tore.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12. st. 3.

Would to heaven,
 In wreak of my misfortunes, I were turn'd
 To some fair water-nymph, that, set upon
 The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas,
 My adamantine eyes might headlong hale
 This iron world to me, and drown it all.

Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, act ii. sc. 2.

The rapid motion, and *whirl* of things here below, interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above.

South. Sermon 3. vol. ii. p. 86.

Whirl'd from a sling, or from an engine thrown,
 Amid the foes, so flies a mighty stone.

Dryden. Meleager and Atalanta.

The cæstus, or *whirlbatts*, describ'd by Virgil, in his Fifth Æneid; and this was the most dangerous of all the rest.

Id. Persius. Satire 4. Note 8.

Round the rough castle shrilly sung
 The *whirling* blast, and wildly flung
 On each tall rampart's thundering side
 The surges of the tumbling tide.

Warton. Ode on the Grave of King Arthur.

He might give the earth a twirl as easily as a child twirls round his *whirlagig* to produce the vicissitudes of day and night.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part ii. ch. xxii. p. 97.

WHISK, v. D. *wisch, wischen; Ger. wischen;*
WHISK, n. Sw. *wisca; tergere, detergere, to wipe*
WHISKER, n. away.
WHISKERED, n. To wipe away, to brush, to sweep
WHISKING, n. away (by a quick, light motion or
WHISKY, n. action), to move with quick, sweep-
 ing, brushing action.

A *whisk* is applied to a quick sweeping motion; also to a kind of brush or broom adapted to its use.

A *whisker* of hair, so called from its resemblance to a *whisk*; formed of long slender materials.

A *whisky*—a carriage moving quickly, easily moved.

Now God amende that is amis,
 For I suppose that he is
 Of Jeremy the *whisking* rod,
 The flayle, the scourge
 Of almighty God.

Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

PAGE. I think it be my master.

SER. Who, he that walkes in gray, *whisking* his riding rod?
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentleman, act ii.

Therefore he bids thee stand, thou proud man,
 Whilst with the *whisking* of my sword about,
 I take thy honors off: this first sad *whisk*
 Takes off thy dukedom, thou art but an earl.

Id. Ib. act v.

If it happen (I say) that when every man makes reckoning that winter is gone, it come upon them [vines recently pruned] againe and *whiske* with his taile, their buds, pinched with cold, will lose their vigor, their wounds will cleave and make rifts.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. xxii.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency.

Boyle.

No thought advances, but her eddy brain
Whisks it about, and down it goes again.

Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 2. v. 122.

Achilles kiss'd her, and Patroclus kiss'd her; nay, and old Nestor put aside his gray beard, and brush'd her with his *whiskers*.

Dryden. Troilus and Cressida, act iv. sc. 2.

There *whisks* his brush,
 And perks his ears, and cries and stamps aloud,
 With all the prettiness of feign'd alarm,
 And anger insignificantly fierce.

Cowper. Task, book vi.

From his helmet is a guard of mail, which covers his neck, and rises to his lips; over which flow two great *whiskers*.

Pennant. Journey from Chester, p. 29.

Nor with less waste the *whisker'd* vermin race,
 A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane.

Grainger. The Sugar Cane, book ii.

WHIRL.
WHISK.

WHISK.
—
WHIS-
PER.

The omnipotent magician, Brown, appears!
Down falls the venerable pile, th' abode
Of our forefathers—a grave *whisker'd* race,
But tasteless. *Cowper. Task*, book iii.

Without there was an air
Of lavish cost; no littleness was there;
But rooms for servants, horses, *whiskies*, gigs,
And walls for peaches.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, book viii.

WHI'SPER, v. } D. *wisperen*, *wispelen*, *insusur-*
WHI'SPER, n. } rare; Ger. *wispeln*, which Wach-
WHI'SPERER, } ter derives from the Lat. *sibilare*;
WHI'SPERING, n. } Sw. *hwiska*; A. S. *hwisprian*,
WHI'SPERINGLY. } *submisce loqui*, *murmurare*.
To speak in a low voice. See the Quotation from
Bacon.

Ne euer rest is in that place,
That it nis filled full of tidings,
Eyther loude or of *whisperings*.

Chaucer. House of Fame, book iii

At these wordes y^e people began to *whisper* amonge themselfe
secretly, that the voyce was neyther loude nor distincke, but as it
were the sounde of a swarme of bees.
Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 64. *The History of Kyng Richarde*
the Thirde.

At all these wordes that he spake before euery man helde their
peace; but whan he spake of the whyte hattes, ther was suche a
murmuryng and *whysperynge*, that it might well be perceyued
that it was for that cause.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 357. p. 577.

The officers then *whispering* together, thought the examinacion
to be sufficient, and returned therewithall to the king.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, book vi. fol. 169.

And me, whom late the dart which enemies threw,
Nor press of Argive routs could make amaz'd,
Each *whispering* wind hath power now to fray,
And every sound to move my doubtful mind.
Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 964

Who shall praise you, who admire?
Who shall *whisper* by the fire
As you stand, soft tales? who bring you
Pretty news, in rhymes who sing you?

Id. Love freed from Folly.

If I know he will listen to my *whispers* to another person, and
watch my secret talk to others; I am not bound to say what will
inform him.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. ii. fol. 501.

Flattery is midwife unto princes' rage:
And nothing sooner doth help forth a tyrant,
Than that and *whisperers'* grace, who have the time,
The place, the power, to make all men offenders.

Ben Jonson. Sejanus, act i. sc. 2.

In the speech of man, the *whispering*, which they call *susurrus*
in Latine, whether it be louder or softer, is an interior sound;
but the speaking out is an exterior sound: and therefore you
can never make a tone, nor sing in *whispering*.

Bacon. Natural History, sec. 188.

The one is uttered vocally, the other *whisperingly*.
Dalgarno. Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 107.

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much.
Not, sir, if you revise it, and retouch.
All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he *whispers*, Do, and we go snacks.

Pope. Prologue to Satires, v. 66.

The list'ning world each *whisper* will befriend
That breathes his name, and ev'ry ear attend.

Congreve. To King William.

Next to these bawlers is a troublesome creature who comes with
the air of your friend and your intimate, and that is your *whisperer*.
There is one of them at a coffee-house which I myself frequent,
who, observing me to be a man pretty well made for secrets, gets by
me, and with a *whisper*, tells me things which all the town know.

Spectator, No. 148.

VOL. XXVIII.

Bishop Patrick says, its grandeur is as much above all other
poetry as thunder is louder than a *whisper*.

Young. Paraphrase on Job. Note on v. 1.

WHIST, } *Hist, hust, hush*, are the same word
WHUST, { with a little variation in sound. See
HUSH.

To be or cause to be, to keep, silent; to be still, or
quiet.

Whist, a game at cards at which *silence* is to be kept.

A *whist* is when we bid them hold their peace, that have least
cause to speake, and can doe little good with their talking.

Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique, p. 202.

They *whisted*, all, with fixed face attent:
When prince Aeneas from the royal seat
Thus 'gan to speak.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 1.

They *whusted* all, and fixt with eyes intentive, &c.

Phaer. Ib.

In silence then y-shrowding him from sight,
For days twice five days he *whisted*; and refused
To death, by speech, to further any wight.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 160.

Aeneas now about the walles she leades
The toun prepared and Carthage welth to shew:
Off'ring to speke amid her voice she *whistes*.

Id. Ib., book iv.

Then *whisted* she.

Id. Ib.

So was the Titaness put downe and *whist*,
And Jove confirm'd in his imperiall see.

Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, ch. vii. sec. 59.

Court'sied when you have, and kiss'd
(The wild waves *whist*)
Foot it featly.

Shakspeare. Tempest, act i. fol. 5. *Ariel's Song*.

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist,

Whispering new joys to the wild ocean.

Milton. Ode on the Nativity v. 64.

I need not tell you that I would have these sports and pas-
times not only merry but innocent; for which reason I have not
mentioned either *whist* or *lanterloo*, nor indeed so much as one
and thirty.

Spectator, No. 245.

Endeavour to allure him on a vernal evening, when, after a
shower, every leaf breathes fragrance and freshness, to saunter
with you in the garden, and he pleads an engagement at *whist* or
at the bottle.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 181. *Essay 147*

WHIST, a game at cards, properly played by four
persons in opponent pairs.

This amusement, which holds the same rank among
four-handed games that Piquet does among those played
by two persons, appears to be of English invention; it
is at all events certain that wherever practised it is
known by the same designation. The precise time of
its commencement is not known; but it is probably as old
as the XVIth Century. Cotton, in his *Complete Game-*
ster, printed 1680, speaks of it as a game so commonly
known in all parts of England that almost every child
of eight years old has a knowledge of it. In a similar
publication by Richard Seymour, in the early part of
the last century, it is stated that "Whist is said to be a
very ancient game among us, and the foundation of all
English games upon the cards." It is also mentioned
by Addison and Swift, and in Farquhar's comedy of
the *Beaux' Stratagem*. It was at that period often
called Whist and Swabbers, a term denoting certain
privileged cards which entitled the holder to a certain
proportion of the stake. From the rules given by
Cotton it appears that the game was essentially the
same as the present Long Whist. It is supposed to
have been confined for many years to the people, and to
have enjoyed no particular reputation as a game of

WHIST. skill till about 1730, when it got into favour among the higher classes; and began to be played upon something like regular principles, which were gradually matured into a system by the aid of the elaborate researches of De Moivre and Hoyle on the *Doctrine of Chances*.

The ordinary routine of Whist is extremely simple. The fifty-two cards are dealt singly among the four players, and the last card is turned up to determine the trump-suit. The best cards are ace, king, queen, knave, which enjoy the privilege of being called *honours*; the remaining cards are estimated according to their numerical value. It is necessary in playing to follow the suit led as long as it can be done; if void of it, it is optional to play a trump or any other suit. All tricks above six are scored as so many points in the game. Three honours count as two points, and four as four points, except at nine, when honours cannot be reckoned. The parties who have scored eight have the privilege of calling—that is, of consulting whether they hold conjointly three or more honours, in which case they may produce them and thus win the game. Ten points constitute the game, and two out of three games make the rubber, which may be from one to five points according to circumstances.

The original form of the game is rapidly becoming obsolete, being superseded in all fashionable circles by *Short Whist*, in which five points constitute the game. This variation was introduced about twenty-five years ago, and has the advantage of being less tedious; but it is considered by many as not allowing so much scope for scientific play. The principal differences in the method of playing Short Whist are, that honours cannot be reckoned after scoring four; and are not allowed to be called during any period of the game. The rubber is sometimes estimated by English points as at Long Whist, but more commonly by French points, eight of which make a bumper; the difference being caused by reckoning those games, in which the adversaries score nothing, as *treble*. As every point is of consequence, it is necessary to be cautious in finessing, and, if possible, to make the odd trick secure rather than risk it by attempting to make more. As a general rule, it may be observed that Short Whist ought to be played exactly as it would be right to do at Long Whist, supposing each party had scored five.

The rules for playing depend so much on the state of the hands of the respective players, which may vary *ad infinitum*, that it would be impossible to compress them in a small space. The object generally aimed at is to establish a long suit, so as to make the greatest possible number of tricks in it, which can only be done successfully by having the command of trumps, or manœuvring so as to deprive the adversaries of it. Retaining the last trump is of the greatest consequence, as it enables the player to bring in his long suit when it is safe to play it. When a player shows a strong suit, it is the business of his partner to give it every facility, by leading it when he has a proper opportunity, and parting with such cards as would be likely to stop it. With a weak hand—especially if weak in trumps—it is advisable to make tricks when one can, unless the state of the partner's hand obviously requires a different play. When each partner has several trumps, and is at the same time void of a suit, it is most advantageous to establish a *saw*, that is, for each to play the suit of which his partner is destitute, in order to make all the trumps separately.

The following are the principal laws of Whist:—

1. If a card is turned up in dealing, the adversaries have the option of calling a fresh deal. If a card in the pack is faced (except it be the last), the deal is void.

2. Every player is bound to take care that he has his proper number of cards; consequently, should any one play with twelve while the others have their proper number, the deal is good, and he is liable for all revokes he may make in consequence. Should any player have fourteen cards, the deal is lost.

3. The deal is lost if the dealer omits turning up the last card.

4. The trump-card should be left on the table till the dealer has played; after which no one can ask what card it was; though it may be asked any time what is the trump suit. If the trump-card is left on the table after the first trick is turned, it may be called by the adversaries.

5. Every person, before he plays, has a right to ask the others to place their cards before them.

6. Any one reminding his partner to call after the trump-card is turned forfeits a point.

7. If one of the players omits playing to a trick, and thus remains with a card too many, the adversaries have the option of calling a new deal.

8. If one party calls at any score but eight, the adversaries may consult together, and call a new deal: the same if a player calls without two honours, or answers without one. If any player calls after he has played, the adversaries may demand a fresh deal, but not consult together.

9. If any person plays out of turn, the adversaries may call the card played at any time, or direct the player whose turn it properly was to lead any suit they think proper.

10. If any one, supposing he has won the trick, leads again before his partner has played, the adversaries may oblige the partner to win the trick if he can.

11. Cards thrown down cannot be taken up again, but may be called by the adversaries. The player may show his cards, if certain of making them all; but if any one is doubtful, they are all liable to be called.

12. Revoking—that is, not playing the suit led when one has it—is punishable by the forfeiture of three tricks, or three points from the score, or by the adversaries adding three points to their own score, accordingly as they deem it most advantageous to their game. Should the parties revoking still have enough to win, they are not allowed to do so during that deal, but must remain at nine (or four in Short Whist).

13. A revoke is not completed till the trick has been turned, or the party has played again; but the adversaries have the power of calling the highest or lowest of the suit at the time, or the card shown at any subsequent period.

14. The adversaries cannot claim the penalties of a revoke if they mix the cards before it is determined. No revoke can be scored after the cards are cut for the next deal.

15. No player is obliged to answer when his partner calls honours, even if he has the other two in his hand; as he may have a bet on the odd trick, or other reasons for playing out the hand.

16. No bystander is allowed to interfere in the game, unless appealed to by the players.

For further information on the subject, including the calculations of various odds, instructions for playing

WHIST.

WHIST.
—
WHIS-
TLE.

different kinds of hands, and explanations of the technical terms, the reader may consult Hoyle's *Games*; Matthews's *Advice to the Young Whist Player*; *Long Whist*, by Admiral James Burney; *Short Whist*, by Major A * * * *; Ditto, by F. P. Watson, Esq. Mr. Alexander Thomson's *Poem on Whist* also contains many useful maxims, embodied in agreeable versification.

WHISTLE, v. } The A. S. *hwistl-ian*, *whitlan*;
WHISTLE, n. } *sibilare*, *whistle*, *fistula*; the ety-
WHISTLER. } mologists agree to be formed from
the sound. *Whis* or *hwis* (in *whisper*, *whist*, and *whistle*), Lye thinks, was used by our northern ancestors to express—*lenem susurrum*.

A wind-pipe, either natural or artificial; the sound emitted, or issued from it; any similar sound.

And whan he rode, men might his bridel here
Gingeling in a *whistling* wind as clere,
And eke as loude, as doth the chapell belle.

Chaucer. *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 171.

Lo the birde is begiled with the mery voice of the foulers
whistell. Id. *Testament of Loue*, book ii. p. 483.

Than he began a lytle to *whystell* softly, and whā they without
herde that they came nerer to the wall.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 119. p. 342.

There was no warlike musicke in the Spanish gallies, but onely
their *whistles* of siluer, which they sounded foorth to their owne
contentment.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 169. Sir R. Greemil.

The *whistlyng* ayre among the braunches roars,
Which all at once bow to the earth her croppes,
The stocke once smit.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aeneis*, book iv. v. 586.

Thinke you that our popishe pharisaical prestes excede not the
in wickedness? yes, theirs wer but benche *whistlers* in comparison
of ours.

Wynchestre. *Of True Obedience. To the Reader*.

Each trembling leafe, and *whistling* wind they heare,
As gastly bug their haire on end does reare.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 3. st. 20.

I must have jovial guests to drive my ploughs
And *whistling* boys to bring my harvest home,
Or I shall hear no flails thwack.

Ben Jonson. *New Inn*, act i. sc. 1.

At last, to Tryphon shee for helpe did hie,
This Tryphon is the sea-gods' surgeon hight,
Whom shee besought to find some remedy;
And for his paines, a *whistle* him beight,
That of a fishe's shell was wrought with rare delight.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 11. st. 6.

The *whistler* shrill, that whoso heares, doth dy.

Id. *Ib.* can. 12. st. 36.

Let's to th' tavern,
I have some few crowns left yet: my *whistle* wet once
Ile pipe him such a paven.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, act ii.

The Egyptian villains hung a tumbler's rope upon their prince,
and a piper's *whistle*; because they called their Ptolomy by the
name of Apollo, their god of musick.

Taylor. *Sermons*, part i. fol. 238.

This unlucky wag danced to it with such variety of distortions
and grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling upon
him, and by that means spoiled his *whistle*, and lost the prize.

Spectator, No. 179.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest
whistler, that is, on him who could *whistle* clearest, and go through
his tune without laughing, to which at the same time he was
provoked by the antic postures of Merry-Andrew, who was to
stand upon the stage, and play his tricks in the eye of the former.

Id. *Ib.*

Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise
He might escape the most observing eyes,
And *whistling*, as if unconcern'd and gay,
Curried his nag, and look'd another way.

Cowper. *Retirement*.

WHIT, n. or } A. S. *awhit* (aught), *wiht*, or *hwit*;
WIT. } Goth. *waiht*. Anything known;—
seen, felt: anything that can be seen or perceived;
anything, however small or minute;—a point, a bit,
a moment.

For she was fal aslepe, a litel *wight*.

Chaucer. *Reves Tale*, v. 4282.

Dyuers gaue good eare to hym, and some neuer a *whyte*, suche
as hadde rather haue warre than peace.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 357, p. 376.

He had a sharp fore-sight, and working wit,
That neuer idle was, ne once could rest a *whit*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 9. st. 49.

He was very much the worse man for it, but no *whit* the worse
painter.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book iv. ch. i. p. 797.

None of them were decrepit, and though not equal to the young
in muscular strength, were not a *wit* behind them in cheerfulness
and vivacity.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. ii. ch. ix. p. 46.

WHITE, adj. } Goth. *weits*, or *queits*; A. S. *hwit*;
WHITE, n. } D. *wit*; Ger. *weiss*; Sw. *hwitt*.
WHITE, v. } Wachter suggests from *wissen*, *vi-*
WHITENESS, } *dere*, because *white* things are most
WHITEL. } conspicuous. Tooke from the Goth.

qwath-jan, *spumare*, to foam.

Having the colour of foam or froth; of snow. Ap-
plied met. to denote—

Pure, unspotted, unstained, unblemished, innocent,
harmless. Also—

Colourless, pallid, pale. And—

White, n. the *white* (mark) of a target; the *white*
(part) of an egg, distinguished from the yolk, i. e. the
yellow.

Whitel, A. S. *hwitel*, a *white* vest or covering.

Twei grete dragones out of his stones come,
pat on was red, þe oþer *wyte*.

R. Gloucester, p. 131.

Neither schalt thou swere by thin heed, for thou maist not make
oon heer *whyte* ne black.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. v.

Neither shalt thou swere by thy heade, bycause y^u canst not
make one *whyte* heere or blacke.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And his clothis weren maad ful schynnyng and *whight* as snowe
which maner *whighte* clothis a fuller may not make on erthe.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. ix.

And hys rayment dyd shyne, and was made very *white*, euen as
snow: so *white* as no fuller can make vpon the erth.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Thanne poul seide to him, thou *whitid* wal, god smyte thee,
thou sittist and demest me bi the lawe, and aghens the lawe thou
commaundist me to be smytun.

Wiclif. *The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. xxiii.

Their berdes weren hore and *white*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 19.

The yolke of the egge can not be without the *whyte*, nor the
whyte without the yolke, no more maye the clergy and the lordes
be one without another.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. xlii. p. 130.

The life of the price is but a *white*, for all other to shote at, and
as a glasse, wherin all the worlde dooeth beholde.

Golden Boke, ch. iv. Sig. D. 2.

Woe be to you Scribes and Phariseis, hypocrites, which be so
farre from true cleannesse, that ye be more lyke vnto *whyted* graues.

Udall. *Erasmus. Matthew*, ch. xxiii. fol. 90.

It is shewyd that Gallia, whiche now is Fraunce, hadde that
name Gallia of *whytnesse* of people.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxxvii. p. 56.

WHIS-
TLE.
—
WHITE.

WHITE.

What doth Purpurice or Ceruse in a Christian bodies face; of whom the one counterfeiteth the redde of pretious stones in the lippes, the other *whitenesse* of face and necke, which is a fire vnto young men.

Vives. The Instr. of a Christian Woman, book i. ch. ix.

In the mean time a proclamation was set forth to restrain the covetousness of some private men in England, who converted arable lands and the richest pasture-grounds to the sowing of the herb Isatis, commonly called woad, for the use of diers, with great prejudice to clothiers, and the country-men which fed on *white-meats* made of milk.

Camden. History of Queene Elizabeth, book iii. fol. 325. Anno 1585.

The immortality of my fame is the *white* I shoot at.

Massinger. Emperour of the East, act iv. sc. 4.

In which time, it is to be supposed, your passion hath sufficiently *whited* your face.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act iii. sc. 3.

Thou bring'st his vertue asleep, and stay'st the wheel
Both of his reason and judgment that they move not,
Whit'st over all his vices, and at last
Dost draw a cloud of words before his eyes,
Till he can neither see thee nor himself.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Bloody Brother, act iv. sc. 1.

MIR. They will in ect my house with cowardize, if they breath longer in it; my roof covers no baff'd Monsieurs; walk and air yourselves; as I live they stay not here. *White-liver'd* wretches.

Id. The Elder Brother, act iv. sc. 3.

ELDER LO. Hast thou so much moisture in thy *whiteleather* hide yet, that thou canst cry?

Id. The Scornful Lady, act v.

You shall see the court ladies move like goddesses, as if they trode air: they will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were finns, and the hinges of their knees oil'd.

Id. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 2.

Our blessed Saviour was pleas'd to call it the glory of Solomon, when he was cloth'd in the purest linen of Egypt, whose *whiteness*, though very bright, yet it fell short of the natural *whiteness* of the lilly.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book iii. ch. iv. fol. 641.

And with a clear and *whitish* inundation,
Restrains the noble spirits from their too quick evasion.

P. Fletcher. Purple Island, ch. v.

And among three, to loue the worst of all,
A *whitty* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch bals stucke in her face for eyes.

Shakspeare. Loue's Labour Lost, act iii. sc. 1. fol. 129.

The walls of churches and rich men's houses are *whitened* with lime, both within and without.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 140. Anno 1684.

Who raise thy temples where the chariot stood
Of fierce Oenomaus, defil'd with blood;
Where once his steeds their savage banquet found,
And human bones yet *whiten* all the ground.

Pope. Thebais of Statius, book i. v. 391.

I own the folly of my enterprize,
The rashness of this action, and must blush
Quite through this veil of night, a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free
Who were by nature slaves.

Southerne. Oronooko, act iv. sc. 2.

He tells what strumpet places sells for life,
What squire his lands, what citizen his wife:
And last (which proves him wiser still than all)
What lady's face is not a *whited* wall.

Pope. Satires. Donne, Satire 4. v. 151.

Why are *whiteness* and coldness in snow, and pain not, when it produces the one and the other idea in us; and can do neither, but by the bulk, figure, number, and motion of its solid parts?

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 48. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. viii. sec. 16.

I have by contusion obtained *whitish* powders of granates.

Boyle. Works, v. i. p. 703.

Such as are strict and formal in their outside behaviour, while their secret thoughts and intentions, like *whited* sepulchres, are full of all corruption and uncleanness.

Gilpin. Sermon 23, vol. iv. p. 317.

The plaisterer having, at her entrance, obliterated, by his *white-wash*, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left upon the ceiling, and perhaps had drawn the veil of oblivion over politicians, philosophers, and poets.

Johnson. Rambler, No. 161.

WHI'THER, Goth. *hwath*; A. S. *hwæder*, wider; Sw. *hwart*.

Which or what place; to which or what place. See WHETHER and WHO.

Wyder shal y be brogt?

R. Gloucester, p. 34.

þo ho wende from al hire kyn, and from al þing þat heo knewe.
And nuste on erþe *whiderward*, bute as þe wynd hem blew.

Id. p. 13.

We see nou þer *whidere* þou may haf sikerer weie.

R. Brunne, p. 257.

Now gos kýng R. his purueiance to make,
How & *whider ward* he hoped Isaac take.

Id. p. 164.

And [asked] *weder warde* he wolde.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 105.

And *whider* ever he entrith seye ye to the lord of the hous, that the maistre seith where is myn etyngne place? where y schal ete pask with my discipulis.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. xiv.

And *whither* soeuer he goeth in, say ye to the good man of the house; the master asketh where is the gest chāber, where I shall eat the Easter lambe with my dyscyples.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And thus they met of aventure or grace
And he salueth hire with glad entent,
And axeth of hire *whideward* she wente.

Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11815.

For than he leseth his lustie weie,
With dronkeship, and wote not *whither*
To go, the waies bene so slider.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. fol. 129.

But *whetherward* thin happes wende
Shall this planete shewe at ende,
As it hath do to many mo.

Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 145.

Vile miscreant (said he), *whither* dost thou fie
The shame and death, which will thee soone innade,
What coward hand shall doe the next to die,
That art thus foully fled from famousemie?

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 6. st. 39.

He thus departeth as God would harmlesse,
And forth of a venture his way he is went,
But *witheward* he draw, he conceitlesse
Was, he nat knew to what place he was bent.

Browne. Shepherd's Pipe. Eclogue 1.

WHITIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Blume, evidently to some botanist of the name of White. It belongs to the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Cyrtandraceæ*. Generic character: calyx small, deeply five-cleft; corolla funnel-shaped, having the tube widened upwards, and the limb five-lobed, irregular, and bilabiate; stamens five, two of which bear anthers, the other three are setaceous and sterile; cells of anthers unequal in insertion; stigma somewhat funnel-shaped; fruit baccate, silique-formed; lobes of dissepiment fleshy, and bear the seeds on their revolute edges; seeds naked, striated, surrounded by thin pulp.

A genus nearly allied to *Cyrtandra*, and consists of two known species, both natives of Java. They are climbing shrubs with opposite, simple, entire, oblique leaves, those opposed to each other are unequal in size; the flowers are disposed in axillary, bracteate fascicles; the corollas are white.

WHITING, D. *wytingh*, *wittingh*. A fish; some think so called from its *whiteness*.

But well I wot he tasteth no such dish
Of rotchets, *whittings*, or such common fish,
That with his net he drags into his boate.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. Song 1

WHI-
THER.

WHIT-
ING.

WHIT-
ING.

WHIZ.

Whitings appear in vast shoals in our seas in the spring, keeping at the distance of about half a mile to that of three miles from the shore.
Pennant. British Zoology.

WHITLOW—written by Holland and Wiseman a *whitflaw*—is called by Skinner a hybrid word from A.S. *wite*, pain, and Fr. *loup, lupus*: *Lupus tum ob doloris sævitiam tum quod vicinas partes depascitur*. Lye more rationally composes of white (*albus*) and low (*flamma*); and considers it to be so called from the colour of the ulcer and the burning heat of the pain.

Moreover a liniment thereof applied with vinegre, is good for *whitflawes* and the callosities of the feet.

Holland. Plinie, book xxii. ch. xxv.

They cure *whitflawes*, risings, and partings of the flesh and skin about the naile roots.
Id. Ib. book xxiv. ch. iv.

Paronychia, so called by the Greeks, is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, known among the Latins by the name of Panaritium; by the vulgar people amongst us it is generally called a *whitflaw*.

Wiseman. Surgery, book i. ch. xi.

WHITSTER, *i. e.* a whitener or bleacher.

Trudge with it in all haste, and carry it among the *whitsters* in Dotchet mead, and there emptie it in the muddie ditch, close by the Thames side.

Shakspeare. Merry Wiues of Windsor, fol. 49.

WHITSUNDAY, Ger. *weisse sonntag, dominica alba* (Wachter), so called from the *white* vests in which the *candidates* for baptism appeared. Skinner speaks to the same effect.

But I schal dwelle at effesi tilto *witsontide*, for a greet dore and an open is opened to me, and manye aduersaries.

Wiclif. 1 Corynth, ch. xvi.

I will tarye at Ephesus vntyll *wytsonyde*. For a greate dore and a fruitful is opened vnto me: and there are many aduersaries.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Haue hatte of floures fresh as May,
Chapelet of roses of *Whitsondaie*,
For such araie ne costneth but lite.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 127.

There be cathedrall churches into which the countre cometh w^t processio at *whytsontyde*, and the women folowing the crosse wyth many an vnwomanly songe.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 198. A Dyalogue concerning Heresy, &c. book ii. ch. xi.

WHITTE, A. S. *hwitel*, or *hwittle*, cultellus, a knife. Skinner derives from to *whet*, or sharpen.

A Sheffield *whittle* is still a common name.

To *whittle*, to whet, to sharpen; to be or become sharp or eager; to cut with a *whittle*.

————— For their kniues care not
While you haue throats to answer. For my selfe,
There's not a *whittle*, in th' vnuly campe,
But I do prize it at my loue, before
The reuerends throat in Athens.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, act v. sc. ii. fol. 97.

Certain Chians there were, who being come to see the city of Sparta, chanced to be well *whittled* and stark drunk, who after supper went to see also the consistory of the Ephori.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 387.

Now when they are come to that once [drinking wine], and be thoroughly *whittled*, then shall ye have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives.

Id. Plinie, book xiv. ch. xxii.

Stand still like a good Christian, and offer his weeson to a butcher's *whittle*.

Dryden. Duke of Guise, act iv.

WHIZ, *n.* } *Stridere*, manifestly (says Skinner)
WHIZ, *v.* } from the sound. See **HISS**.

To make a noise—between humming and hissing.

As wrestling winds, out of dispersed whirl
Befight themselves, the west with southern blast,
The gladsome east proud of Aurora's horse;
The woods do *whiz*.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii. v. 534.

But when the *whizzing* bells the silent air do cleave,
And that their greatest speed, them vainly do deceive,
And the sharp cruel hawks, they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly ineaw.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 20.

The sailers softly spread their sailes, nor dare
Shake their strong shrowds within the *whizzing* aire.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book ii

Fierce Turnus first to nearer distance drew,
And poiz'd his pointed spear before he threw.
Then, as the winged weapon *whizz'd* along;
See now, said he, whose arm is better strung.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book x. v. 673.

But what he especially values himself upon is, that in all the campaigns he has made, he never once duck'd at the *whiz* of a cannon-ball.

Guardian, No. 92.

By your superior skill—the goat was won!

Have you a jointed pipe, indecent clown!

Whose *whizzing* straws with harsher discord jarr'd,

As in the streets your wretched rhymes you marr'd.

Beattie. Horace. Past. 3.

WHO, } Goth. *hwas*; A. S. *hwa, hua*; Dan. *huo*;
WHOM, } D. *wie*; Ger. *wer*; Sw. *ho*, (anciently *huo*,
WHOSE, } *hua, hue* and *ha*. *Ihre*.)

It has been suggested in *v.* that *how* is from the A. S. *hiwan*, to *hew*; *hiwe*, effigies;—the form or fashion;—the manner or means;—the state or condition. *How* (*quo modo*) does he look, *how* does he do, *how* does he feel,—are questions all applied to the form or fashion, &c., of the person concerning whom the inquiry is made. *How*, in A. S., is *hu*, and also *hwu*;—*Who* is *hua, hwa*; and this latter, by a mere change of place in the aspirate, is *wha* (a broad, *whaw*), *whoo, who*. R. of Gloucester and others, following the A. S. form, *hu, hua* (without the aspirate), write *ho, hoso*; and *Ihre* tells us how variously the Swed. *ho* was written. The transposition *hw* into *wh* is common. See **Lye**.

Who, then, may be explained to denote,—the form or frame, the model, the image, of some *person* or *thing* spoken of; latterly restricted to the *person* only, to the identification of the individual person.

From *who* are composed, *who-se, who-m*,—by the addition of the termination *es*, and *em*.

What, is, *who-ad*, or *who-ed, whad, what*; the past participle, *hiw-ad, hiwed, hwad, hwat*, of the verb, *hiw-an*.

Which, is *who, each*. See **SUCH**.

When, is, *who*, (or what) *one, sc. moment*. See **THEN**.

Where—*who* (or what) *ere, i. e. place*. See **THERE**.

Whither—*who* (or what) *there* (the *ere*); *i. e.* what the place.

Wiclif writes—"Ye witen *which* we were."

Bible, 1551.—"Ye know after *what maner* we behaved."

Wiclif.—"He forgat *which* he was."

Bible, 1551.—"He forgetteth *what his fashion* was."

Bible, 1583.—"*What maner* of one he was."

The Scotch corresponding words are—

QUHA, } The Scotch etymologists have written
QUHILK, } largely to account for this *Q*. Some
QUHEN, } learned persons have suggested that it
QUHAR, } may be the "ancient Æolic Digamma,

aspirated in pronunciation." This Digamma must be accounted for from a different letter; viz. *b*. and its cognates, *p, f, v*. *Q* is the common Gothic prefix, *ga, ge, or ce*, united in pronunciation with the vowel following: thus in A. S. we find *wicc-ian*, and *cwiccian*, in Ger. *wecken* and *quicken*; and *wick*, equivalent to *quick*, is, among our northern countrymen, now in common use. Lennep does not attempt to give any reason

WHIZ.

WHO.

WHO. for the Gr. prefixes K and Γ, and Scheide misnames them *literas serviles*.

Some other pronouns, not hitherto traced to their source, seem to claim an origin in common with *how* and *who*, and it may be prudent to place them in connection here.

Why (*qua re*), A. S. and Sw. *hwy*; Dutch, *wy*; Dan. *hvi*.

We (pronoun), differing little in form from the D. *wie*, *who*, or the Ger. *wie*, *how*, has been applied to denote the person speaking,—in grammatical arrangement called the first person plural, and nominative case.

We (*one*), with the common termination *es*, forms *we-es*, by contraction *wes*, by change of vowel *wos* or *wus*, and it is, by transposition, variously written *ows*, *ous*, *us*.

Our, Sw. *wa-or*; Dan. *v-or*, is *we*, or *ou*, with the common termination *er*.

The pronoun *you*, *ye*, must be ascribed to the same root. *You*, in A. S. is *eow*; *your* is *eower*; and anciently they are respectively written, *owe*, *ow*, or *ou*, *ower*, or *oure*; they are also written *gow*, *ghow*, *goure*, and the *g* must be accounted for as in the Scottish *quha*;—it is the common prefix *ge-*;—thus—*ge-ow*, *gow*, or *ghou*, and the *g* softened, as in numberless other instances, into *y*. And this *y* may have been preserved, prefixed, to discriminate the identification of persons spoken to from those speaking.

Your (A. S. *eow-er*) is *you*, with the common termination *er*.

It has been noticed under different pronouns (*he*, *it*), that they were not anciently confined to gender or number, and it is equally clear, that *we*, *ou*, and *you* were not restricted to person. Chaucer writes, *It am I*, and the expressions, “I am he,” “we are they,” “you are they,” are current in modern speech.

For he nadde bote a dogter *ho* mygte ys eir be.

R. Gloucester, p. 89.

And oft *wo so* coueytþ al, al leseþ ywýs. Id. p. 306.

Brut, he seyde, þou art now þe beste body þat ys.
For þe noble kyn, of *wom* þou art, and for þi prowes ywis,
Ych oblige me to þe, and my kyndom al so. Id. p. 12.

First lord he [Bruyt] was in Engolond, of *wham* me speketh yet.
Id. p. 11.

So long he lay on bere, for doute of his lynage,
Tille men þe soth mot here, *who* suld haf þe heritage.
R. Brunne, p. 109.

So grete hunger him cam, & mete had he none,
Ne he ne wist to *wham*, þat he mot mak his mone.
Id. p. 93.

þe bisshop of S. Nicholas, *whos* help is aý redie
To schipmen in alle cas, whan þe on him crie.
Id. p. 93.

Was [whose] wýf hue were. and what was hure name.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 25.

But the justice answeride and seide to hem, *whom* of the two
wolen ye that be delyvered to you? and thei seiden Barabas.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvii.

But by the feeste day he was wont to leewe to hem oon of men
boundun *whome ever* thei axiden. Id. Mark, ch. xv.

At that feast Pylate was wonte to delyuer at their pleasure a
prysoner: *whome soever* they woulde desyre.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And a lytel kyng was, *whos* sone was syk at Cafarnaum.
Wiclif. Ion, ch. iv.

And there was a certayne rular, *whose* sonne was sycke at Capernaum.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And *whoever* seith a word agens mannes sone, it schal be forgiven to him, but *who* that seyth a word agens the hooli goost, it schal not be forgiven to him neither in this world ne in the tother.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xii.

And *whosoever* speaketh a worde against the sonne of man, it shal be forgiven him. But *whosoever* speaketh agaynst the holy ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neyther in this worlde neither in the worlde to come. Bible, Anno 1551.

Who feleth double sorwe and hevynesse
But Palamon?

Who coude rime in English proprely
His martirdom? Forsoth it am not I.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, vv. 1456, 1461.

For at an hole in shone the mone bright
And by that light she saw them both two
But sikerly she n'iste *who* was *who*.

Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4294.

Whos is that faire child that stondeth yonder?
I n'ot, quod he.

Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5438.

Fraunceis Petrark;—*whos* rethorike swete
Enlumined all Itailie of poetrie.

Id. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7908.

So fare trauailed and so faint [I was]
That neither knew I kirke ne saint,
Ne what was what, ne *who* was *who*.

Id. Dream, v. 1306.

And *who* that otherwise troweth,
Beholde the people of Israel,
For euer while thei didden well,
Fortune was them debonaire:
And when thei didden the contraire,
Fortune was contrariende.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 4. Prologue.

There bene also somme (as men saie)
That folowen Symon at heles,
Whose carte goth vpon wheles
Of couetise and worlde's pride,
And holy church goth beside.

Id. Ib.

And *hosé* nil not cristened be
Hong hem heighe uppon a tre,
Withouten any dwelling.

Ritson. The King of Tars, v. 1.

And *hosé* wolde here maumetes forseke
Cristene men let hem take,
And weore hem lef and dere;
And *ho* that nolde do by heore red,
Cristen men tak of heore hed,
Fast by the swere. [neck]

Id.

Now *whoso* seeth not, that his laughter is more madde than the
laughter of the mad man, I hold him madder than they both.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 73. De Quatuor Nouissimis.

Who-euer doth to temperaunce apply
His stedfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Then stubborne perturbation, to the same.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 5, st. 4.

Her face was vgly, and her mouth distort,
Foming with poyson round about her gils,
In which her cursed tongue (full sharp and short)
Appear'd like aspis sting, that closely kills,
Or cruelly does wound *whom-so* she wills.

Id. Ib. book v. can. 12. st. 36.

Him shaped thus she deckt in garments gay,
Which Florimell had left behind her late,
That *whoso* then her sawe, would surely say,
It was herselfe, *whom* it did imitate
Or fairer then herselfe, if ought algate
Might fairer be.

Id. Ib. book iii. can. 8. st. 9.

Who first seduc'd them to that foul revolt?
Th' infernal serpent: he it was *whose* guile
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, deceiv'd
The mother of mankind.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i.

In the first and best prayer children are taught, they learn to misuse us (*who* and *which*). Our father *which* art in heaven, should be. Our father *who* art in heaven; and even a convocation, after long debates, refused to consent to an alteration of it. In our general confession we say: Spare thou them, O God, *which* confess their faults; *which* ought to be, *who* confess their faults.

Spectator, No. 78.

WHO-BUB. See HUB-BUB. Probably formed from the reduplication of *whoop*;—*whoop, whoop; whoop-oop; whob-up.*

LAN. The windows clattering,
And all the chambermaids in such a *whobub*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas, act iv. sc. 2.
Within this hour the *whoobub*
Will be all o'er the prison.
Id. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act ii. sc. 6.

WHODE, *i. e.* HOOD.

But I maruell that he sent not therwith a foxes taile for a scepture, and a *whode* with two eares.

Bale. Actes of English Notaries, fol. 104.

WHOLE, *adj.* } A. S. *walg, walig, hal, halig;*
WHOLE, *n.* } D. *heel, ge-heel, from A. S. hal-*
WHO'LLY, } *ian, ge-halian, halan, ge-halan,*
WHO'LESOME, } *sanare, sanescere, to heal, from*
WHO'LESOMELY, } *the v. hel-an, to cover;—and*
WHO'LESOMENESS. } *thence to close, sc. a breach, a so-*
lution of continuity; to make, or cause to be or become entire. *Whole* (if not the same word) is equivalent to *all*—total, entire, sane or sound; complete, perfect.

Wholesome; conferring, conducing to, preserving soundness (health); healthy, salutary, or salubrious.

Whole-sale, distinguished from retail; sale of the gross.

Tooke says, *whole*—the same as *hale, i. e.* covered. As a wound or sore is *healed* or *whole*, that is, covered over by the skin. It was formerly written *hole*, without the *w*. So also *holesome* and *holeful*. See *v. TEAR*, and Quotations from Chaucer, Spenser, and Holland, *infra*. Also Quotations from Fabian in *v. VISIT*.

For in the world n'is dogge for the bowe,
Than can an hurt dere from an *hole* y know,
Bet than, &c.

Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6954.

They seiden, lord, the knight ne hath not slain
His felaw, here he stondeh *hol* alive.

Id. Sompnoures Tale, v. 7615

I had hem *holly* in my hand.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5793.

— And Dido she was hote,
Whiche loueth Eneas so hote
Upon the wordes, whiche he saide,
That all hir herte on hym she laide:
And did all *wholy*, what he wolde.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 64.

But I am worse content with you, because I neuer see boke in your handes: ye thincke it great trauaile to a sycke man to rede, and I repute it a very perillous thyng, for a *wholle* man to reste and be idle.

Golden Boke, ch. xxix. Sig. M.

We eate diuers thynges by morsels, which if we should eat *whole*, would choke vs.

Id. Letter 3. Sig. A a 5.

One killeth twenty himselfe alone, another killeth thirty, another wounded with a hundred woundes, and left dead, riseth vp againe, and on the next day made *whole* and strong, ouercommeth two gyants.

Vives. Instr. of a Christian Woman, book i. ch. v.

Neither shall he take the laude and praise vnto himselfe, but referre the same entierly and *wholly* vnto God.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. xxii. fol. 368.

But whereas strangers boast that all their victuals are more pleasant and *wholesome*; yet we denie that to be a sufficient reason, why they should vpbraide vs in regard of ours: neither do we thinke God to be a debter vnto our deinty mouthes.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 588. The True State of Island.

As thou putttest it fourth here, it is seasonable and good and may *wholsomly* feade the flocke of Jesus Christ.

Bale. Apology, fol. 42.

Still as his wound did gather and grow *hole*,
So still his hart waxed sore, and health decay'd:
Madnesse to save a part and lose the *whole*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 5

There he remain'd with them right well agreed
Till of his wounds he waxed *hole* and strong.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 1.

— Ask him a question,
He blushes like a girl, and answers little,
To the point less; he wears a sword, a good one,
And good cloaths too, he is *whole* skin'd, has no hurt yet.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, act i.

At his departing out of Creta, he [Thales] went into Asia, with intent (as it is said) to compare the manner of life and policy of those of Creta (being then very straight and severe) with the superfluities and vanities of Ionia; and thereupon to consider the difference between their two manners and governments, as the physitian doth, who to know the *whole* and healthfull the better doth use to compare them with the sick and diseased.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 35. Lycurgus.

— Back to the thicket slunk
The guiltie serpent, and well might, for Eve,
Intent now *wholly* on her taste, naught else
Regarded, such delight till then, as seem'd
In fruit she never tasted.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 786.

Moreover, some quarters and coasts there be, which at some times of the yeare stand sound and healthie enough: but I will count none *holesome*, but such as be healthfull all the year long.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. v.

The spirit of God hath royally and *wholesomely* tempered the holy scriptures so, as both by the plaine places he might prevent our hunger, and by the obscure he might avoid our nice slothfulness.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 590. A Serious Dissuasive from Popery.

Much might be said to this purpose for the convenience of out-funerals, without respect of those Jewish grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the corpses of the dead; but that, which might be said, is rather out of matter of *wholesomenesse*, and civill considerations, than out of the grounds of theology.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 101. Sermon preached at Exeter, August 24, 1637.

Upon this question, what supported or kept up this chain: would it be a sufficient answer to say, that the first (or lowest) link hung upon a second (or that next above it), the second, or rather the first and second together, upon the third, and so on ad infinitum? for what holds up the *whole*?

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 5. fol. 67.

The people distasted and contemn'd all the doctrines and instructions that were not deliver'd after their own fashion, though otherwise never so seasonable and *wholesome*.

Glanvill. Essay 7.

The *wholesomeness* of his meat or drink would not give him reason to venture on it; and I would fain know, what it is he could do upon such grounds, as are capable of, no doubt, no objection.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 299. Of Human Understanding, book iv. ch. xi. sec. 10.

When they came on board, they congratulated each other upon their safety, with a joy that no man can feel who has not been exposed to equal danger, and as I had suffered great anxiety at their not returning in the evening of the day on which they set out, I was not *wholly* without my share.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. iv. p. 55.

Not only grain has become somewhat cheaper, but many other things, from which the industrious poor derive an agreeable and *wholesome* variety of food, have become a great deal cheaper.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, ch. viii. p. 105.

In a small sea-port town a little grocer will make forty or fifty per cent. upon a stock of a single hundred pounds, while a considerable *wholesale* merchant in the same place will scarce make eight or ten per cent. upon a stock of ten thousand.

Id. Ib. book i. ch. x. p. 152.

WHOO, *n.*

WHOO, *v.*

WHOO'PING, *n.*

See ante HOOP, and WHOBUB.

The damzell wakes: then all attonce vp-start,
And round aboute her flocke, like many flies,
Whooping and hallowing on euery part,
As if they would haue rent the brasen skies.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 8. st. 40.

WHOLE.

— WHOOP.

WHOOF.

WHORE.

And that they may be more secure, I'll use
My wonted *whoops*, and hollows, as I were
A hunting for 'em; which will make them rest
Careless of any noise.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Beggar's Bush, act v.

Hee makes the maid to answer, *whoop*, doe me no harme good
man: put's him off, slights him, with *whoop*, doe me no harme
good man.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 293.

When nought was heard but now and then the howle
Of some vile curre, or *whooping* of the owle;
Pan, that the day before was farre away,
At shepheards' sports return'd.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. song 4.

Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again.

Butler. Hudibras.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn and yet betray; I shou'd be hiss'd,
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.

Dryden.

WHOOT, *v.* } See *ante* HOOT. In Young, it is

WHOO'TING, *n.* } in some editions written with the *w*,
and in others without.

And satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 2.

————— If ever woman

Of the most subtile mould went beyond me,

I would give the boys leave to *whoot* me out o' th' parish.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, act i.

LEAN. I am wretched:

Opened, discovered, lost to my wishes.

I shall be *whooted* at.

Id. The Spanish Curate, act ii. sc. 4.

MEG. I dare, my Lord; your *whootings* and your clamors,

Your private whispers, and your broad fleerings,

Can no more vex my soul than this base carriage.

Id. Philaster, act ii.

The world's all title-page; there's no contents;

The world's all face; the man who shows his heart

Is *hooted* for his nudities, and scorn'd.

Young. Complaint, N. 8.

WHORE, *n.* } D. *hoere*; Ger. *hur*; Sw. *hoera*;

WHORE, *v.* } A. S. *hure*, *meretrix*; a *whore*,

WHORE'DOM, } as we at this day write it, idly

WHO'RISH, } prefixing *w* to the Saxon word, it

WHO'RISHNESS. } being neither in the sound nor in

the original, which is derived of *hyr-an*, *conducere*, (*i. e.*

to *hire*;) as the Lat. *meretrix*, a merendo. Somner.

And Tooke considers it to be the past participle of the
verb to *hire*; meaning—

One hired. See HARLOT.

No poynt of nobyltye were it, nor yet of learned worthinesse, to
be as ye haue bene of late yeares, styll seruante slaues to a most
filthy *whore*, and to her *whoredome* and *whoremongers*.

Bale. Actes of Englysh Volaryes, &c. fol. 7. The Preface.

Marke how abhominable *whorishnesse* in all these *whorish* frutes,
is auaunced of that *whorish* Rome church, to the great blemish-
ynge of Godly marriage.

Id. Ib. part i. fol. 18.

Nether haue they mynde of any thing elles, than vpon *whore-*
monging, and other kyndes of wikednes.

Udall. Erasmus. 2 Peter, fol. 19.

————— Go, keep thy oath:

For chaste, and *whore*, are wordes of equal length.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Moral Representations.

EVAD. Thou kep'st me brave at court, and *whor'd* me;

Then married me to a young noble gentleman;

And *whor'd* me still.

Id. The Maid's Tragedy, act v.

DI. Mark but the king how pale he looks with fear.

Oh! this same *whorson* conscience, how it jades us!

Id. Philaster, act i.

At length uneasie justice upwards flew,

And both the sisters to the stars withdrew;

From that old *Ætna whoring* did begin,

So ven'rably ancient is the sin.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6. v. 30.

What revolution can appear so strange,
As such a leacher, such a life to change?
A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose?

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6. v. 58.

WHOT, *i. e.* HOT (*q. v.*).

When thencounter waxed somewhat to *whot*, he himsele brought
fresh men to their succor.

Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, fol. 236.

And when the *whote* sande entered betwene the harneis and the
body, there was no meanes to auoyde it awaye.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

WHY, A. S. *hwi*, *hwyg*; Sw. *hwi*, *cur*, *quare*, *quam*
ob rem.

For what or which cause or reason; wherefore.

See WHO.

————— Sire, Maximian,

Whi art þou so sore a drad of this Gracian.

R. Gloucester, p. 90.

Of Marche þe first day at þe new castelle
Our kýng þer he lay, his purueiance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to wite *why* & what wise,
þer kýng & oþer mo withsaid him his seruise.

R. Brunne, p. 271.

Ac *whi* þe worlde was a drehte holy writ telleþ.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 179.

Of whennes was the bapty m of Jon, of hevene, or of men? and
thei thoughten withynne hem silf seiynge, if we seyn of hevene,
he schal seye to us, *whi* thanne bileeven ye not to him? if we
seyn of men, we dredden the puple, for all hadden Jon as a pro-
phete.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxi.

The bapty me of John: whence was it? frō heauen or of men?
Then they reasoned amonge them selues sayinge: yf we shall
saye from heauen, he wyll saye vnto vs: *why* dyd ye not then
beleue hym? But and yf we shal say of men, then feare we the
people. For all men helde John as a prophet.

Bible, Anno 1551.

It mighte be no bet, and cause *why*,
Ther was no roumer herberwe in the place.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4143.

She sawe hir father sorowe and sike,
And wist not the cause *why*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 26.

Daughter, said she, what need ye be dismay'd,
Or *why* make ye such monster of your mind?
Of much more vncouth thing I was affray'd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 2. st. 40.

————— I'll turn my drunkards,
Such as are understanding in their draughts,
And dispute learnedly the *whys* and wherefores,
To grass immediately, I'll keep all fools.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, act iii.

WICK, *adj.* } D. *wiecke*; A. S. *weoce*, perhaps from

WICK, *n.* } the A. S. verb *wic-an*, *manere*; *habi-*
tare; *vivere*; *ge-wiccian*, *cwiccian*, to quicken.

That which quickens, catches fire, keeps the light.

Wick; *i. e.* quick; very common in the northern parts
of England.

And þe *wicke* and þe warme fuýr. wol make a fayr flamme
For to murthen men with. þat in meerk sýtten.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 331.

For to a torche oþ' to a taper. the trinitie is likenede
As wexe and *wike*. and warme fur togederes
And flaumed fuýr. forth of hem boþe.

Id. Ib. p. 330.

But true it is, that when the oyle is spent
The light goes out, and *wike* is throwne away.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10. st. 30

The pith whereof [rushes] when the rind is pilled, maketh
wicke for watch-candles, and funerall lights to burne by a dead
corps whiles it lieth above grounde.

Holland. Plinie, book xvi. ch. xxxvii.

This was not, as Alcæus said, to paynt a lyon by measure of

WHORE.

WICK.

WICK. his claw or paw, but to move and alter heaven, and earth, and all the world, by the conjecture onely of a *wiek* and lamp.
Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 1075.

It once had got a stately *wick*,
When in its patent candlestick
The revolution put it.

Mason. *Ode*.

WICKED, } Our old authors write also *wick*.
WICKEDLY, } Junius says—the A. S. *wicca* was an
WICKEDNESS. } enchanter, *veneficus*; and that, with the Latin comic poets, *veneficus* was applied to—persons of infamous character. Skinner, among other suggestions, proposes the A. S. *wiccian*, *incantare*, *q. d.* bewitched; and Tooke considers *wicked* to be merely *witched* (*k* for *ch*), and (as *witch* also) to be the past tense used as a participle of the A. S. *wiccian*. “All atrocious crimes,” he observes, “were attributed by our ancestors to enchantment, sorcery, and *witchcraft*; and in indictments at this day, the crime is attributed to the instigations of the Devil.”

Tempted, allured, enticed, drawn, led,—to vice, to the commission of any vice, sin, or crime; to viciousness, sinfulness, criminality; and hence—

Vicious, sinful, criminal, flagitious, depraved; also, mischievous, pernicious, baneful.

þe prouest of þe toun, a *wik* traytour & cherle,
He þouht to do tresoun vnto his lord þe erle.
R. Brunne, p. 294.

Sir, þe bisshop said, of þis we pray þe,
þat no *wikked* braid of minýstres þat be,
Tille vs ne non of ours, ne nouht of our lay fe
Be taxed with non of gour's—grante it þer charitie.
Id. p. 285.

He had what he wild, & was of wendýng gare,
& had a schipe well filled, ouer þe flode to fare.
þer in was wif & childe, & tresore *wikly* wounen.
Id. p. 124.

If any man mad pleýnt of clerk for hastiuenesse,
Or if þei were atteýnt in oþer *wikkednesse*.
Id. p. 129.

Grete was þe *wikkednes*, þat T. had wrouht.
Id. p. 265.

Lo Loth in hus lýve. þorowe lecherouse drenke
Wikkedlich wroghte. *Piers Plouhman*. *Vision*, p. 14.

And the scripture was fulfill'd that seith, and he is ordeyned with *wikkide* men.
Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xv.

And the scripture was fulfilled whiche sayeth: he was counted among y^e *wicked*.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Thanne his lord clepide him and seide to him, *wikkide* servaunt I forgaf to thee alle the dette, for thou preiedist me; therefore wher it bihoved not also thee to have mercy on thin even servaunt as I hadde mercy on thee?
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xviii.

And many false prophetis schulen ryse and disseyve manye, and for *wikkidnesse* schal be plenteuous, the charite of manye schal wexe colde, but he that schal dwelle stable into the ende schal be saaf.
Id. *Ib.* ch. xxix.

Lo the lord cometh with hise hooli thousyndis to do doom agens alle men, and to repreue alle unfeithful men of alle the werkis of the *wikkidnesse* of them bi whiche thei diden *wikkidli*, and alle the harde wordis that *wikkide* synneris han spoke agens god.
Id. *Judas*, ch. ii.

But certainly no word ne writeth he
Of thilke *wicke* ensample of Canace,
That loved hire owen brother sinfully.
Chaucer. *Man of Lawes Prologue*, v. 4499.

This bachelor stood beholding
The daunce, and in his hand holding
Turke bowes two, full well deuised had he
That one of hem was of a tre
That beareth a fruit of sauour *wicke*.
Id. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 120.

If loue be good, from whence cometh my wo;
If it be *wicke*, a wonder thinketh me
Whan euery turment and aduersite
That cometh of him, may to me sauery thinke.
Id. *Troilus*, fol. 154.

VOL. XXVIII.

Thus saith this king, that knewe your *wikkednesse*.
Chaucer. *Marchantes Tale*, v. 10124.

And Progne than began the worde
And seide: O werst of all *wikke*,
Of conscience whom no prikke
Maie sterve, lo what thou hast do.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 116.
Wicke is to striue, and haue the worse.
Id. *Ib.* fol. 125.

And saide, O derke hypocrisie!
O false imagination!
I am thus *wikkedly* disceiued!
Id. *Ib.* book i. fol. 13.

You see therefore (friendly readers) what an iniurious notary we haue, affirming that adultery and whoredome in Island deserueth not the name of sinne and *wikkednesse*.
Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 587. *The True State of Island*.

Well thou didst advise,
Yet not for thy advise or threats I fly
These *wicked* tents devoted, least the wrauth
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 890.
Those tents thou sawst so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*, wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother; studious they appear
Of arts that polish life, inventors rare,
Unmindful of their Maker, though his spirit
Taught them, but they his gifts acknowledg'd none.
Id. *Ib.* book xi. l. 608.

Self-preservation requires all men not only barely to defend themselves against aggressors, but many times also to persecute such, and only such, as are *wicked* and dangerous.

Wollaston. *Religion of Nature*, sec. 1. fol. 9.
But they, who get *wikkedly*, spend for the most part, foolishly, perhaps *wikkedly* too: and so all that stays by them is their guilt.
Secker. *Lecture* 26. vol. vi. p. 276.

Yet, as all this arose from infirmity, not *wickedness*, they met with an easy pardon; and so will others like them.
Id. *Sermon* 9. vol. i. p. 139.

WICKER, *adj.* } Skinner thinks from Ger. *wickeln*,
WICKER, *n.* } to roll over, because *wicker-work* is
WICKERED. } formed by twining or turning one (twig) over another. Perhaps from the A. S. verb *cwic-*
cian, to quicken. See QUICK.

Quick twigs, or twigs *quickly* grown; cut soon, or before grown too large.

And even at this day, in the British ocean, there be made certaine *wicker* boats of twigs covered with leather and stitched round about.
Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. lvi.

Now his sides look like two *wicker* targets, every way bended.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *A King and no King*, act v.

Glasses that look like broken promises, tied up with *wicker* protestations.
Id. *Wit without Money*, act iv.

[With] the white [willows] husbandmen make their *wicker* paniers and baskets, with other such vessels for their use.
Holland. *Plinie*, book xvi. ch. xxxvii.

He looks like a musty bottle new *wicker'd*, his head's the cork, light, light!

Ben Jonson. *Every Man out of his Humour*, act i. sc. 1.
Thir ships of light timber *wicker'd* with oysier between, and cover'd over with leather, serv'd not therefore to transport them far, and thir commodities were fetch't away by foreign merchants.
Milton. *History of Britaine*, book ii. p. 59.

The three vows of obedience, wilful poverty, and chastity, are bound together as with hoops, by these rules; which hoops are knit as with *wickers*, with the holy ceremonies of religion.
Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. (R. Whytforde.)

The goblin plies his *wicker* wings,
And in a trice returns to ask
Another and another task.

Congreve. *An Impossible Thing*.
To receive the fish when it is caught, and to hold their other provisions, they haue baskets of various kinds and dimensions, very neatly made of *wicker-work*.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book. i. ch. x. p. 50.

WICKED.
—
WICKER.

WICKET.
—
WICK-
LOW.

WICKET. Fr. *guichet*, a *wicket* or hatch of a door. D. *wichet*, *winchet*. Menage considers it a diminutive of *huis*; (a door) *huis*, *huisset*, *wisset*, *guisset*, *guichet*.

The sticks set up at cricket—not sufficiently apart to allow the ball bowled at them to pass through—are called the *wicket*.

Tho gan I go a full great paas
Enuiron, euen in compas
The closing of the square wall
Till that I found a *wicket* small
So shette, that I ne might in gone
And other entre was there none.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 118.

And so went into the hygh strete with his penon before hym,
and came to the great towre, but the gate and *wycket* was fast closed.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. xxxvii. p. 50.

PAN. He knows all.

PIN. Your trap doors,
To pop fools in it, that have no providence,
Your little *wickets*, to work wise men, like wires, through at,
And draw their states and bodies into cobwebs.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Island Princess*, act iii.

The cave was now become a common way,
The *wicket* often open'd, knew the key.

Dryden. *Sigismonda and Guiscardo*.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, that of Dublin being on the North, with part of Kildare; on the East St. George's Channel, and Wexford on the South; having a population of 121,557, upon a superficies of 494,704 acres, of which 94,000 and upwards are bog and waste land. It contains the baronies of Arklow, Ballinacor, Newcastle, Half Rathdown, Shillelagh, Lower Talbot's Town and Upper Talbot's Town. Wicklow includes 58 parishes.

This county is divided, the Eastern from the Western part, by a range of mountains, so as to lessen materially the communication between the two divisions, while the remote situation of the barony of Shillelagh makes three well-marked divisions of the surface. The climate is considered remarkably healthy; though the Eastern part is cold in spring, from being exposed, in common with England, to those pernicious North-East and Easterly winds which are so remarkable for blighting vegetation and rendering the atmosphere noxious to the human frame. The highest mountain in the North of the county is Kippure, and in the South Lugnaguilla, which are 14 miles asunder, and from the North-East to the South-West the breadth of the chain may be taken at about 10 miles. The central part of this district is granite, covering about 84,000 acres. Gneiss is found with the granite on the summit of Lugnaguilla; schistus and argillite rest upon the granite; hornstone, intermixed with quartz, compose the mountains called the Great and Little Sugarloaf; and, in the valleys, blunted and rounded limestone pebbles occur, as well as calcareous strata. Near Wicklow, argillite is found; metals occur in the granite formation; a rich lead mine, that of Glenmalur, being found also in this formation; copper has been discovered near the same spot. The mines of Cronbane and Ballymurtagh have been worked to considerable advantage for copper, which is generally found in the form of pyrites, yielding about 7 per cent. of the pure metal: some reaches 10 per cent. This ore was at first refined at Arklow, but now goes to Swansea for that purpose. The mine at Ballymurtagh was opened in 1755. It is in this county that native gold has been found, which the government, attempting to secure by working the ground at the public expense, signally failed, as might be expected in a speculative mining project, whatever

metal might be sought, because the interest of the private individual in the economy and the experience necessary to success are certain to be wanting. It was about the middle of the last century that a piece of gold was found in a stream, which proved to be native and pure. In 1796 a piece, weighing half an ounce, was discovered by a man as he was crossing a brook. This happened in the month of August, and the peasantry immediately commenced a search for more, which search continued until the middle of the month of October, when, it is said, one gentleman purchased as much as came to 700*l.*; and it is calculated that 2666 ounces were discovered in that time, which, being sold at 3*l.* 15*s.* the ounce, produced upwards of 10,000*l.*, which was paid on the spot to the finders. Government then sent down a party of soldiers and took possession of the land, sending the people to their homes, and the pursuit was followed up by the government itself. The gold was met with in the barony of Arklow, on the grounds of Lord Carysfort, on the North-East side of the mountains Croghan and Kinskelly, the summits of which are the boundaries between the counties of Wicklow and Wexford.

The rivers of this county, with the lesser streams, are numerous, as might be expected in a mountainous district. Two small rivulets, one from Kippure, uniting, the stream proceeds to Lough Tay, a pretty lake about three miles in circumference. From Lough Tay it proceeds to the Vale of Glendalough, or the seven churches, about 24 miles from Dublin, and taking the name of the Avon, at Avonmore unites with the Little Avon, and assumes the name of the Avoca, reaching the sea at Arklow, after passing through much beautiful scenery. The Liffey and the Slaney also have their sources in this county.

The population is principally agricultural, the manufactures being confined to a few coarse woollen goods and friezes, principally for home consumption: formerly 5000 pieces a-year were sold at Rathdrum alone. The more important branch of rural economy practised is that of grazing and breeding cattle. The habitations of the lower classes are miserable hovels; the owners, who in many cases erected them at a first cost of only 3*l.* or 4*l.* sterling, exact 3*l.* for the rent of one of them from the miserable peasantry, having a rood of poor land attached; and a rent of two guineas without land; near the towns three guineas are exacted without any land. The position of the labouring classes, except on the estates of a few gentlemen who take an interest in their welfare, is miserable. Wages are low, and frequently work is not procurable at all. The roads and bridges in this county are kept in excellent repair; but there is no internal navigation. At Arklow there is a productive herring fishery.

Wicklow is the principal town in the county, standing upon the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Leitrim, 28 miles South-South-East of Dublin, with a very small population, not exceeding 2000.

Baltinglass, containing the more considerable manufactures of the county, is situated on the River Slaney, about 35 miles from Dublin; its population is not more than half that of Wicklow. Carysfort consists of a few houses only. Blessington stands on a rising ground near the Liffey, 17 miles from Dublin, and is a very inconsiderable place; these three towns, with Wicklow, were formerly boroughs represented in parliament. There are several villages, as Bray, which is more populous than any town in the county. Newtown—Mount Ken-

WICK-
LOW.

WICK-
LOW.
—
WIDE.

nedy, Rathdrum, Arklow, Carnew, Tinahely, Stratford on Slaney, Dunlavan, Donard, and Inniskerry, which have all weekly markets. Bray is visited by much company for the sake of the sea air and its vicinity to Dublin. It possesses a fine hotel, and is in a very beautiful neighbourhood, the scenery of which attracts numerous strangers.

WICKSTRÆMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Endlicher to T. Wickstræm, a Swedish botanist. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Thymelææ*. Generic character: flowers hermaphrodite; perianth coloured, funnel-shaped, with an equal quadrid limb, and a naked throat; stamens eight, inserted in the top of the tube of the perianth in two ranks, enclosed; hypogynous scales four, linear, joined together a little at the base; ovarium one-celled; ovulum solitary, pendulous; style very short, terminal; stigma capitate; drupe baccate, one-seeded, naked; seed invested.

A solitary species of this genus is known; it is a shrub indigenous to Norfolk Island. The leaves are opposite and quite entire, glabrous, reticulately veined beneath. The racemes are terminal and simple.

WIDE, } A. S. *wid*, *wide*; Lat. *amplus*;
WIDELY, } D. *wiid*; Ger. *weit*; Sw. *wid*; D.
WIDTH, } *wiiden*; Ger. *weiten*; A. S. *wad-an*,
WIDEN. v. } *vad-ere*, *procedere*, to proceed, to ex-
WIDENESS. } tend, to expand.

Wide is not accurately distinguished from *broad*. The one might be restricted to superficial extent, where no depth, and the other where depth existed; as a broad plain, a *wide* river or gulf;—both are distinguished from long.

Extended, expanded, distant, remote.

Lord, he seyde, we beþ men *wyde* y driue aboute
From contrey to contrei. R. Gloucester, p. 39.

þe folk that ascaped on Malcolme side,
To Scotland þam raped, & puplised it fulle *wide*.
R. Brunne, p. 90.

And eke amidde this purprise
Was made a tour of great maistrise
A fairer saugh no man with sight
Large and *wide*, and of great might.
Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 135.

Thus hast thou herd in what degree
Of Grece, Egypte, and Chaldee
The misbeleue whilom stood,
And howe so thei be not good
Ne trewe, yet thei sprongen oute,
Wherof the *wyde* worlde aboute
His part of misbeleue toke.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 92.

Wheras the rockes cased, there beganne a dike of a wounder-
full deapth and *wydenesse*.

Brende. *Quintus Curtius*, book viii. fol. 237.

The gates thus *widen'd* with the breath of war,
Their ample entrance to the English gave.
Drayton. *Battle of Agincourt*.

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T' apply unto the place that's haled with the cramp,
As centory, to close the *wideness* of a wound.
Id. *Poly-olbion*, song 13.

Now where both armies got upon that ground,
As on a stage, where they their strengths must try,
Whence from the *width* of many a gaping wound,
There's many a soul into the air must fly.
Id. *Battle of Agincourt*.

Th' ascending pile
Stood fixt her stately highth, and strait the dores,
Op'ning thir brazen foulds discovers *wide*
Within, her ample spaces, o're the smooth
And level pavement.

Milton. *Paradise Lost* book i. l. 729.

We pass'd Selinus, and the palmy land,
And *widely* shun the Lilybean strand
Unsafe for secret rocks, and moving sand.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book iii. v. 927.

So let thy vines in intervals be set,
But not their rural discipline forget:
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace.

Id. *Ib. Georgics*, book ii. v. 388.

They cultivate the natural grandeur of the soul, raise in her a generous ambition, feed her with hopes of immortality and perfection, and do all they can to *widen* the partition between the virtuous and the vicious, by making the difference betwixt them as great as between gods and brutes.

Tatler, No. 108.

[I landed in] a small creek about the *wideness* of my canoe.

Voyage to Laputa, ch. i.

To *widen* the market, and to narrow the competition, is always the interest of the dealers.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book i. ch. xi. p. 352.

By the equity and benevolence of its precepts, and the attractive example of its founder, moral principles have been more *widely* diffused.

Cogan. *On the Passions. Of Social Virtues*, p. 251.

WIDGEON, or } Skinner writes it *widging*; and
WIGEON. } suggests that it may be so called,
because it is *avis pugnax*; from *wigend*—participle of *wig-ian*, to fight.

If you give any credit to this jugling rascal, you are worse than simple *widgins*, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy duck, this tame cheater.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Fair Maid of the Inn*, act iv.

Tho. Why, I shall answer it, you fearful *widgeon*,
I shall appear to th' action.

Id. *Monsieur Thomas*, act iii. sc. 3.

You are some constable's egg, some such *widgeon* of authority, you are so easily effected.

Ben Jonson. *Masque of Augurs*.

Wigeon and teal are also said to be in great plenty here in the wet season.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. iii. ch. ii. p. 75. Anno 1699.

WIDOW, n. } A. S. *wid-wa*; D. *weduwe*, *witwe*;
WIDOW, v. } Ger. *witwe*. All from the Lat. *vidua*.
WIDOWER, } A wife whose husband is deceased
WIDOWHOOD, } is called a *widow*.
WIDUAL. } A husband whose wife is deceased,
a *widower*.

And hys dogter wyþ hym, þat *wedew* was, he nome.

R. Gloucester, p. 440.

Thenne a bove is a bettere frut. ac boþe to ben goode
Widewehode more worþier. þan wedlok.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 309.

Bote maydenes and maydones. marrien yow to gederes
And *wydeuers* and *wydeues*. weddeþ aþþ oþe
And loke þat love be more þe cause. þan lond oþh noobles.
Id. *Ib.* p. 180.

And he clepide togidir hise disciplis and seyde to hem, treuly I
seye to you that this pore *widowe* keste more than alle that kesten
in to the tresorye.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xii.

And he called vnto hym hys discyples and sayde vnto them:
verelye I saye vnto you, that this poore *wydwowe* hath cast moare
in, then all they whiche haue caste into the treasury.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Woo to you Scribes and Farisees, yprocritis: that eten the
housis of *widiwis* and preien bi long preier, for this thing ye
schulen take the more doom.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxiii.

Wo be vnto you Scribes and Phariseis ypocrites: ye deuoure
wyddowes houses: and that vnder a coloure of prayinge longe
prayers: wherfore ye shal receaue the greater damnacion.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For though a *widewe* hadde but a shoo,
(So plesant was his In principio)

Yet wold he have a ferthing as he went.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 256.

This duke of Lancastre was a *wydower* without a wife, for the
good lady Blanche of Lancastre and Derby, was disceased.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 295. p. 437.

And better were it for them to be holden vnder at the com-
maundement of a husbände and to be occupied in charge of

WIDE.
—
WIDOW.

WIDOW. householde, than vnder pretence of *wydowhead* to sinne more licenciouslye. *Udall. Erasmus. 1 Timothy, ch. v. fol. 15.*

WIEDE-MANNIA. The estate of *wyduel* clenness is than most fytt, when for the vowe and profession therof, women maye put aparte that is both lykynge and lefull. *Bale. Apologie, fol. 38.*

To me, sad maid, or rather *widow* sad,
He was affianced long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gaue, and had,
False errand knight, infamous, and forswore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12. st. 27.
Sleeplesse she spent in her now *widow'd* bed
Cold; and alone the night that follow'd.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book v.

Let there be *widowers*, which you call releeuers, appointed every where to the church-service.
Hall. Works, vol. i. sec. 19. fol. 546. An Apologie against Brownists.

Ne weene my right with strength adowne to tread,
Through weakenes of my *widowhed*, or woe:
For, truth is strong, his rightfull cause to plead
And shall find friends, if need requireth so.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12. st. 27.

They [doves] abandon not their owne nests, unlesse they be in state of single life or *widowhead* by the death of their fellow.

Holland. Plinie, book x. ch. xxxiv.

So faire and fresh, as freshest floure in May;
For she had layd her mournfull stole aside,
And *widow-like* sad wimple throwne away,
Where-with her heauenly beauty she did hide,
Whiles on her weary iourney she did ride.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12. st. 22.

Oh it grieues my soule,
That I must draw this mettle from my side
To be a *widow-maker*.
Shakspeare. King John, act v. sc. 2. fol. 19.

Poor wretch, on stormy seas to lose thy life,
Unhappy thou, but more thy *widdow'd* wife!
At this she paus'd; for now the flowing tide
Had brought the body near unto the side.
Dryden. Ceyx and Alcyone.

If I am so forgetful of my passion as to sleep, and waking, put on my foot towards her side for midnight consolation; and not finding her I will sigh, and imagine myself a most disconsolate *widower*.
Id. Marriage A-la-Mode, act iv. sc. 1.

Short as her [Lady Courts] life was, she had time enough to adorn the several states of virginity and marriage; and to experience the sadness of a kind of *widowhood* too, for such she accounted it, when her lord was long absent from her.
Atterbury. Sermon 6. vol. i. p. 233.

At that sad hour, when all thy hopes decline;
When pining Care leads on her pallid train,
And sees thee like the weak, and *widow'd* vine,
Winding thy blasting tendrils o'er the plain.
Mason. Ode on Independence.

WIEDEMANNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Fischer and Meyer to Edward Wiedemann, M.D., who collected a great number of plants in Bithynia and Nattolia. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, and the natural family of *Labiatae*. Generic character: calyx tubularly campanulate, bilabiate, upper lip undivided, lanceolate, lower one stretched out and quadrifid, throat naked; corolla with an exerted tube, which is annulate at the base, a dilated throat, and a bilabiate limb, the upper lip arched and entire, but the lower lip is trifid, having the lateral lobes tooth-formed; stamens four, ascending, the lower two the longest; filaments toothless; anthers approximating by pairs, two celled; cells at length divaricate; style nearly equally bifid at top, lobes acute; achenia dry, trigonal, smooth.

A genus nearly allied to *Lamium*, and consists of a solitary known species, *W. orientalis*; it is an annual plant, a native of Asia Minor, with the habit of *Lamium purpureum*. The leaves are wrinkled, lower ones petiolate, upper ones sessile, toothed, or serrated. The flowers are of a dirty purple colour, and disposed in

axillary capitate whorls. The helmet is bearded with violaceous hairs.

WIEGMANNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Meyer to Wiegmann, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceae*. Generic character: calyx with a hemispherical, eight-ribbed tube, which is combined with the ovary, and a superior quadrifid limb; segments large, foliaceous, separated by wide sinuses, corolla superior, funnel-shaped, having the tube glabrous inside, and the limb four-lobed, the lobes valvate in æstivation; stamens four, inserted beneath the throat of the corolla, enclosed; filaments very short, or almost wanting; anthers ovate, erect; ovary inferior, two-celled, with a fleshy epigynous disk; ovula solitary in the cells, peltate; style filiform, enclosed; stigma bifid, with linear lobes; berry nearly globose, eight-ribbed, two-celled, crowned by the foliaceous limb of the calyx.

A genus nearly allied to *Ernodia* and *Serissa*, and consists of a solitary known species, a native of the Sandwich Islands; it is a small glabrous shrub. The leaves are opposite, elliptic-lanceolate, narrowed into the petioles, acuminate. The stipulas are triangular, quite entire, the upper ones subcordate, and involucreting the rays of a contracted many-flowered cyme, and are, as well as the calyxes, glaucous. The corollas are purple.

WIELD, v. } Goth. *wald-an*; A. S. *weald-an*;
WIE'LDANCE, } Ger. *walten*, to command, to rule,
WIE'LDLESS, } to govern. Somner. R. Brunne.
WIE'LD SOME, } At *welde*, i. e. at command.
WIE'LDY. } To manage, to sway, to controul;

to bear or move in full command, with full or complete effect; with effect, with energy.

For heo schul not habbe here no ston, wyle ich may *wolde* [MS. *welde*] myn hond. *R. Gloucester, p. 147.*

Sex gere was he kyng, with werre *weldd* þe scheld.
R. Brunne, p. 23.

No childe had he neuer, his heritage myght to wende,
Bot welth inou to *welde*, vntille his lyue's ende.
Id. p. 10.

For þe luf of þe þi broþer did scho slo,
þerfor þou & þine salle *weld* it with wo. *Id. p. 37.*

For so hette S. Dunstan, he suld alle his lyue
With werre his lond *welde*, and with his suerd stryue.
Id. p. 40.

Vitaile inouh at *weld*, the fond of corn & hay. *Id. p. 160.*
And þis is no more to mene. bote ho so muche good *weldep*
Be large þer of while hit laste. to leedes [people] þat ben needy.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 187.

Nile ye *welde* golde neither silver ne money in youre girdils.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. x.

Whanne a strong armed man kepith his hous, alle thingis that he *weldith* ben in pees.
Id. Luke, ch. xi.

In youre pacience ye schulen *welde* youre soulis. *Id. Ib. ch. xxi.*

I say than that ye shuln flee avarice, using youre riches in swiche manere, that men sayn not that your riches ben yberied, but that ye have hem in youre might, and in youre *welding*.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 117.

But he [Abraham] founde out the right *weie*,
Howe onely men shulde obeie
The high god, which *weldeth* all,
And euer hath done, and euer shall,
In heuen, in erth, and eke in helle,
There is no tonge his might maie telle.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 93.

Wherfore Swanus lafte the cytie, and drewe into Kent, and so towarde Caunterbury without lette, *weldyng* y^e countre at his wyll, and lastly beseged that cytie.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 199. p. 206.

They could haue no more but theyr shoulders and armes free aboute the water to *wielde* their harnesse and weapons wythall.
Golding. Cesar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 214.

WIEDE-MANNIA.

WIELD.

WIELD. The which thing when Cesar perceyued, he commaunded that the galleyes wherof the facion was more straunge to the sauage Britons, and the mouing more redy and *wieldsome*, should be remoued a lyttell from the shyps of burthen.

Golding. Cesar. Commentaries, book iv. fol. 100

In his right hand an iron club he held,
But he himselfe was all of goldeu mold,
Yet had both life and sense, and well could *weld*
That cursed weapon, when his cruell foes he queld.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7. st. 40.

For surely they that cannot so do, would never be able with wisdom and moderation to *weld* any great prosperity.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 420.

Edward the Third being dead, had left this child
(Son of his worthy son deceas'd of late)
The crown and sceptre of this realm to *wield*.

Daniel. History of the Civil Wars, book i.

(We shall still find) that this spiritual edge shall either turne againe, or (through our weake *weildance*), not enter the stubburne and thick hide of obdured hearts.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 451. *St. Paul's Combat*.

The wary fowle, that spies him toward bend,
His dreadfull sowse avoydes, it shunning light,
And maketh him his wing in vaine to spend;
That with the weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recouereth flight.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 3. st. 19.

He will find that to *wield* power, innocently, to brandish the sword of justice discreetly and worthily, for the maintenance of right, and encouragement of virtue, for the suppression of injury, and correction of vice, is a matter of no small skill or slight care.

Barrow. Sermon 22. vol. iii. p. 479.

Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to *wield*,
And shake alike the senate and the field.

Pope. Epilogue to Satire. Dialogue 2. v. 86.

The common military sword is a heavy massive weapon, for close engagement: *wielded* by a strong and skilful arm, it stabs and cuts, opens dreadful gashes where it falls, severs limbs, lops the head, or cleaves the body.

Horsley. Sermon 7. vol. i. p. 124.

WIFE, } A. S. *wif*, *wif-ian*; D. *wiif*,
WI'FELESS, } *wiiven*; Ger. *weib*,—*mulier nupta*
WI'VELESS, } *et innupta*. So called (see Wach-
WI'FELY, OR } ter and Seranius) from *texere*, to
WI'VELY, } weave. In the A. S. version, *Matt.*
WIVE, v. } xix. 4. He worhte wæp-man and
WI'VING, n. } *wif-man, masculum et feminam fecit*;
WI'FEHOOD, OR } here the male is called *wæp-man*,
WI'VEHOOD. } the weapon man, and the female—
wif-man, the web or woof-man. And see SPINSTER.

The word *wife* is now legally applied to the married woman (*fæmina nupta*); in common speech to others. To *wive*—

To wed a *wife*, or as a *wife*.

A dogter ich haue of gret prys, and noble and god al so,
Y geue here þe to þe *wyf*, and, gef þou wolt by leue here,
þe bridde del my kyndom y geue þe to be my fere.

R. Gloucester, p. 12.

þe emperour of Alýmayne wýllede to *wiue*
Mold þe kynge's dogter, and to rygte lýue. *Id.* p. 433.

Home forto wend to childe & to *wife*,
To visitte þer londes, to solace þer life.

R. Brunne, p. 4.

Wyves & wodewes. wantonness hue techen.

Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 46.

Thou sayst, we *wives* wol our vices hide,
Til we be fast, and than we wol hem shewe.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5865.

A, good sire hoste, I have ywedded be
Thise monethes two, and more not parde;
And yet I trowe that he, that all his lif
Wifes hath ben, though that men wolde him rife
Into the herte, ne coude in no manere
Tellen so much sorwe, as I you here
Could tellen of my *wives* cursednesse.

Chaucer. Marchantes Tale, v. 9113.

So shortly to conclude, Agea was interid,
And Fawnus livid *wyffles*.

Imputed to Chaucer. Marchantes Second Tale, p. 644.

Not only this Grisildis thurgh hire wit
Coude all the fete of *wifly* homlinesse,
But eke whan that the cas required it,
The comune profit coude she redresse.

Chaucer. Clerkes Tale, v. 8306.

Penelopee, and Mazcia Catoun,
Make of your *wifhode* no comparisoun;
Hide your beauties, Isoude and Helein,
My lady cometh, that all this may distain.

Id. Prologue to Legende of Good Women, p. 301.

And that was proued well by night
Whilom of the maidens fíue
Whan thilke lorde came for to *wiue*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 64.

Wyffles he was, Florent he hight,
He was a man, that moche might.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 16.

But who that hir [Penelope] goodship vnderstood,
Fro fyrst that she *wifhode* toke,
Howe many loues she forsoke,
And howe she bare hir all aboute,
There whiles that hir lorde was oute.

Id. Ib. book vi. fol. 136.

For howe knowest thou, that art a *wyfe*, whether thou shalt by familiar communicacion, by sobre and gentle behauiour, by *wyquely* loue, cause thy husbunde to amende, that both of you be saued.

Udall. Erasmus. 1 Corynth. ch. vii. fol. 21.

Notwithstanding we are thoroughly assertayned by innumerable scriptures and argumentes, that matrimonye is of God, and by their innumerable examples of fylthynesse, that their vowed *wyuelesse* and husbundelesse chastyte altogither of the deuyl.

Bale. Englysh Votaryes, fol. 4. *The Preface*.

So that they in their *wivelesse* state runne into open abhominations, without any grudge of their conscience.

Homilies, fol. 239.

If this *wiuinge* (thought they) might be brought to an yll opinion, that the people might reckē it nought, thā shuld we make that office of pastorall cure, whiche afore serued God in painefull study of his wurd to serue vs in all vanitees and plesures of the fleshe.

Bale. Actes of Englysh Votaryes, part ii. fol. 117.

Oh! careless wight!

Both of thy realm, and of thine own affairs!
A *wife-bound* man now dost thou rear the walls
Of high Carthage? and build a goodly town.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book iv. v. 343.

PEREZ. Doe, I dare trust thee, I am asham'd I am angry,
I find thee a wise young *wife*.

ESTIF. I'le *wife* your worship

Before I leave ye, pray ye walk by and say nothing.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, act ii.

She [Rowen] by commandment of her father, who had invited the king to a banquet, coming in presence with a bowle of wine to welcome him, and to attend on his cup till the feast ended, won so much upon his fancy, though already *wiv'd*, as to demand her in marriage upon any conditions.

Milton. History of Britaine, book iii. fol. 133.

Wooing and *wiving*, hang it: give me mirth,
Witty and dainty mirth.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act iii.

That girdle gaue the vertue of chaste loue,
And *wiuehood* true, to all that did it beare:
But whosoeuer contrarie doth proue,
Might not the same about her middle weare,
But it would loose, or else asunder teare.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 5. st. 3.

Bid her for *wife-hood*,
For honesty, if she have any in her,
Even to avoid the shame that follows her.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Woman Pleas'd, act v. sc. 2.

You know I met you,
Kist you, and prest you close within my arms,
With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.

Dryden. Amphitryon, act iii.

WIFE. By marriage the husband and *wife* are but one person in law: that is the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book i. ch. xv. p. 442.

WIG. A peruke or periwig, *q.v.*

Booth enters—hark! the universal peal!

But has he spoken? Not a syllable.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?

Cato's long *wig*, flow'r'd gown, and lacquer'd chair.

Pope. Imitation of Horace, book ii. l. 337. Epistle 1.

WIGANDIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Kunth to John Wigand, author of *Veræ Historiæ de succino Prussico et de herbis in Borussia nascentibus*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Hydroleaceæ*. Generic character: calyx persistent, of five sepals; corolla funnel-shaped, five-lobed; stamens five, exserted; styles two; stigmas depressed; capsule two-celled, with two loculicidal valves; dissepiment bearing the placentas in the middle; placentas four, laminiform, at first combined by twos, but at length free.

This genus consists of several species, all natives of the tropical parts of America; they are usually suffruticose, hispid, stinging herbs. The leaves are alternate, and entire. The flowers are sessile, bractless, and disposed in terminal, paniced, secund spikes. The corollas are usually of a violet blue colour, seldom white or yellowish.

WIGHT, *n.* } A. S. *wiht*, from *wit-an*, *sentire*,
WIGHT, *adj.* } *scire*.

WIGHTLY. } A sensitive being; one who feels, perceives, knows, lives.

Wight, *adj.*—lively, quick, sprightly, active.

þe clerkes seide, þat yt is in philosophie y fonde,
þat þer beþ in þe eir an hey, fer fro þe gronde,
As a maner gostes, *wyghtes* as it be,
And me may hem ofte on erþe in wylde stude y se.

R. Gloucester, p. 130.

Right in þe mornýng in aldermost nede
Com þe kyng's sonnes tuo, als Criste wild it rede,
Out of Germinie with folk inouh of myght,
Adelwolf & Ethelbert, knyghtes boþe fulle *wyght*.

R. Brunne, p. 17.

The kýnge tho as hus kynde wolde
Lackede here a lyte *wyht*, for that hue lovede gyle.

Piers Plouhman, p. 44.

Alas, she saith, that ever I was yshape
To wed a milksop, or a coward ape,
That wol ben overladd with every *wight*!
Thou darst not stonden by thy wives right.

Chaucer. Monkes Prologue, v. 13918.

————— And she coud eke
Wrastlen by veray force and veray might
With any yong man, were he neuer so *wight*.

Id. Ib. v. 14273.

I is ful *wight*, God wate, as is a Ra [roe].

Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4084.

My sonne it sit well euery *wight*
To kepe his worde in trouth vpright.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 12.

And cried was that thei shulde come
Unto the game all and some
Of hem that ben deliuer and *wight*
To do such maistrie as thei might.

Id. Ib. book viii.

He was so wimble, and so *wight*
From bough to bough he lepped light,
And oft the pumies latched.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. March.

Where, companing with fiends and filthy sprights,
Through vaine illusion of their lust vnleene,
They brought forth giants and such dreadfull *wights*,
As farre exceeded men in their immeasur'd mights.

Id. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10. st. 8.

The poet Homer speaketh of no guirlands and chaplets but due to the celestiall and heavenly *wights*, or at leastwise in the name of a whole armie, for victorie atchieved in some notable battell.

Holland. Plinie, book xvi. ch. iv.

Her was her while it was daylight,
But now her is a most wretched *wight*.

For day that was, is *wightly* past,

And now at earst the darke night doth haste.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. September.

Such was the *wight*; th' apparel on his back,
Tho' coarse, was rev'rend, and tho' bare, was black

Pope. Satire on Dr. Donne. Satire 4. v. 38.

WIGHTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Wallich, to R. Wight, of the East India Company's medical service—a zealous botanist. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Bignoniaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, with a four-cleft limb, the upper segment two-lobed; stamens four, didynamous, without any hypogynous disk or sterile filament; stigma clavate, undivided; capsule follicular, two-valved, the dissepiment parallel with the valves, placentiferous on both sides, and at length free; seeds imbricated lengthwise, winged at both ends.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *W. gigantea*, a native of Nepaul; it is a large twining shrub. The leaves are opposite and simple, and are, as well as the peduncles and young branches, covered with minute, stellate, deciduous down. The racemes are large and axillary, and the peduncles are dichotomous. The complete absence of a hypogynous disk and sterile filament separates it from all other genera of *Bignoniaceæ*, as well as in the radicle being inferior.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, at the western extremity of that kingdom, bounded South-East by Limits. Wigton Bay, separating it from Kirkcudbright, on the South and West by the English Channel, and on the North by Ayrshire. Its figure is irregular, the breadth in its widest part being only about 12 miles, and the length 30. It is called sometimes Upper or West Galloway, and is one of the most level counties in Scotland; the Northern part only is hilly and barren, denominated locally the Moors. The Western division of the county is called the Rhinnes of Galloway, from whence the Mull of Galloway, a peninsula so called, stretches Southwards. The Southern division is called the Mackers.

The population of this county in 1841 was 48,493, Population. and the inhabited houses 8529, being an increase of double in 41 years; the males being 23,856, the females 24,643. The trades principally exercised are the linen manufacture, tanning of leather, and shoe-making.

There are no rivers of moment in this county, the Rivers. Cree is the most important, and forms the boundary with Kirkcudbright, possessing a valuable salmon fishery. The Cree falls into the Bay of Wigton after being navigable for a few miles only. The Bladenoch flows from several lakes on the borders of Carrick, in Ayrshire, and runs into Wigton Bay. The Luce has the same vicinity for a source; it flows by Glenluce, and discharges itself into the Bay of Luce, which bay and Loch Ryan nearly divide the county into two parts.

The soil of Wigtonshire is principally applied to Soil. pasturage, for which it is best adapted, and the rearing of cattle is the principal employ of the farmers. Barley and oats are grown, and potatoes are cultivated to a great extent; but the wheat raised is small in quantity.

This county contains three royal burghs, Wigton, Burghs.

WIGHT.
—
WIG-
TON-
SHIRE.

- WIG-
TON-
SHIRE.
- Kirkholm.
Glasserton.
- Inch.
- Cairn.
Kirkinner.
- Kirkowen.
Kirk-
maiden.
- Leswalt.
- New Luce.
- Old Luce.
- Mochrum.
- Penning-
ham.
- patrick stands on the shore of the Irish Sea. The parish is four miles square, the surface hilly, and the neighbouring land for the most part moor and moss. The situation of this town is very agreeable, surrounded, except on the South side, by hills; it approaches the nearest of any part of the Island of Great Britain to the coast of Ireland, being only 21 miles from Donaghadee. The harbour was once only fit for the reception of small boats, but by artificial means has been improved to receive vessels of 50 tons. An excellent reflecting light is exhibited for the guidance of mariners, and four handsome packet-boats are kept for the conveyance of the mail to the North of Ireland, and for the carriage of passengers. There is a reflecting light also established on the side of Ireland, which is visible from Portpatrick, and renders the passage remarkably safe and convenient. The tides rise about 15 feet at the harbour entrance, which is dry at low water. A vast number of black cattle are imported here from Ireland; and the town is much resorted to for sea-bathing during the summer. Near this town is Dunskey Castle, on the brink of a frightful precipice by the sea, at the point of the Mull of Galloway. *Sorbie* lies on the Bay of Wig-
ton, six miles from the town of that name; about a third is cultivated. It has several small ports and bays. The chief place is Garliestown, on the bay of the same name. There are also the remains of two castles and a seat of the Earl of Galloway in this parish. *Stoneykirk* is a town and parish on the West of Luce Bay, six miles from Portpatrick; it is noted for several barrows and a square tower, with other antique relics. *Stran-
raer* is a town and parish at the head of Loch Ryan, six miles from Portpatrick. This town is a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and a sea-port, having a considerable trade, with a custom-house establishment. It is governed by a provost, two bailiffs, and a dean of guild; uniting with Wigton, Galloway, and Whit-
horn in sending members to parliament. The houses are well built, and the harbour commodious. A considerable fishery belongs to the place, with a number of small vessels; there is also some trade from hence to the Baltic. The linen manufacture and tanning are the principal occupations pursued. *Whithorn*, on the Bay of Wigton, is eight miles long by four and a half broad; hill and dale diversify the face of the country, which is enclosed and fertile. The town is a royal burgh, and consists of one main street, having several lateral alleys; the townhall stands in the centre, with a spire, decorated with small towers: the houses are substantial. A provost, two bailies, and 15 counsellors compose the civic authorities. As before observed, it unites with Stranraer, Wigton, and New Galloway in parliamentary representation, sending one member. This town is a place of great antiquity. The remains of a very ancient church exist here; and about three miles and a half distant, on the coast, is the Island of Whit-
horn, on which stand the remains of what is said to have been the first Christian place of worship in Scotland. There is a small town on this island, having 400 inhabitants. *Wigton* is situated along the side of a hill, near the mouth of the river Bladenoch, six miles long by four broad: the surface is irregular, and on the banks of the river very productive; the soil is light. There is also much moorland scattered over the parish. The town is small, standing on the slope of a hill, upon the estuary of the Bladenoch, having one tolerable street, but very little trade. It is a royal burgh, and the
- WIG-
TON-
SHIRE.
- Stoneykirk.
- Stranraer.
- Whithorn.
- Wigton.

WIG-
TON-
SHIRE.
WILD.

county town; and a seat of the presbytery, with a custom-house, which last embraces all the coast of Wigtonshire from the Mull of Galloway to the river Dee. It is ruled by a provost, two bailies, and 12 counsellors, and in parliamentary representation is joined with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway. This town is supposed to be of Saxon origin, in the VIIIth Century. In the parish are the noted stones of Torrhousie, arranged in a circle, consisting of 19 large masses of granite, and supposed to be of Druidical origin. The loftiest eminence in the county is Largs, 1758 feet high; none of the others exceed 1020.

WILD, *adj.* } D. *wild*; Ger. *wild*; Sw. *wild*;
WILD, *n.* } A. S. *wild*; A. S. *awild-an*; Ger.
WILDLY, } *wilden, sylvescere.*
WILDNESS, } Wachter says it is spoken—1, of
WILDER, *v.* } beasts; 2, of plants; 3, of any
WILDERNESS, } things that are in *sylva*; and then,
WILDING, *n.* } allegorically—of the manners of ani-
mals. Tooke begins where Wachter ends, with the

manners and dispositions of the animals, *sc* "as *willed*, *will'd* (or *self-willed*), in opposition to those (whether men or beasts) who are tamed or subdued (by reason or otherwise) to the *will* of others or of societies;" the word would then be extended to the places inhabited by such animals, to the natural productions of such places. *Wild, adj.* then will denote—

Self-governed or directed, in a manner to gratify or please self; untamed, unsubdued, ungoverned, uncultivated, uncivilized, irregular, disorderly, inordinate, extravagant; licentious, turbulent, ferocious, savage.

Wilder, see BE-WILDER.

þe prynce, he seide, oþer kyng nys to preyse nogt,
þat in tyme of werre as a lomb ys boþe meke and mylde,
And in tyme of pes as a lyon boþe cruel and *wylde*.
R. Gloucester, p. 57.

þe decýples, þat he hýder sende, Cristendom, to brýnge.
Býleuede in a *wýldernesse*, after her prechýnge,
þat me clepuþ nou Glastýnbury, þat desert was þou.
Id. p. 232.

þe kyng no man suld deme in courte for *wilde* dere.
R. Brunne, p. 110.

Paule primus hermita, put vs hym selue
Awey into *wildernesse*, the world to despisen.
Piers Plouhman. Crede, E. 3.

For if thou art kit down of the kyndelie *wielde* olyue tree, and
aghens kynde art set into a good olyue tree, hou mych more thei
that ben bi kynde schulen be set en her olyue tree?
Wiclif. Romayns, ch. xi.

Thoughe some of the braunches be broken of, and thou beynge
a *wylde* olyue tree, arte grafte in amonge them, and made par-
taker of the rote and fatnes of the olyue tree.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And hise disciples answeriden to him, whereof schal a man
nowe fille hem with looves here in *wildernesse*?
Wiclif. Mark, ch. viii.

And his disciples answered him: where should a man haue
breaðe here in the *wýldernesse* to satisfye these?
Bible, Anno 1551.

Although the cage of gold be never so gay,
Yet had this brid, by twenty thousand fold,
Lever in a forest, that is *wilde* and cold,
Gon eten wormes, and swiche wretchedness.
Chaucer. Manciples Tale, v. 17120.

It is so full of *wildnesse*.
So oft it doeth shame and damage
To him or to his linage.
Id. Romant of the Rose, fol. 139.

Hate is a wrath, not shewende,
But of longe tyme gatherende,
And dwelleth in the herte loken,
Till he see tyme to be wroken,
And than he sheweth his tempest,
More sodeine than the *wilde* best,
Whiche wote nothyng, what merry is.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 52.

The *wilde* father thus deuoureth
His own flesh. *Id. Ib.* book vii. fol. 75.

And whan the citee was a slepe,
A *wilde fyre* in to the depe,
Thei caste amonge the tymber werke,
And so forth while the night was derke
Desguised in a poore araie,
Thei passeden the towne er daie.
Id. Ib. book v. fol. 96.

So cruel, alas! is nought alive,
So fierce, so froward, so out of frame,
But some way, some time may so contrive
By means the *wild* to temper and tame.
Wyat. That Time, &c.

Thei might haue liued in other places *wildly* and wantonly;
neither should thei forsake the papistris for this end, that thei
shuld leade a dissolute life not comely for the gospel in the
church of god.

Caluin. Foure Godlye Sermons, &c. Thyrd Ser. Sig. I 5.

And after, as affermeth my sayde auctour, nat ferre from
Warwyke, in a *wylidenesse*, he [Guy] purchased, by Goddes pur-
uyauce, a lodgyne in an heremytage, where by the tyme of II.
yeres and more he dwelled and kepte an hard lyfe.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 185. p. 185.

Lo, sirs, quoth Soltier, ye may se well, sōtyme ryot dothe
good: we haue well aduāused forthe our payment with a lytell
wylidnesse: he dothe euer well that is feared.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 393. p. 678.

It is the greatest prayse to a citey, to have their borders a great
way of wasted, in such sort that it may seme like a *wýldernes*.

Golding. Cæsar. Commentaries, fol. 161.

I glory not in cruelty, ye wrong me;
Nor grow up water'd with the tears of women;
This let me tell ye, howsoe'er I shew to ye,
Wild, as ye please to call it, or *self-wild*;
When I see cause I can both do and suffer
Freely, and feelingly, as a true gentleman.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act iv. sc. 3.

Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Noab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the *wild*
Of southmost Abarim, in Hesebon
And Honoraim, Seon's realm, beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma clad with vines,
And Eleale to th' asphaltick pool.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 412.

— We sometimes
Who dwelt this *wild*, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh (nighest is far)
Where aught we hear, and curious are to hear
What happ'ns new.

Id. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 331.

Moreover, that none of the inhabitants there are seene all day
long: all is still and silent, like the fearefull horror in desert
wildernesse.
Holland. Plinie, book v. ch. i.

Near whom fair Sherwood, *wildly* bent to rove,
Twines her loose arms about the flatt'ring tow'rs,
By the mild shadows of her scatter'd grove,
Lends winter shelter, and gives summer bow'rs.

Drayton. Barons' Wars, st. 19.

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease, as wide
As we need walk, till younger hands ere long
Assist us.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix.

Oft from the forrest *wildings* he did bring,
Whose sides empurpled were with smiling red,
And oft young birds, which he had taught to sing
His mistress prayses sweetly caroled.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 7. st. 17.

WILD.

WILD.

There is a kind of crab-tree, also, or *wilding*, that in like manner beareth twice a yeere.

WILE.

Holland. *Plinie*. book xvi. ch. xxvii.

Dr. Sure she has a garrison of Devils in her tongue, she uttereth such balls of *wildfire*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Philaster*, act ii.

Then sheep first saw the sun in open fields,
And salvage beasts were sent to stock the *wilds*.

Dryden. *Virgil*. *Georgics*, book ii. v. 465.

You who with haggard eyes stare *wildly* on me,
If (as by your attendance here you seem)
You serve the king, my father, lead me to him.

Rowe. *Ambitious Step-Mother*, act ii.

There is the same irregularity in my plantations, which run into as great a *wildness* as their natures will permit.

Spectator, No. 477.

Osw. The night has *wilder'd* us; and we are fal'n
Among their foremost tents.

Dryden. *King Arthur*, act ii.

Oh thou who freest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate!
Be present still.

Pope. *Thebais of Statius*, book i. v. 589.

I view'd thee first, how fatal was the view!
And led thee where the ruddy *wildings* grew,
High on the planted edge, and wet with morning dew.

Dryden. *Virgil*. *Pastoral* 8. v. 54.

The king of glory, he, whose glory fill'd
Heaven with amazement at his love to man;
And with divine complacency beheld
Powers most illumin'd, *wilder'd* in the theme.

Young. *Complaint*, Night 4.

Acting thus, we shall only cut off occasion from those who desire occasion to speak evil of us, and be able to remonstrate with authority and effect against their excesses and *wildnesses*.

Secker. *Works*, vol. v. p. 470. *Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury*.

WILE, v. } See BE-GUILE and GUILE.
WILE, n. } A. S. *wiglian*, to bewitch; D.
WILY, } *wiechelen*, *wiechelen*.
WILLY, } To cheat, to impose upon, to deceive,
WILINESS. } to delude, to practise deceit or delusion, to give a false colour or appearance to. And *wily*—

Deceitful, delusive, sly, cunning, crafty, subtle, insidious.

Philip bote on his yppe, & perceyued R. jouht.

Whi pat it ment, Philip gan espie:

A *wiles* to R. sent, how long he wild per lie.

R. Brunne, p. 155.

Leulyn wend no *gile* had bien per so nere,

He went to play a *wile* with fo of his banere.

Id. p. 242.

And wolde wynne hure away. with *whiles* yf he myghte.

Piers Ploughman. *Vision*, p. 173.

I dwell with hem that proude be
And full of *wiles* and subteltie
What worship of this worlde coueiten
And great nede connen expleiten
And gon and gadren great pitaunces.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 145.

Carthage sigh the stronge astate
Of Rome in thilke mirrour stonde,
And thought all priuely to fonde
To ouerthrowe it by some *wile*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 95.

And yet the persecucion of Danys seased nat: for in one countre of Englande or other, they euer in *wyllys* robbed and pyllled the Englysshmen.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 199. p. 206.

By such like *wiles* of Sinon, the forsworn,
His tale with us did purchase credit; some,
Trapt by deceit; some, forced by his tears.

Surrey. *Virgil*. *Aeneis*, book ii. v. 247.

VOL. XXVIII.

And yet is it a better sport to see howe in the verye poynte in which he weneth hymselfe to deale the moste *wylly* therin vitreth he his foly most folyshly.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 607. *Agaynst Tyndal*.

It is not the act of a person playne or symple, or of a man honeste, iuste, or good: but rather of a person crafty, vngentyll, subtylle, deceytfull, malicious, and *wyly*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. iv. fol. 170.

Thus our ennemies through their flight which was full both of feare and *wilynesse*. escaping without any losse, went but ten miles of, and encamped themselues in a very strong grounde.

Golding. *Cæsar*. *Commentaries*, book viii. fol. 251.

So perfect in that art was Paridell.

That he Malbecco's halfe eye did *wile*:

His halfe eye he *wiled* wondrous well,

And Hellenors both eyes did eke beguile.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 10. st. 5.

Next him, went Wylibourne with passage slye,

That of his *wilynesse* his name doth take,

And of himselfe doth name the shire thereby:

And Mole, that like a nousling Mole doth make

His way still vnder ground, till Thamys he ouertake.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. can. 11. st. 32.

The God whose ensign scars the birds of prey,

And old Silenus, youthful in decay,

Employ'd their *wiles* and unavailing care,

To pass the fences, and surprise the fair.

Pope. *Vertumnus and Pomona*, v. 25.

Pierce the soft lab'rinth of a lady's ear

With rhymes of this per cent. and that per year;

Or court a wife, spread out his *wily* parts,

Like nets or lime-twigs, for rich widows' hearts.

Id. *Donne Versified*, sat. ii. v. 57.

The enemies he [our Lord] had to engage are the wicked passions of men, the devil in his *wiles* and machinations, and the persecuting powers of the world.

Horsley. *Sermon* vi. vol. i. p. 116.

I mark'd her *wily* messenger afar,

And saw him skulking in the closest walks.

S. Johnson. *Irene*, act v. sc. 9.

WILL, v.

WILL, n.

WILLER,

WILLFUL,

WILLFULLY,

WILLFULNESS.

WILLINGLY.

Goth. *wil-jan*; A. S. *will-an*; D. *willen*; Ger. *wollen*; Sw. *wilja*. All, says Wachter, from *wol*, bonum, *well* or good, because men wish for or desire that which is *well* or good. Skinner, from the Lat. *vol-o*, Junius, from the Gr. *βουλ-ομαι*. But *βουλ*, *vol*, *wol*, are evidently the same word. The Gr. *βελτερος*, Lat. *optimus* are derived from *βουλεσθαι*, and *optare*. See the Quotations from Chaucer, Davies, Locke, and Search.

Will is used with verbs to denote futurity, and does so inasmuch as that which is still an object of *will* or desire,—which we still are *willing* or desirous to do, is not yet had or done. See SHALL.

Vor much of þys lond *wylled* Roberte Courthese

To be kyng of Engelond, zyf hii mygte chese.

R. Gloucester, p. 384.

He by gan to loue Brut so muche, for ys faire cheiance,

þat he *wyllede*, mest of alle þynge, to hym enlyance.

Id. p. 12.

þe kyng send word a zeyn, þat yt was ys *wille*:

Ac he *wolde* with hire gene tresour, ny lond.

Id. p. 32.

To hym he sende of acord, gef it were his *wille*,

þat he wolde to Rome abowe, & lete alle strif be stille.

Id. p. 83.

He ne let noxt clupye al hys folc, so *wyllefol* he was,

And al vor in þe oþer batayle hym vel so vayr cas.

Id. p. 359.

þis false mon wende þo mid ys cartre a boutte,

And of *willesful* men hym zederede a gret route.

Id. p. 77.

WILE.

WILL.

WILL.

per londes & per rentes were at his *wille*.

R. Brunne, p. 34.

At Wynchestre he lies, so himself *willed*.

Id. p. 34.

To Leulyn forgaf he alle his euelle *wille*.

Id. p. 237.

Wolle þow ne *wolle* þow. we *wolleþ* habbe oure *wil*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 136.

Aren none hardur ne hongryour. þan men of holy church
Averouse and yvele *willed*. wanne thei ben avaunsed.

Id. lb. p. 22.

And fulliche folweth the feith and feyneth non other
That no worldeliche wele *wilneth* no tyme.

Id. Crede, book ii.

Thei *wiln* wexon pure wroth wonderliche sone,
And shewen the a sharp *wil*, in a short tyme.

To *wiln* wilfully wrathe, and werche ther after.

Id. lb. D. 3.

For Eroude hadde holden Ion, and bounden him, and puttide
him into prisun, for erodias the wyf of his brothir, For Ion seide
to him, it is not leefful to thee to have hir. and he *willynge* to sle
him, dredde the peple.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiv.

And he biheeld thilke that saten aboute him and seide, lo my
modir and brethren. For who that doith the *wille* of god he is
my brother, and my sistir, and modir.

Id. Mark, ch. iii.

And he loked roūd about on his disciples, which sat in com-
passe aboute hym, sayde: beholde my mother, and my brethren.
For whosoever doeth the *wyll* of God, he is my brother, my syster
and mother.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And sodeinly there was maad with the aungel a multitude of
hevenly knyghthod, herynge God and seiynge; Glorye be in
higheste thingis to God, and in erthe pees be to men of good
wylle.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. ii.

And he seide, god of oure fadris hath bifore ordeyned thee that
thou schuldist knowe the *wille* of hym, and schuldest se the right-
ful man, and heere the voice of his mouth.

Id. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxii.

And he sayde, the God of oure fathers hathe ordeyned the be-
fore, that thou shouldest know his *will*, and shouldest se that
which is ryghtful, and schuldest heare the voyce of hys mouthe.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For whi now a sacrifice for synnes is not left to us that synnen
wilfulli affir that we han take the knowyng of treuthe.

Wiclif. Ebrewis, ch. x.

And whanne we camen to ierusalem britheren resseyuyden us
wilfulli.

Id. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxi.

Ech good gift and ech parfyt gyfte is from above and cometh
doun fro the fadir of lightis anentis whom is noon ouer chaungyng
or ouerschadewing of reward, for *wilfulli* he bigat us bi the word
of treuthe, that we be a bigynnyng of his creature.

Id. James, ch. i.

Yes (quod she) there is libertie of free *will*, ne there ne was
neuer no nature of reason, that it ne had libertie of free *will*.

Chaucer. Boecius, book v. p. 2.

In all thinges that reason is, in hym also is libertie of *willyng*
and of *nillyng*, (volendi nolendique libertas).

Id. lb.

Soche *willers* witte is not worth a nelde.

Imputed to Chaucer. Plowman's Tale, part iii. p. 629.

And Salomon sayth; *welful* is he that of alle hath drede.

Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 99.

What, trowen ye? that whiles I may preche

And winnen gold and silver, for I teche

That I *wol* live in poverte *wilfully*!

Id. Pardoner's Tale, v. 12376.

Who ben they, and which ben they, and how many, that con-
senten to thy conseil in thy *wilfulness*, to don hastif vengeance.

Id. Tale of Melibeus, p. 102.

For certes whanne that betitle,

My *wyll*, myn herte, and all my witte

Ben fully sette to herken and sper

What any man *woll* speke of hir.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 39.

For as me thinketh by thy speche,
Thy wittes be right far to seche,
As of thyn eare, and of thine eie
I *woll* no more specifie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 11.

And thus by weie of couenant
Will is my man, and my seruant,
And euer hath bee, and euer shall.
And thi *wil* is thy principal,
And hath the lordship of thy wit
So that thou coutheest neuer yet
Take a daie rest of thy labour.

Id. lb. book iii. fol. 55.

I speake not of this worlde, whiche god made, wherein we live,
wil we nil we.

Udall. Erasmus. 1 John, ch. ii. fol. 45.

Then Gregory cōforted the sayde companye, and sent them
with letters to the bysshop Arelatensis, *wyllynge* hym to helpe and
ayde Austyne in all that hym nedid.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 119. p. 95.

Wherefore it semeth, that it, wherein the one deliteth, is repug-
nāt to the others nature. And where is any repugnance, may be
none amitie, sens frendeshyp is an entier consent of *wylles* and
desyres.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Gouvernour, book ii. ch. xi. fol. 34.

And where as by his euyl *wyllers* he was reportyd that he
shulde gether men of armys to greue the cytie, he sayd and
sware it was neuer his entencion.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 508. John, 1358.

After theis wordes there was rising on all handes: and holde
was layde vpon them both, entreatace was made that they *wold*
not throughe their *wilful* dyssection, cast all into vtter daunger.

Golding. Caesar. Commentaries, book v. fol. 127.

If they *wilfully* would renonce the sayd place and put them
in his grace, he *wolde* vterlye pardon theyr trespase.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 114. p. 83.

Nowe shall a man be lorde and ruler, that is replenysshed with
sapyence and reason, and shall gouerne the people by skylfull
domys, settinge aparte all *wylfulness* and pleasure of hymselfe.

Id. lb. p. 551. Anno 1399.

Wherefore eftsoones in his name, I charge you desyste of
your *wylfulness* and vnlauffull enterprise, and from hensforth giue
good example to those, whyche hereafter shall be your propre
subiectes.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Gouvernour, ch. vi. fol. 115.

And worthy ye be to suffer the extremittie in a common welth,
which seeke to doe the extremity, and by reason must receiue like
ye: offer, and so be contented to byde the ende *willingly*, which set
on the beginning *wilfully*.

Checke. The Hurt of Sedicion, Sig. K. 2.

This same text whiche we haue recited, being well under-
standen maye bring vs to that indifferencye of minde, yea to that
willingness, that we shall nat refuse to suffer death for Godde's
name.

Caluyn. Foure Godlye Sermons. Seconde Sermon, Sig. D.

For this to me

Shall be a second marriage: send for musique,

And *wil* the cooks to use their best of cunning

To please the palat.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act i. sc. 2.

Lucullus afterwards considering with himself, that there was no
riches nor provision so great in the world, that could suffice to
victuall so many thousands of people as Mithridates had in his
camp any long time together, having his enemies camp so lying
before them: *willed* that one of the prisoners should be brought
into his tent, and first of all he enquired of him, how many of
them lay together in a cabbins, then what corn he had left in
their cabbins.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch. Lucullus, fol. 426.

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth:

Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still:

And as from wit the pow'r of wisdom riseth,

All other virtues daughters are of *will*.

Davies. Immortality of the Soul, sec. 27.

Bear witness, heaven, this man destroys his brother

When he may save him, his last breath may save him:

Can there be *wilfuller* destruction?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Nice Valour, act v. sc. 2.

WILL.

WILL.

Why then doost thou, O man, that of them all
Art lorde, and eke of nature soueraigne,
Wilfully make thy selfe a wretched thrall,
And waste thy ioyous houres in needelesse paine.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 6. st. 17.

Deare sonne, thy causelesse ruth suppresse,
Ne let thy stout hart melt in pity vaine:
He that his sorrow sought through wilfulness
And his foe fettred would release againe,
Deserues to taste his follie's fruit, repented paine.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 5. st. 24.

Many of them besotted with continual drunkenness; or swoln with pride and wilfulness, full of contention, full of envy, indiscreet, incompetent judges to determine what in the practice of life is good or evil, what lawful or unlawful.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 126.

I could have watch'd as well as they, have serv'd him
In any use better, and willinger.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman's Prize, act iv. sc. 1.

He that says an action which God hath not commanded is of it self necessary, he that says, God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way express'd his pleasure, is superstitious, or a will-worshipper.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 348.

Two things he [God] willet, that we should be good, and that we should be happy; the first in order to the second, for that virtue is the certain way, and a necessary qualification to felicity.

Barrow. Works, vol. iii. Sermon 4.

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding, the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. This power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa, in any particular instance, is that which we call the will. The actual exercise of that power, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is what we call volition or willing.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book i. ch. xxi. sec. 5.

But farther to enforce these duties, be pleased to cast a glance on two considerations: 1. What the will is to which, 2. Whom the willer is to whom, we must submit.

Barrow. Works, vol. iii. fol. 45. Sermon 4.

For the same reason that a man is obliged not to depart wilfully out of this life, which is the general station that God has appointed him, he is obliged likewise to attend the duties of that particular station or condition of life, whatsoever it be, wherein Providence has at present placed him, with diligence and contentment.

Clarke. Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, p. 213.

'Tis impossible but they must wish, God would be pleased particularly, to signify expressly the acceptableness of repentance, and his willingness to forgive returning sinners.

Id. Ib. p. 171. Introduction.

This discovers to us the expedient of a steadiness and consistency of conduct, and renders the having willed a thing a motive with us to will it still, until some cogent reason shall occur to the contrary.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part ii. ch. xxiii. p. 130.

If we listen to the common discourses of mankind, we shall find them speaking of several wills, several agents in the same person resisting, counteracting, overpowering and controlling one another: hence the so usual expression of the spiritual and carnal, wills of the man and of the beast, of self-will and reason, of denying our wills, subduing our passions, or being enslaved by them, of acting unwillingly or against our will and the like.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. part iii. ch. xxvi. p. 160.

WILL, ESTATES AT, are a species of estate not freehold. An estate at will is where lands and tenements are let by one man to another, to have and to hold at the will of the lessor, and the tenant by force of this lease obtains possession. Such tenant has no certain indefeasible estate, nothing that can be assigned by him to any other, because the lessor may determine his will, and put him out whenever he pleases. But every estate at will is at the will of both parties, landlord and tenant, so that either of them may determine his will, and quit

his connection with the other at his pleasure. Yet this must be understood with some restrictions; for if the tenant at will sows his land, and the landlord, before the corn is ripe, or before it is reaped, puts him out, yet the tenant shall have the emblements, that is, the profits of the crop, and free ingress, egress, and regress to carry them away. And this is for the same reason upon which all cases of emblements turn, namely, the point of uncertainty, since the tenant could not possibly know when the landlord would determine his will, and therefore could make no provision against it; and having sown the land, which is for the good of the public, upon a reasonable presumption, the law will not allow him to be a loser by it. But it is otherwise, and upon reason equally good, where the tenant himself determines the will, for in this case the landlord is entitled to the profits of the land.

What act does or does not amount to a determination of the will on either side was formerly a matter of great debate in the courts; but it seem settled that the exertion of any act of ownership by the lessor, as entering upon the premises and cutting timber, taking a distress for rent and impounding it thereon, or making any conveyance of the land to take effect immediately, are all determinations of the will on his part. Any act of desertion by the lessee, as assigning his estate to another or committing waste, is a determination by him. On the part of the lessor, any express declaration that the lessee shall hold no longer, which must be made on the land, or notice must be given to the lessee, is such determination. Death or outlawry of either the lessor or lessee is at once a determination of the will. The law is, however, careful that no sudden determination of the will of one party shall tend to the manifest and unforeseen prejudice of the other party. This appears in the case of emblements, before mentioned; and, by a parity of reason, the lessee, after the determination of the lessor's will, shall have reasonable ingress and egress to fetch away his goods and utensils. And if rent be payable quarterly or half-yearly, and the lessee determines the will, the rent shall be paid to the end of the current quarter or half-year. And upon the same principle the courts long ago leaned as much as possible against construing demises, where no certain term is mentioned, to be tenancies at will, but have rather held them to be tenancies from year to year so long as both parties please, especially where an annual rent is reserved; in which case they will not suffer either party to determine the tenancy, even at the end of the year, without reasonable notice to the other, which is generally understood to be half a year.

This head of the law is now of less importance, because, in conformity with the leaning above mentioned, it seems settled that what was formerly a tenancy at will by implication, shall now be considered a tenancy from year to year, determinable by half a year's notice, expiring at the end of a current year. And it has been expressly held (3 Term Reports, 3), even in construing the Statute of Frauds, where the words are, that any lease for more than three years, not in writing, shall operate only as a tenancy at will, that such a lease makes a tenancy from year to year. The term tenancy at will by implication is here used because the general expressions that tenancies at will exist only notionally, and are, in fact, become tenancies from year to year, must be confined to those cases in which, no determinate term being expressed, the law formerly implied a hold-

WILL.

WILL. ing at will, and in which it would now, from an annual reservation of rent, or any other circumstance shewing that the parties contemplated holding for a year at least, imply a tenancy from year to year. A strict tenancy at will may be still created, though it seldom is so, by express agreement. (Blackstone's *Commentaries*, Hargrave and Butler's *Notes to Coke upon Littleton*, 55 a. n. 361, and Mr. Justice Coleridge's *Note to 2 Blackstone*, c. 9.)

Copyhold estates are sometimes called estates at will, but they are more accurately, or, at least, as accurately, termed estates by the custom as estates at will.

WILLS. A will or testament, by the law of England, is the legal declaration of a man's intentions of what he wills to be performed after his death; a will or testament being of no force till after the death of the testator, or person making it. A will and a testament are not, strictly speaking, words of the same meaning. A will is properly limited to land, and a testament only to personal estate; and the latter requires executors. Wills, by which lands are disposed of, were regulated by several statutes made for that purpose, and are a conveyance unknown to the old common law, which permitted a man only to dispose of his goods or personal property. So the word *devise* seems more properly applicable to the disposition of lands by will; and *bequest* or *legacy*, to that of personal estate. But in course of time the words have come to be applied indifferently to a disposition of lands or goods, which are frequently and continually distributed and devised, at the same time, by the same will.

Into the history of the law, so far as it relates to the power of disposition of real estate by will, or into the origin and history of testaments of personalty, it is not proposed now to enter; all that is intended is to give a short outline of the law as it now stands by virtue of the statute 1 Victoria, c. 26, by which all former Acts and portions of Acts relating to wills are repealed, and the whole subject rendered more plain and uniform. In order, however, to understand more clearly the provisions of that Act, it may be useful to state how the law stood immediately before it came into operation, and its precise effect on that law; and it is to be observed, that the late statute does not extend to any will executed before the 1st of January, 1838.

First, then, as to real estates. By the former law all freeholds might be devised, except estates held in joint tenancy, or by entireties, or for an estate tail, or an estate in *quasi* entail. No alteration is made by the present Act as to these estates. The joint tenant cannot sever the joint estate by his will: if he wishes to dispose of it, he must sever it by deed in his lifetime, and he may then devise his share. Neither can a tenant in tail bar the entail by will. He is expressly precluded from so doing by the Act for abolishing fines and recoveries, 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74, s. 40; and no alteration is made as to this by the present Act: he may, however, acquire a fee simple by a deed enrolled under that Act, and may then devise such estate in fee. But with these two exceptions, every species of property will be devisable under the first section of the recent Act. With respect to copyholds, it is enacted that customary freeholds and copyholds may be disposed of by will, notwithstanding there has been no surrender to the use of the will, and notwithstanding that the same, in consequence of the want of a custom to devise or surrender to the use of a will or otherwise, could not at law have

been disposed of by will, and notwithstanding that the same, in consequence of there being a custom that a will or a surrender to the use of a will should continue in force for a limited time only, or other special custom. And it is also expressly provided that estates *pur autre vie* may be devised, whether there shall or shall not be any special occupant thereof, or whether the same shall be freehold, customary freehold, tenant right, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether the same shall be a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament. It was settled by the more recent cases, that contingent and executory interests might be devised; but the older authorities were to the contrary. The point is placed beyond dispute by the present Act, which enacts that all contingent interests may be devised. A right of entry could not, under the former law, be devised; by the present act this rule is altered, and all rights of entry may now be devised. No rule of the former law was better settled than that a devise of real estate operated only upon land, of which the testator was seized at the time of making his will. But now, property acquired after the execution of the will may be devised.

As the law stood before this Act, a great variety of rules existed as to the execution of wills, according to the property devised or bequeathed by them. To pass freeholds, the will must have been in writing, and signed and attested by three witnesses, according to 29 Car. II. c. 3; but leaseholds and other personal property might have been bequeathed by any writing, however informal, and unattested; or such property might have passed by parole in certain cases, with the evidence required by that statute. To pass money in the funds by direct legal disposition, the will must have been attested by two witnesses, under 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 19, s. 12, although, according to the construction which that Act received, it was in fact nugatory. Copyholds might have been devised by an unattested will; but to appoint a guardian, the will must have been attested by two witnesses; and several other minor differences existed. By the present Act, one settled rule is established, applicable to every species of wills, it being enacted that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing, and executed in the following manner:—it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary. And by s. 12, every will executed in such manner shall be valid without any publication thereof: by s. 14, if any person who shall attest the execution of a will, shall at the time of the execution thereof, or at any time afterwards, be incompetent to be admitted a witness to prove the execution thereof, such will shall not on that account be invalid; by s. 15, gifts to an attesting witness are made void; by s. 16, a creditor attesting, shall be admitted a witness; and by s. 17, an executor shall be admitted a witness.

Another alteration by the recent Act is as to the revocation of a will. The will of a man was not revoked by marriage alone, or by the birth of a child alone; but the will of a single woman was revoked by her marriage alone. Now all wills are revoked by marriage alone; but no will shall be revoked by presumption (s. 19); and no will is to be revoked but by

WILLS.

WILLS. another will or codicil, or by a writing executed like a will, or by destruction (s. 20); which two last sections settle many doubts as to the question of revocation. By s. 21, no alteration in a will shall have any effect, unless executed as a will. By s. 22, no will revoked shall be revived otherwise than by a re-execution, or a codicil to revive it; and by s. 23, a devise shall not be rendered inoperative by any subsequent conveyance or act.

As the law stood before the Act, although a will was a future disposition, revocable by the testator, and it was not completed, and could pass no estate until after his death, yet it could affect no freehold estate but such as he was entitled to at the time of making his will. Therefore if he devised all such estates as should belong to him at the time of his death, the devise was inoperative with respect to any lands he might acquire subsequently to the date of his will. Now, however, by s. 24, a will shall in all cases be construed to speak from the death of the testator.

By this Act, too, certain further rules of construction of wills are laid down, which are chiefly as follow: by s. 25, a residuary devise shall include estates comprised in lapsed, or void devises; by s. 26, a general devise of the testator's land shall include copyhold and leasehold, as well as freehold lands; by s. 27, a general gift shall include estates over which the testator has a general power of appointment; and, by s. 28, a devise, without any words of limitation, shall be construed to pass the fee. Such are the chief provisions of this important statute as regards real estate.

With regard to personal estate, it may be observed that before the recent statute persons under the age of 21 years might make a testament; that is, if males, at the age of 14 years; and if females, at twelve years old; but now, by the 7th and 34th sections of the Act, it is enacted that no will made after the 1st January, 1838, by any person under the age of 21 years, shall be valid. Formerly testaments were divided into two sorts, written and verbal, or nuncupative; of which the former was committed to writing; the latter depended merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing; and a codicil, which is a supplement to a will, or an addition made by the testator, and annexed to, and to be taken as part of, a testament, being for its explanation, or alteration, or to make some addition to or subtraction from the same, might also either be written or nuncupative; but by s. 9 it is enacted that no will shall be valid unless it be in writing; but the wills of soldiers and mariners being in actual military service, or at sea, may dispose of their personal estate as they might have done before the Act; and by s. 12, the Act is not to affect certain provisions of stat. 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Wm. IV. c. 60, with respect to the wills of petty-officers and seamen of the royal navy and marines, so far as relates to their wages, prize-money, or allowances.

The sections, before mentioned, relating to the signature and attestation of a will refer to personal as well as real estate, and the same of publication and revocation. The words of the statute on the latter subject are very explicit. They are, that no will shall be revoked by any presumption of an intention on the ground of an alteration in circumstances; but it is expressly provided (s. 18) that a will shall be revoked by marriage; but that no will shall be revoked otherwise than by another will or codicil executed as directed by the Act, or by some writing

declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in a manner in which a will is required to be executed; or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence, with the intention of revoking the same; and by s. 21, no alteration in a will shall have any effect unless executed as a will; and by s. 22, no will revoked shall be revived otherwise than by re-execution, or codicil to revive it. The foregoing is a brief summary of the law relating to wills, as established by the statute 1 Vic. c. 26, an Act which, if it does not answer all the beneficial ends intended by its framers, has obviated very many of the inconveniences and anomalies which existed under the old law. (Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*, by Stewart.)

WILLENOVIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Thunberg to Charles Louis Willdenow, professor of botany at Berlin, and author of a celebrated *Species Plantarum*. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Restiaceæ*. Flowers dioecious; male flower, with a six-glumed perianth, the three inner glumes smaller than the outer, and three stamens, bearing each a one-celled peltate anther. Female flower having the perianth seated on a lobed disk, which at length becomes large and bony; style bifid or trifid, deciduous; nut bony, one-seeded, girded by the perianth and disk.

This consists of a few species; they are herbs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, various in habit and inflorescence. *Willdenoviatere* is a common plant in our greenhouses.

WILLEMETIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated, by Necker, to P. R. Willemet, author of *Herbarium Mauritanum*. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous; involucre of many imbricate scales, outer scales the shortest; receptacle flat, chaffless, foveolate; corollas ligulate; achenia uniform, rostrate, terete, or angular; the beak filiform, and surrounded by a small brittle coronula at its base; pappus uniform, pilose, in one series.

A genus separated from *Hieracium*, consisting of a single known species, a native of the Alps of middle Europe; it is a perennial herb, having the radical leaves oblong-obovate, toothed, and glabrous, and the cauline leaves linear-lanceolate. The stems are angular, scabrous at bottom, and bear each but a few heads of yellow flowers; the peduncles and involucre are hispid. The genus is the same as *Zollikoferia* of Nees ab Esenbeck, and is the *Hieracium stipitatum* of Jacquin.

WILLICHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Mutis to Dr. Christian Lewis Willich, a physician at Clausthal, in Lower Saxony. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Scrophularineæ*. Generic character: calyx persistent, four-cleft; corolla with hardly any tube, and a four-cleft limb; stamens three, inserted in the clefts of the limb of the corolla, except the lowermost, and shorter than its segments; anthers erect, roundish, of two cells; ovary superior, roundish, of two-cells; style filiform, the length of the stamens declinate; stigma obtuse; capsule roundish, compressed, sharp edged, of two cells, and two valves; with an opposite partition; seeds several, roundish, minute on a globular, didymous placenta.

Of this genus only one species is known, and only to

WILLS
—
WILLICHIA.

WILLI-
CHIA.
—
WILT-
SHIRE.

Mutis; *W. repens*, a native of Mexico; it is a creeping annual plant, with filiform branches and stems. The leaves are alternate, stalked, distant, reddish beneath, crenated, hairy, roundish, somewhat peltate. The petioles are thicker than the stems. The flowers and stalks are axillary, in pairs, filiform, one-flowered, hairy, length of the leaf-stalks. The flowers are small and rose-coloured, with hairy calyxes.

WILLOW, } A. S. *welie*, *welige*; D. *willighe*,
WILLOWED, } *wilghe*; A. S. *wilgig*; Ger. *weide*.
WILLOWY. } A withy, *q. v.* Kilian thinks *willighe* is so called because it grows promptly and *willingly*, (*i. e.* freely) as the Lat. *salvia*, *e saliendo*, from the rapid shoots it makes.

Here comes poor Frank, nay we are friends, start not, Sir,
We see your *willow* and are sorry for't,
And though it be a wedding, we are half mourners.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Night Walker, act i.

A *willow*, the more it is cut or lopt, the better spring will it shoot at root, and beare the fairer head.
Holland. Plinie, book xvi. ch. xxxvii.

Of vegetable woods are various kinds,
And the same species are of sev'ral minds.
Lotes, *willows*, elms, have diff'rent forms allow'd,
So fun'ral cypress rising like a shrowd.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii. v. 120.

First for a May-fly: you may make his body with greenish-coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour.

Walton. Angler, part i. ch. v.

Ye brown o'er-arching groves,
That Contemplation loves,
Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!
Oft at the blush of dawn
I trod your level lawn,
Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright,
In cloisters dim far from the haunts of Folly,
With Freedom by my side, and soft-ey'd Melancholy.
Gray. Ode for Music.

The pensive poet thro' the green-wood steals,
Or treads the *willow'd* marge of murmuring brook,
Or climbs the steep ascent of airy hills.
Warton. Ode to Morning.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver side
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more,
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and *willowed* shore.

Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, can. 4.

WIL-
LOW.
—
WILT-
SHIRE.

WILLUGHBEIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Scopoli to Francis Willughby, a pupil of Ray, and author of *Historia Piscium*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character: calyx small, five-parted; corolla salver-shaped; tube thickened in the middle, and the limb of five oblique segments; stamens five, enclosed; anthers ovate, free; ovarium two-celled; style didymous; stigma conical; ovula attached to two opposite parietal placentas; berry large, corticate, half two-celled, many-seeded; seeds in rows, without albumen, nestling in pulp.

Five species of this genus are known, all natives of the East Indies; they are climbing, usually cirrhiferous shrubs, with opposite, glabrous leaves, and axillary pedunculate cymes of flowers. The milky juice of *W. edulis*, which flows from the plant when wounded, hardens into a bad kind of elastic rubber or *Caoutchouc*, on exposure to the air. The fruit of the same species is said to be edible.

WILSONIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by R. Brown, to the memory of John Wilson, author of a Synopsis of British plants, according to Ray's arrangement. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Convolvulaceæ*. Generic character: calyx urceolate, pentagonal, five-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, imbricate in æstivation; style bifid; stigmas capitate; ovarium small, two-seeded.

Only one species of this genus is known, *W. humilis*, a native of New Holland, on the south coast. It is an humble prostrate much-branched downy shrub. The leaves are imbricate in two rows, they are small, thickish, and sessile. The flowers are axillary, sessile, solitary, and bractless.

W I L T S H I R E.

WILTSHIRE, a county in the Southern part of England, having Gloucester on the North, Berkshire and Hampshire on the East, Somersetshire and Gloucestershire on the West, and Dorsetshire on the South.

Superficies. It contains 1380 square miles, or 822,560 acres. A chain of hills forms a natural division of the county, extending in a direction from South-East to North-West, and nominally distinguished as North and South Wiltshire. Of these divisions South Wiltshire is the largest, and forms the Western portion of a large tract of chalk elevations, which comprise a part of Hants, bounded by the rich fields of Berks, and the Marlborough hills on the North. Although elevated very considerably, the surface is furrowed by valleys of no small extent, and gentle eminences, which only assume the character of hills of a very moderate size, sometimes rounded, at others taking the appearances of ridges. This extent of chalk surface is divided into Marlborough Downs and Salisbury Plain, which differ little from each other, except that the Marlborough Downs exhibit elevations somewhat more abrupt than those of the other division, which is smoother, and possesses rivers, along the shores of which the valleys run continuously, diverg-

ing from the country around Wilton and Salisbury, many of them displaying scenes richly cultivated, interspersed with villages and plantations. The higher surface is generally covered with short grass, affording good pasturage in the summer season. The length of this county from North to South is reckoned to be 49 miles, and the breadth 37. The population, in 1841, consisted of 128,904 males and 131,103 females, making a total of 260,007, inhabiting 50,986 houses, and having 2149 uninhabited. The number of parishes is 295, with 14 parts of parishes.

The rivers of this county are numerous, among them are the Thames and Lower Avon, which are important streams; then there are the Upper or Salisbury Avon, the Wily, Bourne, Kennet, and Nadder. The source of the Thames is a disputed question between this county and Gloucestershire; the question is most commonly decided in favour of the latter, though the Churn, Key, and Swillbrook, are all branches, and the first-named has been stated by some authorities to be the real current of the Thames, each of the three being nearly equal to the Gloucestershire stream. The Lower Avon rises on the borders of the county nearest

WILT-
SHIRE.

Gloucestershire, and curves onward until it reaches Malmesbury, where it receives several small streams, thence flowing Southward by Dantzy and Chippenham, it passes Melksham and Bradford, and enters Somersetshire, where it waters the beautiful city of Bath, and, passing Clifton, falls into the Severn. The Upper Avon rises in the centre of the county, formed by the junction of some small springs, and gliding through a fine valley, by Amesbury, Old Sarum, and Salisbury, enters Hampshire near Dornton. The Wily rises at the foot of Clay Hill, and running easterly near Warminster, passes by Heytesbury and Wilton to Salisbury, where it unites with the Avon. The Nadder rises near Shaftsbury in Dorset, flows by Wardour Castle, and terminates also in the Avon. The Bourne rises in the hills a few miles from Great Bedwin, and passing Tidworth, enters and returns from Hampshire, and joins the Avon on the South-West of Salisbury. The Kennet rises near the village of Uscot, and flows North-West and North to West Kennet, where it takes an Eastern course to Marlborough, and afterwards to Hungerford, on the borders of Berkshire, where it terminates in the Thames at Sunning. The Stour and the Brue, are also streams of this county, but of trivial character.

Climate.

The climate is considered healthy, but sharp and cold on the Downs, particularly in the Southern part, where, too, the elevation is considerable; the Northern portion is cold, but the climate is milder, yet the winter season is considered to last long throughout this district, which is attributed to the nature of the soil. The South, in this respect, is considered of a more uniform character than the North; the larger portion is chalk, on the hill sides denuded of the superficial flint. The valleys consist of a chalk loam, mingled with flint, in some places changed to a deep black earth covering a stratum of flint. Here and there stiff clay and clayey loam, as well as a sandy soil, overlaying narrow veins of sandstone, are occasionally met with, as near Mere, passing Maiden Bradley, Westbury, and Lavington, towards Devizes, joining the fertile tract that forms the Vale of Pewsey. In North Wilts a calcareous loam of a reddish colour is prevalent, mingled with flat stones, and in some places with blue clay, diminishing the fertility of the land where it appears. When the loam lies upon the sandstone, it is more fertile than where this clay appears. There is also a species of cold clay in some places, which is by no means productive under tillage.

Soil.

Husbandry.

The Southern part of the county is dedicated largely to sheep farming, the vast open Downs affording great facilities for breeding and feeding. It is computed that at one period of the last century, including lambs, 500,000 head of sheep ran, and 150,000 were annually bred there. The manure thus afforded helped the cultivation of the corn-land. The breed of sheep is of all kinds, but the majority are those well known as belonging to the county. On the borders, next Dorsetshire, the dairy is an object of especial care, and numerous cows are kept principally for the sake of making butter. In respect to the cultivation of the ground, wheat and barley are the principal crops upon the high dry chalk lands, and in the valleys green crops supply a winter maintenance for the cattle. Potatoes are grown to a considerable extent, and irrigation is very commonly practised on the meadows. The agriculture pursued in North Wilts is mostly grazing for the supply of the dairy and the making of cheese. The long-horned and Devonshire breeds of cattle are those principally adopted.

Much of the cheese of Wiltshire is sold at a distance for those known as double and single Gloucester. The management of the dairy is excellent. The cheese made is of three kinds, in local designation, namely, "thin," "broad thick," and "loaf cheeses." Cattle are also grazed for sale to a considerable extent, and pigs are largely reared, the greater proportion being killed by the farmers, and, when cured, furnishing the celebrated Wiltshire bacon. The waste lands are not very extensive, for the Downs cannot be thus denominated; those that are really so, are said to be less adapted for the culture of grain, if brought into culture, but to be very proper for plantation. Common fields exist, but they are not of great extent. The forests, formerly eight in number, have ceased to retain the appearance, except that of Savernake, the property of the Earl of Aylesbury, which abounds in pleasing scenery, and is well stocked with deer; it is 16 miles in circumference. These woodland districts still retain the name of "chases," as Cranbourn, Vernditch, and Aldbourn. There are considerable plantations in some of the valleys and around private residences, but the county in general exhibits very little wood.

WILT-
SHIRE.

The canals are principally the Thames and Severn, the Wilts and Berks, the Kennet and Avon, and the Southampton. The first commences at Stroud and terminates at Lechlade, being but partially in this county. The second branches from that of the Kennet and Avon at Leamington, passes Melksham and Chippenham, proceeds to Foxham, and going East by Wotton Bassett, Chadderton, and Swindon, passes into Berkshire, joining the Thames below Abingdon. The Kennet and Avon canal connects these two rivers, and both with the Thames. It was opened at a great cost in 1809; from Bath it crosses Wiltshire, entering at Winsley; it passes the Avon twice, once near Bradford; it then passes Trowbridge, and goes by Polshot to Devizes, and, entering Berkshire, keeps a course by the side of that river to Hungerford, crosses the Kennet at Newbury, and runs parallel with it into the Thames. The Salisbury and Southampton canal commences at the former place, and passes out of Wilts at West Dean.

The mineral productions of the county consist first of chalk, which is of two kinds, one a hard species, and the other soft, the first burning into good lime, that of Sudbury hill considered the finest in the world. The under strata consist of sandstone, flint, and clay. There are various kinds of stone, but neither coal nor any of the metallic substances, except ore of iron, which is often met with. On the side bordering upon Somersetshire the fine freestone, of the neighbourhood of Bath, is found in great plenty and goodness. The tunnel of the Great Western railway is cut through this excellent material. Fossil remains are met with in several of the strata, and some that are peculiar are found in the blue clay occurring near Wotton Bassett.

Minerals.

The manufactures of the county are of considerable importance. The fabrication of broad cloth, kerseymeres, and similar articles in the woollen line are carried on to a considerable extent at Bradford, Trowbridge, Warminster, and several other towns. Swindon has a manufactory of gloves, and Wilton has been celebrated for its carpets and fancy woollens. At Mere, bed-ticking and dowlas are made, the flax coming out of Dorsetshire. At Salisbury, besides woollen manufactures, cutlery and steel goods have been produced to some extent, the workmanship of which was once in

Manufac-
tures.

WILT-
SHIRE.

much esteem. At Melksham, Chippenham, and the villages in that part of the county, fancy cloths are made; and there is a considerable activity shewn in spinning linen thread.

Antiquities. Numerous antiquities exist in this county, of the oldest class observable in the island. Among these and foremost is Stonehenge, upon Salisbury Plain, and Avebury, not far from Marlborough. The celebrated Wansdyke is, in many places, still entire, and may be traced by the eye from one spot in a connected line for above 10 miles. Tumuli, or barrows, abound, and among them one of the largest in the world, called Silbury Hill; earthen works of defence are numerous over all the Downs, the most remarkable being found at Old Sarum, Amesbury, and that called Chidbury Hill. There are also ruins of castles of a later date at Marlborough, Devizes, Ludgershall, Combe, Malmsbury, and Wardour. Articles of British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman manufacture, and sites of residences, under the rule of each of these dominant powers, have been discovered in this county in greater numbers perhaps than in any other.

Ecclesiastical divisions. Wiltshire is situated in the diocese of Canterbury, and, Kingswood parish excepted, in the diocese of Salisbury; it has the two archdeaconries of Sarum and Wilts, the first comprising the deaneries of Salisbury, Amesbury, Chalk, Pottern, Wilton, and Wily, the second of Avebury, Cricklade, Malmsbury, and Marlborough, with the annexed rectory of Minety.

Boroughs. For parliamentary representation Wiltshire is separated into the Northern and Southern divisions, each returning two members, the Northern division, comprising the hundreds of Chippenham, North Damerham, Bradford, Melksham, Potterne, and Cannings, Calne, Selkley, Ramsbury, Whorlesdown, Swanborough, Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmsbury, the polling places being at Devizes, Melksham, Malmsbury, and Swindon. The Southern division comprises the hundreds of Kinwardstone, Heytesbury, Branch and Dole, Elstaband, Everley, Amesbury, Warminster, Mere, South Damerham, Downton, Chalk, Dunworth, Cawdon and Cadworth, Trustfield, Aldebury, Underditch, and Westbury. Polling towns, Salisbury, Warminster, East Everley, and Hindon. The members returned by boroughs are 14, total 18 members. This county expended in 1834, for the use of the poor, the sum of 193,400*l.*, and in 1840, 139,110*l.*

Old Sarum. The more remarkable towns and places in the county are, first, in point of date, *Old Sarum*, now a desolate spot, marked out by mounds overspread with turf, and by fragments of foundation walls surrounded with ditches and ramparts that still testify its former greatness. Every house was down in the time of Leland, the antiquary, in the reign of Henry VIII. This ancient city stood about a mile from the present, or New Salisbury, and, until the Reform Act was passed, returned two members to parliament.

Salisbury. *Salisbury*, formerly called *New Salisbury*, is a city of considerable importance, dignified with one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the kingdom, standing in a vale near the union of three streams, the Avon, Wily, and Bourne; the soil in the vicinity is a fine black mould. The principal streets stand at right angles with each other, and a stream of water flows through them all. This city is commonly considered as divided into two parts, the City, properly so called, and the Close. The city portion runs about three-

quarters of a mile from East to West, and about the same from North to South, forming a square, intersected by five streets from all the sides. The houses are for the most part of brick, but some are of other materials, and less regular in appearance. The Close contains the deanery, the houses of the prebends, and many very good dwellings, held under the bishop, or dean and chapter. The Close covers a space of about half a mile square. There are three parishes in the city, which contained, according to the census of 1831, a population of 11,672. The civil jurisdiction is vested in the corporation. The city part returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The Council House is the most remarkable public building out of the Close, erected on the site of one burned down in 1780, and constructed of white brick. The churches of St. Martin, St. Thomas, and St. Edmund are of considerable antiquity. That of St. Thomas was begun by Bishop Bingham in 1240, that of St. Edmund, erected a few years later, has been re-edified. There were convents of Dominicans and Franciscans once established here. St. Nicholas Hospital was founded in 1245, and has a master with six men, and the same number of women. A college, of which some ruins remain, called the College of Vaux, once existed in this city. There are alms-houses and several hospitals still in being, as well as an excellent infirmary, the last supported by voluntary subscription. There is also an endowed grammar-school. The noblest ecclesiastical building is the cathedral, began in 1219. A wooden chapel occupied the site the year the foundation was laid by Bishop Poore, in 1220, and in five years afterwards divine service was performed in this church, though it was not finished for a long time afterwards. The spire is deemed the loftiest and finest in the empire, being 410 feet high. The length of the edifice from East to West is 480 feet, the extreme breadth 232, and the height of the nave and transept 95. At Clarendon, two miles South of Salisbury, which was then a royal forest, Henry II. passed the laws respecting the limits of ecclesiastical authority, denominated the "Statutes of Clarendon."

Swindon is a market town, standing upon an eminence, in an agreeable situation. The church is a plain structure, neatly fitted up. A free-school and several charitable establishments belong to the town; the last is supplied with water from a spring called the Holy Well. There are some dangerous quagmires, and also extensive stone quarries, in the vicinity of this town, as well as some Druidical remains. The population of the town and parish is 1742.

Wotton Bassett is a borough town, consisting principally of one street, about half a mile long, having near the centre a market-house and town-hall. The church is ancient, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. This little town returned two members to parliament until the Reform Act was passed, when it was disfranchised. It possesses two free-schools; the population is 1896.

Trowbridge is a town situated in the hundred of Melksham, distant about 10 miles from Bath, and celebrated for its manufacture of woollen cloths from the time of Henry VIII. It is not incorporated, but is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The church is dedicated to St. James, was built in the XVth Century, and is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; there are chapels attached, with a North and South porch, and a large

WILT-
SHIRE.

Swindon.

Wotton
Basset.Trow-
bridge.

WILT-
SHIRE.
—
WIM-
BLE.

tower and spire. There is an alms-house, a free-school, and there was once a castle, the site of which is all that remains. The population is 10,863.

Westbury is a borough and parish, in the hundred of the same name, where the kings of the heptarchy are said to have had a palace. The population is 2495. It possesses a weekly market and four annual fairs, and was incorporated by Henry III. Westbury has a court of requests, held alternately with Warminster, once a fortnight. The manufactures consist of broad-cloths and kerseymere; but the trade has declined of late years. After the passing of the Reform Act, the borough has returned but one member to parliament, the number of electors being about 400. There is a good town-hall nearly in the centre of the borough, and the church is a venerable building of great antiquity. There are several dissenting places of worship, and a free-school, endowed by a Quaker, with 1000*l.*, to which, and several other charities, benevolent individuals have also contributed. The parish contains a population of 7324. Westbury is 24 miles North-West by West from Salisbury.

Wilton, a borough town, in the hundred of Branch and Dole, and a place of great antiquity, noted as a scene of combat prior to and in the time of King Alfred, between the Saxons and Danes. In the Xth Century it was the seat of the diocese of Wilts during the lives of eleven successive bishops. In the reign of Stephen it was burned by the Empress Maude. Wilton lies in a vale near where two rivers, the Madder and Wily, unite. It consists of a long street, partially paved, and is celebrated for the manufacture of carpets, known by its own name, said to have been introduced from France by one of the earls of Pembroke. About 400 persons are employed in this manufacture. Wilton is also celebrated for its annual sheep fair, which is very

ancient. A borough by prescription, its privileges have been confirmed by charters from Henry I. and other kings. Under the Reform Act this town returns one member to parliament, the number of votes being above 300. There is an endowed free-school here, and several sums are distributed in charity, the gifts of different inhabitants of the town. There are several dissenting places of worship. The living is a rectory. Here once stood a monastery, founded in 773, and also a hospital, dedicated to St. John, for poor brethren; the last is still in being. On the site of the ancient nunnery is Wilton-house, the residence of the earls of Pembroke, designed by Inigo Jones. Wilton is three miles North-West from Salisbury and 84 from London, having a population of 1997.

Warminster is a parish and market-town, in the hundred of the same name, at the South-Western extremity of Salisbury Plain, consisting of a single street, about a mile in length, situated near the little river Wily. It has a handsome town-hall, erected by one of the marquises of Bath, and a corn-market of considerable magnitude. The trade in malt is large, but that in broad-cloth, for which it was once noted, has fallen off; it has also some inconsiderable silk-works. The church is a modern building, the tower only being old. There is a chapel of ease here, built in the time of Edward I., a new church, called Christ Church, a free-school, several dissenting places of worship, and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts extending over three hundreds. The quarter-sessions for the county are also held in this town. Many antiquities, particularly Roman, have been found in the neighbourhood; and there are several British tumuli in the vicinity. Warminster has a population of 6115, and is 21 miles West-North-West from Salisbury. The other towns of this county will be found under their respective appellations.

WIM-
BLE.
—
WIMME-
RIA.

WIMBLE, *n.* } "Wimpel, *vet. terebellum*,
WIMBLE, *adj.* } *weme*; Sax. Sicamb. *wemelen. per-*
WIMBLE, *v.* } *forare terebra, terebrare*;" Kilian
(to bore or perforate).

A tool to bore, pierce, or perforate, by the joint action of turning and pressing.

Wimble, *adj.* sharp, keen, quick.

Carpenters' art was the invention of Dedalus, as also the tooles thereto belonging, to wit, the saw, the chip, axe, and hatchet, the plumbe-line, the auger and *wimble*, the strong glew, as also fish-glew, and stone-sandre. *Holland. Plinie, book vii. ch. lvi.*

It is commonly said, that the wood of the wild olive, box, mast-holme, elme, and ash, are excellent good for aware handles and *wimble-stocks*. *Id. Ib. book xvi. ch. xliii.*

Strong axle-treed cart, that is clouded and shod,
Cart-ladder and *wimble*, with perser and pod.

Tusser. Hus. F. p. 11.

To take away bishops' votes is but the beginning to take them away; for then they can be no longer useful to the king or state, 'tis but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greater augur.

Selden. Table-Talk, p. 12.

He was so *wimble*, and so wight,
From bough to bough he lepped light,
And oft the pumies latched.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar, March.

Then nought can be achiev'd with witty shewes,
Sith grieffe of elde accloyen *wimble* wit.

Browne. Yonge Willie and Old Wernock.

VOL. XXVIII.

Which tho' it be little or nothing, in respect that this latter age we have *wimbled* even into the bowels of Plutus's treasury [the Western Indies], yet it is so much, as our historiographers, both new and ancient, have thought it worth the noting.

Spelman. Works, fol. 210. A Dialogue concerning the Coin of the Kingdom.

He says the *wimble* often draws it back.

And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.

Dryden. Persius, Satire 4, v. lxxviii.

The sexton did his best to clear the chappell, nevertheless Isaac, the sexton's man, said that a foot soldier had hid himself, so as he was not discern'd; and being greedy of prey, crept into the vault, and cut so much of the velvet pall that covered the great body as he judged would hardly be missed, and *wimbled* also a hole thro' the said coffin that was largest, probably fancying that there was something well worth his adventure.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 705.

WIMMERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Chamisso to F. Wimmer, author of a *Flora Silesiaca*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, Order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Celastrineæ*. Generic character: calyx small, bluntly five-lobed; petals five, sessile subconcave spreading, inserted under the margin of the disk; stamens five, inserted under the margin of the disk, filiform, anthers fixed by their back; disk fleshy, lobed; ovarium having its base immersed in the disk, trigonal, three-celled; ovula numerous, fixed by their bases; style short; stigma three-lobed; fruit

WIMME- samaroid, triquetrous, three-winged, indehiscent, one-
RIA. celled, and one-seeded by abortion; seed erect terete,
attenuated at apex.

WIN.

Two or three species of this genus are known, all natives of Mexico; they are small glabrous trees with the habit of *Celastrus*; the leaves are alternate, entire serrated and exstipulate; the inflorescence is cymose and axillary. *Wimmeria* differs from other celastrineous genera in the samaroid indehiscent, one-seeded fruit.

WIMPLE, *n.* } *D. wimpelen*, to veil or cover, *wim-*
WIMPLE, *v.* } *pel*; *Fr. guimpel*, from *vinculum*, or
timplettes. (See MENAGE)—*Old French words*; or
(Skinner) from the *Lat. umbella*; the verb and noun were in common use with old Scotch writers—G. Douglas and others. See the *Glossary* and *Jamieson*.

A veil or covering—a hood.

Hÿre body wÿp a mantel, a *wympel* aboute her heued.
R. Gloucester, p. 338.

And as she ran, her *wimple* let she fall,
And toke none hede, so sore she was whaped.
Chaucer. Legende of Tisbe of Babilon.

She that yet couereth and *wymplethe* her to other folke, hath shewed herself euery dele to thee.

Id. Boecius De Consol. book ii. p. 414.

Ful semely hire *wimple* ypinched was.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 152.

But vnleful lustie habite, with softe speche and mery, and with faire honied wordes heretikes and misse mening people, skleren and *wimpen* their errours.

Id. Testament of Loue, book ii. p. 497.

In this booke be many priuie thinges *wimpled* and fold, vnneth shall leude men the plites vnwinde.

Id. Ib. book iii. p. 412.

And fell, while that she there laie,
This Piramus cam after soone
Unto the well, and by the moone
He fonde hir *wumpill* blodie there.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 55.

A louely ladie rode him faire beside,
Vpon a lowely asse more white then snow;
Yet she much whiter, but the same did hide
Vnder a veile, that *wimpled* was full lowe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1. st. 4.

Yet certes by her face and physnomy,
Whether she man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry:
For, with a veile that *wimpled* euery where,
Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appeare.
Id. Ib. book vii. can. 7. st. 5.

BER. This *wimpled*, whyning, purblinde waiward boy,
This signior Iunios gyant dwarfe, dan Cupid.
Shakespear. Loue's Labour Lost, act iii. sc. 3.

Her mantle *wimpled* low, her silken hair,
Which loose adown her well-turn'd shoulders stray'd.
Lloyd. Progress of Envy.

WIN, *v.* } *Goth. and A. S. winn-an*; *D.*
WINNER, } *winnen*; *Ger. winnen*; *Sw. winna.*
WINNING, *n.* } To acquire, to conquer, (*conquirere*) to
attain or obtain, to reach, to get, to procure, (to gain, *q.v.*)

For mon þou art y wys,
To *wynne* yet a kyndom; wel beter þan myn ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

þe fyfte tyme *won* Engeland þo folc of Normandie,
þat a mong vs *wone* þ get, and schulleþ euer mō.
Id. p. 3.

For þe kyng of West sex al þe oþer *wan* y wys,
And was seþþe al one kyng, as oure kyng uow ys.
Id. p. 6.

þer may ne write be brouht, to *wynne* ageyn his right,
Bot þorgh force he souht þorgh dÿnt of suerd & fight.
R. Brunne, p. 255.

He hopes to *wynne* þat land with dÿnt of douhty kyght.
R. Brunne, p. 259.

If he þe coroun mot *wynne*, his heÿre suld I be.
Id. p. 69.

Two & twenty batailes he *wanne* þe first ðere.
Id. p. 24.

He bad wastours go worche. and *wynne* here sustenaunce.
þorw some trewe travail.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 82.

I haue no good ne no golde; but go thus abouten
And trauaile ful trewely, to *wynnen* with my fode.
Id. Crede, E. 4.

Al ich sauh slepyng asÿe shullen hure after
Boþe bakers and buyers, bouchers and oþere
Webbesters and walkers. an *wynners* w^t handen.
Id. Vision, p. 11.

Whanne I was free of alle men I made me seruauant of alle men
to *wynne* the mo men, and to iewis I am maad as a iew to *wynne*
the iewis.
Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. ix.

For though I be fre from all mē, yet haue I made myselfe
seruaunte vnto all men, that I might *wynne* the moo. Unto y^e
Jewes, I be came as a Jewe, to *wynne* the Jewes.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And he that hadde fyve besauntis wente forth and wroughte in
hem and *wanne* other fyve.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.

Thē he y^t had receaued y^e fyue talētes, wēt and bestowed thē
and *wanne* other fyue talentes.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And he that hadde takun tweye talentis, came and seide Lord
thou bitokist to me tweyne besauntis, lo I haue *wonen* ovir othir
tweyne.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.

Also he that receaued two talentes, came and sayde: master,
thou delyueredst vnto me two talentes: beholde, I haue *wonne* two
other talētes with them.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And the lordis of hir sighen that the hope of her *wynnyng*
wente awei, and thei tooken poul and silas and ledden in to the
doom place to the princes.
Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. 16.

But whiche thingis weren to me *wynnyngis* I haue demed these
apeyryngis for crist.
Wiclif. Filipensis, ch. iii.

But langwischith aboute questionis and stryūyng of wordis of
the whiche ben brought forth, envies stryues, blasfemyes, yuele
suspicious, fightingis of men that ben corrupte in soule, and that
ben pryued fro treuthe that demen *wynnyng* to be pitee, but a
greet *wynnyng* is pitee with pacience.
Id. 1 Tymo. ch. vi.

Anon the fend into his herte ran,
And taught him sodenly, that he by sleight
This maiden to his purpos *winnen* might.
Chaucer. Doctoures Tales, v. 12067.

His resons spake he full solempnely,
Souning alway the encrese of his *winning*.
Id. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 278.

At Alisandre he was whan it was *wonne*.
Id. Ib. v. 52.

The noble Cesar Julius
Whiche tho' was kyng of Rome londe
With great battaile, and stronge honde
All Grece, Perse, and Chaldee
Wan, and put vnder.
Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 5. Prologue.

If that he do it for to *winne*:
Firste to accompte his great coste,
Forth with the folke that he hath loste,
As to the worldes rekenyng
There shall he fynde no *winnyng*.
Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 60.

The duke of Athenesse or Athens, with suche other nobles as
were with hym in the Frenshe kynges vaweward, set vpon y^e
Englysshe hoste, the whiche was myghtely fensyd with wood and
trees in suche wyse, y^t the Frenshe sperys myght nat *wyn* vnto
them.
Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 466. Anno 1455.

WIN

WIN.
—
WINCE.

But who that well consydereth the sequell of this story, shall fynde lytell *wynninge* or weale ensuyng of this dede.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 204.

The pricke is a great blanket spread on certaine long poles, he that striketh it, hath of the best man there standing a piece of crimson taffata, the which is knit about his head: in this sort the *winners* be honoured.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. p. 71. Reports of China.

Little got with ease
More thankful is, than kingdoms *won* by travail and misease.
Surrey. Par. on Ecclesiastes, ch. iv.

Thou *wan'st* my money too, with a pair of base bones,
In whom there was no truth, for which I beat thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, act i.

And whereas religion is the greatest *winner* of men's affections, he [Essex] endeavoured to allure unto him the puritans and their ministers, whom the queen did not at all like of; and withall the papists, by seeming to pity their afflicted condition.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book iv. fol. 606. Anno 1601.

The same Africanus afterwards, upon the *winning* and finall ruine of Numantia, gave among his souldiers in a triumph, 1700 pound weight of silver. *Holland. Plinie, book xxxiii. ch. xi.*

He represented in a table the *winning* of a towne by force, wherein was pourtraied most lively a little infant winding it selfe and making prettie means to creepe unto the mother's pap, who lay a dying upon a mortall wound received in her breast.

Id. Ib. book xxxv. ch. x.

All the work of our redemption was in a moment achieved, when our Saviour did appear; his incarnation was the great step toward it, as being an act of the humblest obedience, and of the highest merit, that could any wise be performed, for satisfying the justice of God, and *winning* his favour toward us.

Barrow. Sermon 43. vol. iii. p. 7.

Poets are bubbles, by the town drawn in,
Suffer'd at first some trifling stakes to *win*,
But what unequal hazards do they run!
Each time they write, they venture all they've *won*.

Congreve. Way of the World. Prologue.

CYTH. Still it is a game, and consequently one of us must be a loser.

MELL. Not at all; only a friendly trial of skill, and the *winnings* to be laid out in an entertainment.

Id. Double Dealer, act ii.

Slow melting strains their queen's approach declared:
Where'er she turns, the Graces homage pay.
With arts sublime, that float upon the air,
In gliding state she *wins* her easy way.

Gray. Progress of Poesy.

WINCE, *v.* or } Fr. *guincher*, to wriggle or writhe.
WINCH, } Cotgrave. Probably formed upon the
WINCH, *n.* } A. S. verb *winnan*, to strive, to contend, to resist, to withstand, to oppose.

To strive or struggle against; to start away from, to shrink from; to try to get rid of, to kick, to plunge.

For it his *pe won* of Wil, to *wynse* and to *hyke*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 65.

Whanne the sone of perdition was deed and the apostlis hadden maad her preier thorough lott of the lordis eleccioun, the noumbre of the apostlis weere fulfillid, and also that poul schulde enden the doyingis of the apostlis whom the lord hadde chosun that long tyme *wynside* aghen the pricke.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis. Prologue.

Wynsing she was, as is a joly colt,
Long as a mast, and upright as a bolt.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3264.

I heard a voice speake vnto me, that said in the Hebrue tongue: Saule, Saule, why doest thou persecute me? It is hard for thee to *winche* against the pricke?

Udall. Erasmus. Actes of the Apostles, ch. xxvi. fol. 603.

For let see who that dare
Shoe the mockish mare,
They make her *winch* and kicke.

Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

There with slinges that went wyth *wynches* and stakes which they had pitched in a readinesse, and wyth pellets, they put the Galles in feare.

Golding. Caesar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 232.

Room! room! for my horse will *wince*,
If he come within so many yards of a prince.

Ben Jonson. Masque of Owls.

Which Plato doth lively represent unto us by a proper similitude, saying, that there be two draught beasts which draw the chariot of our souls, whereof the worse doth both *wince* and strive against the other fellow in the same yoke, and also troubleth the coachman or charioteer, who hath the conduct of them.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 58.

I beseech ye, friends, ere the brick-bats fly; resolve me and yourselves, is it blasphemy, or any whit disagreeing from Christian meakness, when as Christ himself speaking of unsavoury traditions, scruples not to name the dunghill and the jakes, for me to answer a slovenly *wincer* of a confutation, that if he would needs put his foot to such a sweaty service, the odour of his sock was like to be neither musk nor Benjamin?

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 113. An Apology for Smectymnus. Preface.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*
As if he'd been beside his sense.

Butler. Hudibras, book i. ch. ii.

Whether that stile more glibly hits,
The fancies of our rambling wits,
Who *wince* and kick at all oppression,
But love to straggle in digression.

Lloyd. The Poet.

WIND, *n.* } Goth. and A. S. *wind*; D. *wind*;
WIND, *v.* } Ger. *wind*; which Junius derives
WINDLESS, } from Goth. *waian*, *flare*, *spirare*, to
WINDY, } blow, to breathe; D. *waeyen*; Ger.
WINDINESS. } *wehen*. Skinner from the Lat. *ventus*,
which Martinus thinks is more probably from the German.

That which bloweth, or breatheth, or which we breathe; which we inspire or expire; inhale or exhale. To *wind*,—To blow, to breathe, to inspire, to inhale (by the nostrils); to scent, to smell.

Ac com here to Engolond mid *pe nexte wynd*.

R. Gloucester, p. 55.

& sent Richard to say, *pe next Marche* follow and
He suld take *pat way*, if *wynd* wild with him stand,
At Marsile to arye.

R. Brunne, p. 145.

As wroth as *pe wynd*. waxe Mede *per* after.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 62

The king of Alemaine was in a *windmulle* inome.

R. Gloucester, p. 547.

And men wondriden and seiden, what maner man is he this, for the *wyndis* and the see obeischen to him!

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. viii.

And the men marueyled and sayde: what man is thys, that bothe *wyndes* and sea obey hym?

Bible, Anno 1551.

There saw I Coll Tragetour
Upon a table of sicamour
Play an uncouth thing to tell,
I saw him carry a *wind mell*
Under a walnote shell.

Chaucer. House of Fame, book iii. p. 354.

This king of which thou hast herde sein,
From Troie as he goth home ageine
By ship, he founde the sea diuerse,
With many a *windie* storme reuerse.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. fol. 135.

Herein his mercifull providence is most admirable, that vpon a lee-shore subject vnto a perpetuall easterly gale, neither much *wind* can endanger shipping. by reason that the foule heauie water is not capable of vehement motion, and the soft light oaze, if they

WIND.

touch, cannot bruise them; nor is there any ieopardie in beeing *wind-bound*, or imbayed.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 673. *M. Laurence Keynis*

At a southeast sunne we weyed, and turned to the *windwards*, the *winde* being at eastsoutheast.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 276. *Steuin Burrowe.*

Whan the kynge with his company was comyn into the feelde where the sayd *wynde-mytle* stādith, he houyd there well vpon halfe an houre, to see what the other company wolde doo.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 515. *John,* 1364.

Anaximander is of opinion, that the *wind* is a fluxion of the aire; when as the most subtile and liquid parts thereof be either stirred or melted and resolved by the sun.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 679.

Semblably it fareth with those who are fallen to decay and be down the *wind*.

Id. Ib. fol. 90.

All clad in Lincoln green, with caps of red and blue,
His fellow's *winded* horn, not one of them but knew,
When setting to their lips their little beagles shrill,
The warbling echoes wak'd from every dale and hill.

Drayton. Polyolbion, song 26.

When he had done the dog in all parts to the contentment of his owne mind (and that ywis was a verie hard and rare matter with him), hee could not satisfie and please himselfe in expressing the froth which fell from his mouth as hee panted and blowed almost *windlesse* with running.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxv. ch. x.

For, still he far'd as dancing in delight,
And in his hand a *windy* fan did beare,
That in the idle aire he mov'd still here and there.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12. st. 8.

As when a *windie* tempest bloweth hie,
That nothing may withstand his stormy stoure
The clowdes (as things afraid) before him fly.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 8. st. 48.

FAB. Come, we'll consider more; stay, this
Should be another *wind-fall* of the wars.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain, act ii. sc. 1.

White as chaste, and pure
As *wind-fan'd* snow, who to thy female knights
Allows't no more blood than will make a blush,
Which is their orders robe.

Id. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act v. sc. 1.

In this disease, it were better for to repress the said *windinesse* and flatuositie.

Holland. Plinie, book xxviii. ch. xix.

Like as the wearie hounds at last retire,
Windlesse, displeased, from the fruitlesse chase,
When the slie beast tapisht in bush and baire,
No art nor pains can rowse out of his place.

Fairfax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book vii.

But the horse whose appointed shipping lay *wind-bound* eight mile upward in another hav'n, had much trouble to imbark.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 44.

It is said, that the egges laid by foules, called *wind-egges*, as they proceed of imperfect and false conceptions, so they are the rudiments and beginnings of such fruits as never will quicken and have life.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 43.

That [pipe] which beareth more outward, and is called the rough arterie, or the *wind-pipe*, reacheth unto the lungs and heart.

Id. Plinie, book xi. ch. xxv.

So soone as the grasse is cut downe and laid in swath, it must bee tedded, brought into *windrowes*, and turned eftsoones with the sunne.

Id. Ib. book xviii. ch. xxviii.

To pass by other considerations, whereby I might demonstrate the *winds* to be the infinite Creator's work, I shall insist only upon their great usefulness to the world. And so great is their use, and of such absolute necessity are they to the salubrity of the atmosphere, that all the world would be poisoned without those agitations thereof.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book i. ch. ii. p. 15.

No consideration there will be had of their *windy* titles, of their gay attire, and glittering pomp.

Barrow. Sermon 38. vol. iii. p. 220.

WIND

He gave me, furnished by a bullock flay'd
In his ninth year, a bag; ev'ry rude blast
Which from its bottom turns the deep, that bag
Imprison'd held; for him Saturnian Jove
Hath offic'd arbiter of all the *winds*,
To rouse their force, or calm them, at his will.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, book x. v. 27.

Or where the beetle *winds*
His small but sullen horn,
As oft he rises midst the twilight path,
Against the pilgrim borne in heedless hum.

Collins. Ode to Evening.

His whisper'd theme, dilated and at large,
Prov'd, after all, a *wind-gun's* airy charge;
An extract of his diary; no more—
A tasteless journal of the day before.

Cowper. Conversation.

In obedience, appeared the Marquis of Barlo, and the Marquis of Clerkenwell, with hunters who *wound* their horns.

Pennant. London.

WIND, v. } D. *wynden, wenden*; Ger. *winden*,
WINDER, } *wenden*; Sw. *wænda*; Goth. *wand-*
WINDING, n. } *jan*; A. S. *wend-an* or *wind-an*;
WINDLE, } *vertete, flectere, torquere*, to turn, to
WIND-LACE. } twist.

To turn or twist; to involve, to entwine, to wreathe; to move, or cause to move, to guide, in a turning or bending line or course; to insinuate; to convert.

To wind up, to close, or conclude, the convolution; to come or bring to a period; to a state of tension or tightness; fit for re-volution, or re-action; to tighten.

Thou art so lothly, and so olde also,
And therto comen of so low a kind,
That litel wonder is though I walwe and *wind*.

Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Tale, 6685.

Ther may no man out of the place it drive
For non engine, of *windlas*, or polive.

Id. Squieres Tale, v. 10499.

And with the clothes of his loue
She hillid all her bedde aboute,
And he, whiche nothyng had in doute,
Her wimple *wonde* aboute her cheke.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 121.

He yode and mette with y^e sayd Normans, and slewe of theym the more nombre; for vpon Guylde Downe he slewe alway ix. and saued the x. and yet for he thought to many by that meane laft alyue, he eft agayne tythed agayne the sayd tythe, and slewe euery tenth knyght of theym, and that by cruel deth, as *wyndynge* theyr guttes out of theyr bodyes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 209. p. 223.

The Hollanders that rode in the mouth of the harborow, seeing our resolution, layd out haulsers, and *wound* themselves out of the way of vs.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 710. *M. James Lancaster.*

By this wai he shewed furth his woord, by whom he would be known, as though he himselfe had spoken vnto vs: that being so knowe by the wonderfulnes of his moste fayre workmanship, he might *wind* himself into our inward mocions.

Udall. Erasmus. S. John, ch. i. fol. 407.

Peraduenture thys were more tolerable, in those that were perswaded of theyr elders, that there is nothing remaining of man after he is lapped in his *wyndyng shete*.

Id. James, ch. iv. fol. 39.

Amonge theis be appoynted a fewe horsemen to raunge som what abroad for the greater appearance, bidding them fetch a *windlasse* a great waye about, and to make al toward one place.

Golding. Caesar. Com. book vii. fol. 206.

He represented in a table the winning of a towne by force, wherein was pourtraied most lively a little infant *winding* it selfe and making prettie means to creepe unto the mother's pap, who lay a dying upon a mortall wound received in her breast.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxv. ch. x.

WIND.
—
WIN-
DOW.

Following the trail hereof which *winded* from towards the west and then towards the north.

Camden. *Elizabeth*, p. 325.

WIFE. What, are you mad! to make me

Dress, and undress, turn and *wind* me,
Because you find me *plyant*?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentleman*, act ii.

Let me *wind* thee in these arms,
Till I have banisht sickness.

Id. *The Maid's Tragedy*, act ii.

About the mossie trunk I *wound* me soon,
For high from ground the branches would require
The utmost reach or Adam's.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. v. 589.

Wherein the *winder* shews his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 6.

All plants that put forth their sap hastily have their bodies not proportionable to their length, and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and briony, hops, woodbine.

Bacon. *Natural History*, sec. 536.

Berenice standeth upon the utmost *winding* and nouke of Syrtis.

Holland. *Plinie*, book v. ch. v.

I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor clownish pleasures; but to tell ye
I look upon ye like my *winding-sheet*,
The coffin of my greatness; nay, my grave!

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Prophetess*, act v. sc. 3.

To force the water which came upon the pioneers from under the ground with devise of engines and *windles* up to the top of the hill.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxvi. ch. xv.

The coarse lean gravel, on the mountain sides,
Scarce dewy bev'rage for the bees provides:
Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of snakes,
That work in hollow earth their *winding* track.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book ii. v. 296.

It was called Dionysius's ear, and built with several little *windings* and labyrinths, in the form of a real ear.

Spectator, No. 439.

VERA. Just like the *winding* up of some design
Well form'd, upon the crowded theatre.

Dryden. *Love Triumphant*, act v.

The *windlass* is a sort of large roller, used to *wind* in the cable, or heave up the anchor.

Falconer. *Shipwreck*, ch. i. No. 3.

W'INDOW, *n.* } Skinner thinks the people of Lin-
W'INDOW, *v.* } colnshire more properly pronounce
W'INDOWY. } *windore*; the door or passage for
the wind. In A. S. it is *eagh-thyrl*, *eah-thyrl*; a bore, or hole bored for the eyes, or sight; in Sp. *ventana*, from *viento*, the wind; and the purpose of—

A window is to admit air and light, to permit light or vision; the word is applied to the opening, and to the transparent material placed within it.

For we buldeth a burwgh, a brod and a large,
A chirch and a chapitle, with chaumbers a lofte,
With wide *wyndowes* yurought.

Piers Plouhman. *Crede*. B. 3.

And many laumpis weren in the soler where we weren gaderid to gidre and a ghoung man Euticus bi name sat on the *wyndowe*.

Wiclif. *The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. xx.

And there were many lyghtes in the chamber where they were gathered together, and there sate in a *wyndow* a certayne yonge man named Eutichus.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Four of his olde foos han it espied, and setten ladders to the walles of his hous, and by the *wyndowes* ben entred,

Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 72.

And if the dore be so shette,
That he be of his entre lette,
He wyll in at the *wyndowe* crepe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 119.

And so the Inglysshemen, that were hostes to these straügers, shoot fast their doores, and *wyndowes*, and wolde nat suffre theym to entre in to theyr lodgyngis.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 17.

And between these half columnes above, the whole room was *windowed* round about.

Reliquæ Wottonianæ, p. 46.

ANT. ——— Eros.

Would'st thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleacht armes, bending downe
His corrigible necke, his face subdu'de
To penetratiue shame.

Shakspeare. *Anthony and Cleopatra*, act iv. sc. 12. fol. 362.

How shall your house-lesse heads, and vnfed sides,
Your lop'd and *window'd* raggednesse defend you
From seasons such as these?

Id. *King Lear*, act iii. sc. 4. fol. 297.

Let others freez with angling reeds,
And cut their legs, with shells and weeds;
Or treacherously poore fish beset,
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net.

Donne. *The Baile*.

These alone, as far as I can discover, are the *windows* by which light is let into this dark room: for methinks the understanding is not much unlike a closet wholly shut from light, with only some little opening left, to let in external visible resemblances, or ideas of things without.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 61. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xi. sec. 17.

The natural tendency of the *window-tax*, and of all other taxes upon houses, is to lower rents.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book v. ch. ii. p. 293.

WINE, } Goth. *Wein*; A. S. *win*, *wine*; D.
W'INY, } *wyn*; Ger. *wein*; Fr. *vin*; It. *vino*;
W'INELESS. } Sp. *vino*; Lat. *vinum*; Gr. *Oivos*.

The fermented juice of the fruit of the vine, and of other trees.

His vitaille he has pursueid in Brigges for to be,
His *wynes* were per leid, & warnised pat cite.

R. Brunne, p. 293.

Whit *wijn* of Oseye and of Gascoyne
Of þe Ruele and of þe Rochel. *wijn*.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 12.

For he [Saturnus], fonde of his owne wit,
The fyrst crafte of plough tillinge,
Of earynge, and of corne sowynge,
And howe men shulde set vines,
And of the grapes make *wines*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 90.

In anyewyse they suffer no *wyne* to bee brought in unto them, bycause they thinke that thereby men are weakened and disabled to endure paynes.

Golding. *Cæsar, Comm.* fol. 85.

The leaf of the herb hath no fresh and lively hew, but resembleth a *wineless* weak *wine* as one may say, that either drunketh flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much deluged with water.

Holland. *Plutarch. Moral Symposiaques*, p. 560.

What needeth a garland which is made of iuie

Shewe a tauerne *winelesse*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 197. *Policie of Keeping the Sea*.

But being once well chafed with *wine*, having spent all the night and some piece of the morning in such revelling, and emboldned by your absented manner of living, there was no matter their ears had ever heard of, that grew not to be a subject of their *winey* conference.

Sidney. *Arcadia*, book ii. p. 370.

My good lord (saith he) [Alexander the Great unto Androcydes], remember when you take your *wine*, that you drinke the very blood of the earth: Hemlocke (you know sir) is poison to man, even so is *wine* to hemlocke.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xiv. ch. v.

Then came October, full of merry glee:
For, yet his noule was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the *wine-fats* see,
And of the ioyous oyle.

Spenser. *Fæerie Queene*, book vii. can. 7. st. 39.

WIN-
DOW.
—
WINE.

WINE.

For as many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-marc*, or the refuse of kernels and skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head.
Holland. Plinie, book xxiii. ch. i.

UB. We shall have rain and thunder, boy.

DRAW. When, sir?

UB. I cannot tell, but sure we shall, boy.

DRAW. The gentleman is *wine-wise*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coxcomb, act i.

Now, when the rage of hunger was appeas'd,
The meat remov'd, and ev'ry guest was pleas'd,

The golden bouls with sparkling *wine* are crown'd,
And through the palace chearful cries resound.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book i. v. 1013.

They are much like such grapes as grow on our vines, both in shape and colour, and they are of a very pleasant *winey* taste.

Dampier. Voyages, &c. vol. i. ch. xiv. p. 392. Anno, 1687.

The cheapness of *wine* seems to be a great cause, not of drunkenness, but of sobriety. The inhabitants of the *wine* countries are in general the soberest people of Europe; witness the Spaniards, the Italians, and the inhabitants of the southern provinces of France.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. iii. p. 296.

WINE.

W I N E.

Species.

WINE, in the customary sense, is only understood of the expressed juice of the vine-grape, fermented and matured by keeping. There are two grand divisions of wines—dry and sweet—under one or the other of which denominations, let the colour or flavour be what it may, or however varied in other qualities, all wine is to be classed.

Antiquity and history.

The oldest mention of wine is that with which Noah was intoxicated; and as early as the age of Joseph, it appears to have been well known in Egypt. The sculptures at Thebes, probably of a cotemporary era, represent the operations of the vintage; and the remarkable incident of squeezing the grapes into a cup, as related of Pharaoh's butler, is still to be seen among them. Hence some have contended that the wine used in the earlier ages was a simple juice, expressed at the moment before drinking. The intoxication of Noah, and subsequently the Homeric writings, prove the antiquity of fermented wine. Perhaps the sculptures in question, and the passage relating to Pharaoh's butler, are metaphorical representations.

Mixed wine.

Pure wine was permitted to the Israelites, but that which was mixed was forbidden. The phrase "mixed" was applied to wine deeply drugged with potent substances, and thus rendered highly intoxicating. The custom of rendering wine more powerfully intoxicating has been prevalent in all ages: poppies are still used for this purpose in Persia, and brandy in Oporto. The Greeks and Romans added various substances to their wines in the same manner; some of these were of a most extraordinary description, and exceedingly potent in their effects. The wine mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel, as the "wine of Helbon," or wine of Tyre, because it was exported from that city, was made near Damascus. The Greeks called it Chalybon: the kings of Persia would drink no other. Egypt had her Mareotic and Teniotic wines: there were growths of note even in the neighbourhood of Alexandria in the earlier ages.

Greek wines.

The Greek poets, Hesiod and Homer, often allude to wine; the last writer mentions the names of several species, some of which were of incredible potency, so much so as to justify the inference that their virtue in this respect makes them altogether creatures of verse. Ulysses is made to use a skin of Maronean wine, which was of such strength that it required twenty parts of water to render it potable. This is evidently a fiction of the poet, to account for its rapid and overwhelming effect upon the giant Polyphemus; although Pliny has a tale much of the same character. The names of the wines thus mentioned by Homer are all which is conveyed to us in his immortal verse that can be depended upon respecting them, the mention of their qualities and flavour being equivocal. Indeed so

little is said, that nothing important can be obtained in elucidating their peculiar nature. The Maronean wine, Maronean from Maron a priest of the Sun, was grown on the side of Ismarus, a hill or promontory of Thrace. This wine was strong, and bore several times its quantity of water as drunk by the Greeks. The strength of a wine cannot be ascertained from this circumstance, since it was the custom in Greece, as it is now in France, to mingle water with the common, and by no means the more potent, wines of that country. A Frenchman waters Claret, which an Englishman denominates a very weak wine by nature. The wine of Scyathos, Scyathan. another Greek species, was used with an equal quantity of water; the wines of Chio were held in high reputation Chian. by the Greeks; those of Ariusium, so called from a Ariusian. district in the island, were most esteemed; their nature was sweet, even to lusciousness. The Pramnian wine Pramnian. of Homer had healing qualities: the poet makes Nestor order it to be applied to Machaon's wound, in the eleventh book of the Iliad. It appears to have been a durable wine of the red species, the growth of Lesbos.

The wines most in repute among the Greeks seem to have been sweet, thick wines; every island of their beautiful archipelago having its own peculiar growth. The Thasian wine, as well as that of Lesbos, was held in Thasian. high esteem. Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes yielded wines that it is probable differed very little from the growths of those islands in modern times; the best were thick, rich, and sweet, and perhaps of the colour of middle Sherry. The Malmsey or Malvasia of the present Morea differs very little from some of these wines in quality, as may fairly be presumed from their character, and the modern management of the vintage both there and in Cyprus. While there is reason to believe that the sweet wines of the ancients held the first place in their esteem, they were many of them odorous, whether from the natural bouquet, or from artificial substances infused into them at the vintage, it is not now easy to decide. Athenæus celebrates Sapien wine for its delicious per- Sapien. fume on being opened, but, as will be seen hereafter, there is an important distinction between the fragrance of wine, as it is understood now in France, imparted by the wine itself, and that perfumed by the addition made to it of odorous substances. Port and Madeira have no bouquet from being mingled with brandy and treated artificially; they are what may be styled dull wines in this respect. The wines of Bordeaux possess the bouquet in their pure state, and in Champagne and Burgundy the odour so styled is powerful and refreshing in a high degree; but it is almost certain that the ancient perfume of wine arose from artificial substances added in making.

Virgil mentions Phanean wine as possessing great Phanean. excellence: this was of Chian growth, and seems to

WINE.

Mendeian.
Zantiote.

have been a favourite among the Romans: the wine of Argitis is also celebrated by the same poet. Mende, in Thrace, produced a wine of some note, said to have been white, and not of a very potent quality. Zante wine, it appears, possessed a powerful body, and speedily produced intoxication. Naxos, Cos, and other places grew wines, of which little more than the names remain upon the records of history. Lydia, Phœnicia, Cicilia, and almost every state in the East, produced a wine of its own; but it is not of moment to give a mere catalogue of names that can convey no idea of the quality.

Roman
wines.

The Romans seem to have known little of wine until their communications were extended beyond the limits of Italy. Milk was said to have been used by Numa, for sacrifice, on account of the scarcity of wine. The fifth or sixth century from the foundation of Rome had elapsed before the wines of Italy arose into notice; it was the Campania Felix which first gave to the Roman people the wines afterwards so celebrated by the poets and men of taste in the reign of the Cæsars. This territory is comprised in the modern kingdom of Naples; and a portion of it is still fertile, although the greater part is an image of misery, covered with lava, poverty, and desolation. The sites of the more celebrated ancient vineyards, include Vesuvius. The soil was rich, the temperature warm, the aspect that of the hills in which, according to Virgil, Bacchus delights. The ocean bathed the limits of this delicious vine country on one side, and the Falernian, Calenian, Massic, Gauran, and Surrentine hills, together with Mount Trifoline, near Naples, towered above the rich plains and cities below, and gave names to the vineyards which verse has immortalized.

Hill wines.

The Massic, Setine, Cæcuban, Surrentine, and Falernian wines were named from their respective hills. With these names the reader of the Latin poets must be familiar. Of the wines thus produced, Horace and Martial in particular have left passages which enable a rude guess to be formed of their nature; but except as respects the sweet wines, their great dissimilarity to the vinous produce of modern times evidently appears. Galen wrote on wines, but his work is nearly all lost. Athenæus and, before all, Pliny have transmitted accounts of the Roman wines: Pliny's statements are in many respects contradictory, affording little insight into their qualities, but they yield a considerable amount of information as to the treatment of the vine during cultivation. Out of Columella, Cato, Varro, and Palladius, a very excellent treatise might be formed upon the grape and its products. Of the qualities and flavour of these ancient wines, which are the most important things of all to know, the moderns must be content to remain for ever in ignorance.

Setine.

Falernian.

Cæcuban.

The management of the vine in the Campania greatly contributed to the riches of the towns of Sinuessa, Setia, Fundi, Cæcubum, and Amycle, that were scattered over its fertile superficies. Of the wines produced in the Campania, the Setine was preferred by Augustus Cæsar, but the praises of the poets were lavished upon the Falernian, which was of three kinds, dry, sweet, and weak. Brydone supposes the modern Monte Barbaro to be the site of the Falernian vineyards. The Falernian seems to have been grown round the bases of the hills, above which were the Faustian and Garaunian vineyards. The Cæcuban wine came from the palus lands of Amycle. The celebrated Opimian vintage, so called from the name of the consul for the year u. c. 632, was long celebrated among the Romans: these wines fetched a high price when they could be obtained, even for more than a century afterwards. The Cæcuban of this

date, a sweetish wine, appears to have been in great repute. The Falernian was a dark-coloured wine: according to Martial, it was a powerful and enduring species, called by Persius "the indomitable." It seems to have kept well, for Horace speaks of it as being in his possession at the age of thirty-three years from the vintage. It took nine or ten years to become ripe for drinking. The mode of bestowing maturity upon their wines by the Romans will forbid the slightest supposition of analogy between wines ripened by time alone and such as were treated artificially. Falernian became bitter by age, but this was most probably aided by the treatment it received, and the substances which were infused.

The Surrentine wine was congenial in character to Surrentine. its celebrated cups, says Martial—fine and durable; it was much in esteem among the Romans. Massic wine came from near Sinuessa, and differed little from Falernian. Trifoline from the hill already alluded to as being close to Naples; the Tarentine from Mount Aulon, near Tarentum. The Alban was a mild wine in considerable request, grown upon the hills near Rome. Mamertine was given away by Cæsar at his public entertainments; it was in good repute, and was grown near Messina in Sicily. Ceretan wine was grown in Etruria; Signian in Latium, at what is now called Segni; Marsican was made in the modern Abruzzo. The Nomentine, Sabine, and Venefran wines were from the neighbourhood of Rome, as well as the wine of Spoleto. The wines of the northern part of Italy seem to have been all of inferior quality, even to those in the neighbourhood of Rome, as they were of little body and durability. Spain, particularly Tarragona, produced wine of some repute in Rome; and the wines of Marseilles, Narbonne, and Vienne, were exported to Rome, but were censured for the injury they received from the fumarium. Vienne wines were accused of being too much impregnated with pitch, as those of Marseilles were pronounced execrable from smoke. The favoured Roman importations of wine were principally from Greece. The wine of Chio was costly, and was at first used there as a cordial, until luxury made it so plenty that Lucullus, who when a boy never saw at his father's table more than a glass of Greek wine at a time given to the guests, after his manhood, on his return from his eastern expedition, himself distributed a hundred thousand gallons.

The ancient management of the vine differed in one respect from the modern; the Romans allowed the plant to run up high, and by this treatment weakened the must. The principles upon which fermentation was conducted seem to have been similar, both in ancient and modern times, in the most essential points; indeed there could be very little difference in effecting one simple operation, the greater part of which, after all, must be left to nature. The ancients do not appear to have known effervescing wines; in fact, the rapidity of the fermentation in a warm climate, and the great maturity of the grape, render the making it improbable. Champagne and Arbois wines are northern productions from grapes barely ripened, and deficient in the saccharine principle. A passage in Virgil has been quoted to throw a doubt upon this question, which is so little in point that it is not requisite to quote it. Passing over the ancient vineyards, which, as already observed, belong to the history of the vine and its management, it will not be out of place to notice the treatment of the grapes when gathered. Mago, the Carthaginian, who wrote 550 years before Christ, describes the method of

WINE.

WINE. making the sweet wine of his time very circumstantially: it does not, in any material point, differ from the mode followed by the makers of sweet or luscious wines in the south of Europe at the present day. The bunches of grapes were gathered when shrivelled up by the sun's heat, the bad fruit picked out, and they were spread upon a frame of open work covered with reeds. They were kept in the sun in the day, but protected from the night dew. When sufficiently shrivelled they were thrown into a cask and trodden, and thus the first must was made. When they had drained, they were pressed for the first wine; they were trodden a second time, and cold must was added to the pressing. The second wine was placed in a pitched cask, lest it should turn sour. After it had fermented and remained in the same state for twenty days, it was racked into another vessel, closed from the air, and covered with a skin.

Pressing. The grapes were generally gathered at two or three periods, as they became ripe, and carried to the cellar in baskets. The must flowed from the press into a stone or plastered cistern. The fermentation was completed as quickly as possible, the process scarcely differing at all from that used by the moderns. The fermentation, however, was unnecessarily prolonged in some cases; they also retained the must that flowed from the pressure of the grapes by their own weight, in a separate vessel, and placed it aside, analogous to the mode of making Tokay (Ausbruch) in Hungary at present. This must was frequently stored by itself, or its fermentation was arrested by plunging it, hermetically sealed, into deep water. Sometimes weak must was boiled down, in the mode adopted for the *vino cotto* of the Italians (the *vins cuits* of the French), so that the aqueous portion in some degree evaporated, and was denominated, according to the proportion left behind—if two-thirds, *calenum*; if only one-third, *sapa*. The Greeks had precisely the same fashion, having most probably taught it to their masters.

Ferment- ing. The singular custom of adding sea-water to their wine was discovered by accident. They boiled down a third part of the purest sea-water, which they mingled with their wine, sometimes to the extent of three pints in every six gallons; the quantities differing for different wines. Such a proportion it is difficult to conceive could improve wine, and, with the other strange substances which they infused, gives no high

Sea-water. idea of the delicacy of the wines of the ancients; they mingled pitch, rosin, cassia, myrrh, cypress-leaves, saffron, and an endless variety of substances in the must, which they imagined would contribute to its preservation, or increase its potency and grateful odour. The true principle of fermentation was unknown to them, or they would have observed how much more a correct attention to the due balance of the component parts of the must would have supplied the remedy they sought. The attention paid to the cultivation of the vine was evidently the result of a perfect knowledge of husbandry; and from the accounts still extant, no deficiency is shown in any branch of the vine-dressing art, but in allowing the vines to spread and weaken themselves. Aspect, soil, even grafting the choicest kinds, and training seems to have wanted no improvement. Had they only known that the too great luxuriance of the plant deprived the must of a great portion of its power of resistance to acetous fermentation, they would have saved themselves much trouble, and the necessity of a mode of treatment, when their wine was made, which deprived it too frequently of the slightest claim to purity of character. This is the more singular as

Perfuming. there is the best reason for believing that the Greeks commonly pursued the opposite method. The Aminean grape was the favourite species in the Campania Felix: several other kinds are enumerated as being grown for wine, but it is impossible now to identify them with any existing variety of this fruit. The produce of the vines was very great, as may be readily supposed, when they were not deprived, as in modern times, of a good portion of their buds. The vintage generally took place at the commencement of October.

Vine-dressing. The wines of the ancients were racked and fined; but there seems to have prevailed as much adulteration in the wines of Rome, as in those now drunk. Horace alludes to Greek wine, which had never crossed the sea; and adulterations of wine are repeatedly mentioned in the classic writers. After the wine was made and put into the vat, where it underwent the secondary fermentation, it was placed in pitched skins, or in earthen vessels, denominated "amphoræ," containing not quite twenty-seven old English gallons, which were closed with a lid of baked earth, and hermetically sealed; there were other wine vessels of a different size, such as the well known "urna," which held half as much as the amphora. The name of the consular year was marked on the exterior, by which the age of the wine was known; and other marks were set on these vessels, which were imitated by adulterators, when they became half obliterated by the smoke of the fumarium. This mode of treating their wines was used by the ancients, according to some authorities, from their experience of the good effect of heat, in bringing about a premature ripeness. It is much more probable, however, that it was originally adopted to promote the evaporation of the aqueous part of the liquor, which from high trained vines was no doubt considerable, and had a tendency to produce ascetency. Hence some of the ancient wines are said to have been so thick, in their mature or aged state, that they could not be drunk without a due proportion of water being added to them. The fumarium was a species of kiln or upper chamber, into which a dense smoke was admitted around the amphoræ. A uniform temperature was thus kept up; while it is probable the flavour of the wine was in some degree affected by the smoke itself, but so slightly, when the operation was performed with judgment, as to adapt itself to the palate of the ancient connoisseur with increased attraction. In some cases, the wine tasted too much of the smoke, and thus the wines of Marseilles and Vienne in Gaul were censured on that account. It was the double effect of the heat and smoke united, which improved the wine in the view of the ancients, and rendered some species quite viscid. From hence it may be readily inferred, that the taste of the ancients in wine was an acquired taste, as that of the English is for Port wine adulterated with brandy.

there is the best reason for believing that the Greeks commonly pursued the opposite method. The Aminean grape was the favourite species in the Campania Felix: several other kinds are enumerated as being grown for wine, but it is impossible now to identify them with any existing variety of this fruit. The produce of the vines was very great, as may be readily supposed, when they were not deprived, as in modern times, of a good portion of their buds. The vintage generally took place at the commencement of October.

The wines of the ancients were racked and fined; but there seems to have prevailed as much adulteration in the wines of Rome, as in those now drunk. Horace alludes to Greek wine, which had never crossed the sea; and adulterations of wine are repeatedly mentioned in the classic writers. After the wine was made and put into the vat, where it underwent the secondary fermentation, it was placed in pitched skins, or in earthen vessels, denominated "amphoræ," containing not quite twenty-seven old English gallons, which were closed with a lid of baked earth, and hermetically sealed; there were other wine vessels of a different size, such as the well known "urna," which held half as much as the amphora. The name of the consular year was marked on the exterior, by which the age of the wine was known; and other marks were set on these vessels, which were imitated by adulterators, when they became half obliterated by the smoke of the fumarium. This mode of treating their wines was used by the ancients, according to some authorities, from their experience of the good effect of heat, in bringing about a premature ripeness. It is much more probable, however, that it was originally adopted to promote the evaporation of the aqueous part of the liquor, which from high trained vines was no doubt considerable, and had a tendency to produce ascetency. Hence some of the ancient wines are said to have been so thick, in their mature or aged state, that they could not be drunk without a due proportion of water being added to them. The fumarium was a species of kiln or upper chamber, into which a dense smoke was admitted around the amphoræ. A uniform temperature was thus kept up; while it is probable the flavour of the wine was in some degree affected by the smoke itself, but so slightly, when the operation was performed with judgment, as to adapt itself to the palate of the ancient connoisseur with increased attraction. In some cases, the wine tasted too much of the smoke, and thus the wines of Marseilles and Vienne in Gaul were censured on that account. It was the double effect of the heat and smoke united, which improved the wine in the view of the ancients, and rendered some species quite viscid. From hence it may be readily inferred, that the taste of the ancients in wine was an acquired taste, as that of the English is for Port wine adulterated with brandy.

From this brief account of the wines of the ancients, it is further evident that they were very different in quality from those of the moderns; and that wines of the highest class, consisting of the unadulterated juice of the grape, carefully and delicately managed after the modern mode, seem not to have been in esteem. The treatment of Madeira, by plunging the bottles into a hot-bed, or exposing the wine to heat, in order to effect a premature maturity, never equals the quality conferred by age and carriage through a warm climate. If modern Madeira is thus rendered inferior to wine simply treated, it is plain that wines much more coarsely handled in the process of ripening could not have been

WINE.

Maturing.

The fumarium.

WINE. improved in the modern sense, if the standard for good wine be what it undoubtedly should, the product of simplicity in treatment under fermentation and of purity of must. The habits of the ancients might reconcile them to wines greatly removed from what we should deem perfection: fashion works wonders, and reconciles things which appear heterogeneous, in many cases as distant from probability as in that of wine.

Varieties. The different varieties of wine known to the Romans, including those of Italy, Gaul, and the East, may be rated at one hundred and upwards; any comparison of these with modern wines cannot be supposed to approximate near the truth, for it has been already shown that, except the different qualities of sweet and dry attaching to some of the wines whose names have come down to the present day, there is nothing to be advanced upon the subject but upon wild conjecture. Those who fancy they discover truth in poetic fictions, when applied to such questions, rather speculate than reason, and get bewildered with deductions none can make but themselves. The allusions of the ancient poets to wine are of a nature far too general to yield the information desired; and as it is pretty clear that the moderns have nothing to learn upon the subject from antiquity, the loss of satisfactory information is the less to be lamented. It is evident that the ancients had their rough and soft wines, their sweet wines, and those which the French denominate *de liqueur*; and that durability was not so much a quality of the wine itself, in those times, as of the treatment.

Prices. The wines of Asia are said to have been kept in the fumarium until they were hard as salt. The prices of the ancient wines no way equalled in cost those of the more expensive in our time, not exceeding, when a century old, seven shillings the English quart. The perusal of the Roman poets, particularly Horace, Martial, Juvenal, and Virgil, will explain to the curious reader most of what is known in respect to the customs adopted in drinking wine in the ages when those writers lived, and show how much of ancient customs over the wine-cup have reached modern times. The writings of authors on agricultural affairs, and those of Pliny, will supply what relates to the culture of the vine and a good deal of other information.

Consumption. The quantity of wine consumed in Rome it is by no means easy to conjecture with any approach to probable truth; the servants of Cato were allowed, it appears, somewhat about sixty-eight gallons annually, but the allowance in the country upon a farm must have been much more liberal in quantity, and inferior in quality, to that in the metropolis of the empire. Hortensius left behind him ten thousand casks of rich Chian wine, which of all the foreign wines seems to have been held in most repute. The population of ancient Rome, it is most likely, enjoyed wine as cheaply as those who live in modern times; and a bottle of ordinary wine sells there at present for about two-pence of English money. The opulent naturally drunk rarer and more expensive wines, cooling them with snow in vessels of the most expensive fabric: these vessels were of glass or the precious metals, ornamented with jewels. When Rome was in the height of her luxury, murrhine cups were introduced from the East; what this substance was, the ruins of Pompeii have not revealed; some conjecture it to have been porcelain, others that it was a species of spar shaped into cups and polished. The cups, upon drinking toasts or for oblations, were filled as full as possible, until the

VOL. XXVIII.

thick luscious wine seemed to rise above the edge of the vase; hence the cup was said to be "crowned." The bumpers in general were very small, consisting of the cyathus, 96 of which make an English gallon; and they distinguished an individual, on drinking his health, either by the number of cyaths (measures) or by the name of the wine, as "seven cyaths for Mæcenas," or "five Falernians for Cæsar." The best wines were generally drunk in a diluted state, except at the debaucheries of great men: wines which were diluted, and of an inferior quality, were drunk at meals while the dishes were on the table, and the more rare and costly followed. Mæcenas introduced at his table a very rare and rich wine, of a flavour the most exquisite, called, after his name, Mæcenatium. Where it was grown and made is unknown, but it was most likely the produce of his own estates, and an Italian wine.

Produce. The produce of the ancient vineyards was very great, where the vines were left to luxuriate and grow as high as possible, according to Cato; but there is every reason to think the quantity has been fully equalled in modern times, however prolific they are stated to have been. The vine does not give out its purple juice in proportion to its southern latitude, but the fruit is finer, and the grape more luscious and fuller of saccharine matter as the south is approached. The larger the produce which the vine is suffered to carry, in the temperate climates at least, the must will be weaker, and give out less alcohol. Eight culei have been stated as the product of certain ancient vines—about 2150 gallons; now this quantity has been rivalled in the department of the Meurthe in France, where 2112 gallons per acre have been given out, and that from vines kept pruned and stinted in production by art. Columella quotes with admiration the produce of the Spanish vines, where a single tree had been known to produce two thousand bunches of grapes; but vines in English hot-houses have given the same result; and in a climate in which the sugar-cane will ripen there is nothing so very surprising in this amount of produce.

Writers on wine. The principal writers who have treated upon ancient wines in modern times, or rather repeated what the ancient writers have left upon the subject, are Bacci, an Italian author of the XVIth Century, and Sir Edward Barry, a physician of Bath. The work of the last has been taken up by Dr. Henderson, and in his History of Wine most of Barry's work has been engrafted: the topic of ancient wines has been again and again exhausted; the limit of inquiry was necessarily circumscribed by what the fragments of ancient writers upon the subject have left, and the conjectures of moderns upon these fragments in the repetition shew little that is novel or useful, though gratifying to curiosity.

Names of old wines. The names of the principal wines which have reached us from antiquity are above eighty in number; of all these the wine of Tyre, called also wine of Helbon, in Ezekiel, and by the Greeks Χαλζώνιον, made near Damascus, from grapes originally cultivated there by the Persians, has come down very nearly to the present time, if it be not exported at this day. It was brought in Venetian vessels to England as late as the reign of Richard III., an order being issued by the government, that for every pipe brought into Great Britain a dozen yew bow-staves should also be imported. Of the rest no traces remain to guide us in respect to character; but the wine of Helbon or Tyre was no doubt a sweet wine. The following is a catalogue of the principal

7 z

WINE.

Catalogue
of ancient
wines.

wines of antiquity, the names of which have come to us, found in the old writers:—

Abates.	Mendeian.
'Αιγλεικίς.	Meröe
Albanum.	Narbonnensian.
'Ανθοσμίας.	Naxos.
Antylla.	Nomentanum.
Argitis.	'Ολιγόφοροι.
Ariusian.	Omphacites.
Arsynium.	Operarium.
'Αυτοκράτον.	Passum.
Bythynian.	Phanean.
Byblos.	Pollæum.
Calenum.	Πολύφοροι.
Carenun.	Pramnian.
Caulinum.	Πρόδρομος or Πρόχυμα
Cæcuban.	Rhodian.
Chalybon.	Rhætium.
Chian.	Sabinum.
Circumcisitun.	Sapa.
Clazomenian.	Saprien.
Cnidos.	Sciathos.
Corinthian.	Scybellites.
Corcyran.	Sebenniticum.
Coum.	Setinum.
Crete.	Signium.
Cyprus.	Σιραίον.
Defrutum.	Spoletum.
Διυτίριος.	Statanum.
'Εψήμα.	Surrentine.
Falernum.	Tæniotic.
Helbon or Χαλιβώνιον.	Tarragona.
Ismarus.	Tauromenian.
Labici.	Θαλασσιτης.
Lesbos.	Θάμνα.
Leucadia.	Thasian.
Lora.	Tibenum.
Mamertinum.	Titucazenum.
Mareoticum.	Tmolites.
Maronean.	Venafranum.
Marsillian.	Vienna.
Mæcenatianum.	Zakynthos.

Modern
wines.

Leaving conjectures upon the wines of the ancients, and turning to those of later times, it may not be irrelevant to notice cursorily the process of making wine pursued by the moderns. The variety of plants and mode of cultivation adopted for the production of the best grapes for the manufacture of wine belong to the agriculture of wine countries, and would protract this Article to an inordinate length, even in a condensed form. It will be most expedient, therefore, to touch very lightly upon this part of the subject, especially as the manufacture of wine itself is a voluminous topic.

Climate.

Wine is produced in all its varieties in the country on the surface of the globe included between the parallels of latitude 51° N. and 33° S. for the northern hemisphere. The wine made in the southern hemisphere, except at the Cape of Good Hope, is of too little moment to render it a matter of useful inquiry; nor has the quantity made been accurately ascertained. In Europe, to which the production of pure wine, or wine of the first class, is confined, the result of the experience of all time has been brought to bear upon the perfection of the article. Accordingly it is found that in France nearly all the wines of the first class are produced. The wines the most perfect of their kind to which the first place is given, or which are denominated wines of the "first class," are the production of the best grape and most careful treatment. The must is pure and unmingled with any other substance, and no artifice whatever is had recourse to for changing its character during the process of fermentation. Such wines as are of this very high order are produced upon sites possessing peculiar and highly favourable advantages of soil. They are

light, have a rich odour conferred by nature, and a singular freshness to the palate, unknown in such wines as are mixed with alcohol, or treated in any way artificially. Such wines are Romanée-Conti, Chambertin, and others of a similar nature, and by these only, and such as these, is to be understood "pure wine," or the standard in fabrication by which all other wine is to be tested and classed. The principal wine countries in Europe are France, Spain, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Greece, and Hungary. Wine is also made in Asia, principally in Persia, and of late years in several parts of the Russian dominions.

WINE.

Countries.

The best aspect for the production of the grape intended for wine in the more northern countries is the southern; but in the south of Europe, the eastern or south-eastern is preferred. Hill sides are considered the best sites, provided their elevation is smaller as the north is approached. In the south, height and steepness are found favourable to the maturity of the fruit. In the north, the vine is a stunted plant supported with low stakes; in the south, it is high and luxuriant, spreading from tree to tree, its large rich saccharine fruit pendent in increased redundancy. The best soils for dry wines are those which abound in calcareous substances, or are wholly of that character. Dry sandy strata, volcanic debris, soils abounding in granitic particles, or decomposed rubbish from the rock, upon hill sides, with broad valleys, are the best lands for the vine. Close vales, where there are stagnant waters or sluggish rivers, do not answer; and, least of all, moist plains, or rich, fat, arable ground. The side of hills, composed apparently of nothing but loose stones, often afford excellent wine. In vineyards of note, in some places, the soil in parts of the same vineyard, with the same culture bestowed on every part, will produce wine of a distinct species, and of a different value in the market. This is a phenomenon in vine culture which writers on the subject have in vain attempted to clear up. The French confess that it is inexplicable, and that no analysis of the nature of the soil enables them even to conjecture the real cause with any chance of success. The vines north of Provence, throughout Europe, are trained in what is called the "low manner;" this may be styled the most prevalent method. They are not suffered to grow higher than currant-bushes, and are sustained by a stake driven into the ground. In Baden the vines are trained up a pyramid of poles. Sometimes the principle of the garden espalier is chosen; at others the vines are carried out horizontally on very low trellis-work. In Italy, and the South, trellis-work on arches is frequently adopted, the shade beneath furnishing cool walks in summer. In Madeira the trellises are horizontal, and the vines form a rich flat ceiling to the walks. In Italy the vines are festooned from tree to tree, generally the elm; and sometimes they are suffered to run high, entwining among the loftier branches as the ancient writers describe the custom in their day. In Greece, Cyprus, and Candia, they are seldom suffered to grow more than three feet, being very thick in the trunks, and kept like pollards, so as to need no prop at all. In very dry, sandy, soils they are frequently left to run along the surface of the ground; care is however taken to hollow the ground round the trunk, that any moisture that falls may be retained. The vines for the best wines are rarely dressed with rich substances, and then they are scantily applied. Wines of the first quality are often produced without dressing at

Aspect.

Soil.

Training.

WINE. all. The growers of strong and warm wines, such as those of Portugal, agree in the necessity of great care being taken that much rich dressing be not applied, because, if not of the proper kind, it injures the fruit. The vines are carefully pruned, and the buds,

Vine dress-

many of them, taken off, lest the vine should, by becoming too productive, weaken the must. Some vines will bear well for a hundred and fifty years, others for not more than forty; in Burgundy they have been known to bear well for three hundred years. The endurance of the vine depends almost wholly upon the nature of the soil in which it is planted. Grafting is universally adopted in the vineyards for propagation; and the species of vine in those best cultivated is of three or four esteemed kinds, the fruit being mingled in the press. The varieties of the vine are numerous, a hundred different species have been distinguished in Grenada and Andalusia alone. Forty well-known kinds of this plant were noted in Italy as long ago as the XIIIth Century. The botanic garden of Montpellier contains 560 varieties. The fine wines of Burgundy, and the best Champagne, come from the *pineau*, a black grape. Hermitage is produced by the grape of Sciraz from Persia, and Côte Roti from the *serine*. The varieties of the vine open a vast field for study; and the cares of the vine-dresser in the wine countries are incessant, and his labour great where the best species of wine is intended to be made.

The grape

The vin-
tage.

When the grape is mature, in the month of September or October, as the site may happen to be in a southern or northern latitude, the vintage takes place. The time for this operation is chosen when the grape is as full as possible of saccharine matter, and the fruit ready to burst with ripeness. The gathering is seldom begun until the sun has dried up the dew, and it proceeds with the utmost rapidity during warm rather than cold weather, as the fermentation is much more active when the season is warm, and the largest quantity possible of the must is fermented at once. The clusters are cut off with a knife or shears. The first gathering includes only the finest and choicest grapes, which are pressed together. A second gathering implies a second pressing, and in this way the operation proceeds as long as fruit remains. The clusters are disposed for carriage to the press as lightly as possible, in whatever mode they are to be conveyed. Baskets are generally used for this purpose, carried on the back. Sometimes paniers on horseback are adopted. For the very fine red wines of France, the grapes are plucked from the stems before they are pressed. In other cases the stems are pressed, because some think that the astringent principle is beneficial to the wine, imparting to it the capacity of keeping a longer time. The grapes for white wine are never picked from the clusters. In Spain every thing, stems, spoiled grapes, and all, are flung into the press together; but, in France, great care is taken to select the perfect grapes, and none but the best kinds are mingled. The smallest motion in the carriage of the fruit will disengage the colouring principle from the skins, hence comes the wine called "partridge eye," which is considered by no means a desirable acquisition in white wine, that is required to be as transparent as possible. For red wines, the grapes are trodden in a vat, with holes in the bottom, before they are submitted to the press; by this means the colouring matter is disengaged. In some places the grapes are exposed for several days after gathering them to the action of the solar ray before they are trodden out. In France an

Pressing.

White
wine.

Red wine.

improved machinery is used in place of treading the fruit; it consists of rollers moving in opposite directions, and crushing every grape. When all the juice is received by the operation of treading, the skins, stems, and seeds, or, as it is properly called, the murk, is submitted to great pressure. The grapes for white wine are put into the wine-press whole. The presses are of two kinds, the great and little press. The first being generally used for making a small quantity of very choice wine, the last for producing a large quantity of a middling character. Planks are laid upon the bottom of the press, furrowed, that the must may run out into one channel, and thence into the tun destined for its reception. Upon these planks the grapes are piled up, and more thick planks being laid transversely upon them, three or four beams of wood are placed in a cross direction to the planks over all, and the press is screwed down. At first the pressure is slight that the must may not be wasted. Then it is increased by degrees, until the utmost force of the screw is exerted, and the murk becomes as hard as stone. The press is then relaxed, the edges of the hardened mass are cut square with an instrument, and the cuttings being heaped upon the top, the process is repeated, and what is called "wine of the first cutting" is produced. The pressing and cutting are repeated several times; and, last of all, the murk is steeped in water, and again pressed, when a small weak wine, given to the labourers, is the product, called in France *piquette*. The Spaniards call this weak wine *aqua pié*. In that country the press is a mere lever, rudely constructed; and portable presses of this kind are taken about from vineyard to vineyard for hire. No press is used in Cyprus and other parts of the East in making wine; but the grapes are beaten with wooden mallets on an inclined table of marble, with a reservoir at the end to receive the must, which is taken from thence to the vat in which it is fermented.

WINE.

The press.

Cutting.

Fermentation in France and Germany is carried on in vats more or less capacious, and either open or closed according to the custom of the district. In Spain the operation is left to nature in open barrels, and in Greece and Cyprus it is performed in marble or earthen vessels, the pores of the latter being stopped by washing them over with a composition prepared for that purpose. Some vats are washed with quicklime to saturate the malic acid in the must, but this is deemed injurious to the wine itself. Fermentation is the great work, upon the successful result of which the goodness of the wine depends; and is a natural process, to which artificial aid can render but a small contribution of influence. Upon a right understanding of the mysterious changes thus produced depends the proper management of every species of wine, not only during the primary process, but in the various stages which the vinous product undergoes in the cellar up to the state of perfect maturity. The numerous disarrangements to which wine is liable from accident, or causes which the most watchful cannot develope, mainly depend for a remedy, where a remedy can be applied, upon a perfect knowledge of the theory of fermentation. It is evident, therefore, that not only the wine-dealer, but the butler, and the private individual who is curious on the subject of wine, should be equally master of all which belongs to a natural operation, the motive cause of which, as well as much of the attending phenomena, are among the mysteries of nature that are perhaps never to be revealed by chemical discovery.

Fermenta-
tion.

WINE.

Fermenta-
tion.Vins de li-
queur.Effervesc-
ing
wines.Astrin-
gency.

The vat.

It is well understood that warmth, to about 60° of Fahrenheit, and a large volume, are most favourable to fermentation. In warm climates particularly, the larger the vat the more active is the process. The must is therefore taken from the press in a quantity sufficient to include an entire gathering for a given time, when fermentation rapidly ensues if the saccharine quality abound. It should here be remarked, that the ingredients in vinous fermentation consist of a saccharine principle; or, in fact, of—1. sugar combined with more or less vegetable matter; 2. vegetable matter or mucilage in which azote is ascertained to be present; 3. tartaric acid; 4. malic acid; 5. water. The malic acid is considered injurious to the wine, but its quantity in the grape is much less than in the generality of fruits grown in the garden.

Wines, though by common consent in most countries divided into sweet and dry, would be more accurately defined by three varieties; for the luscious thick wines, called by the French *vins de liqueur*, are a very remarkable class of themselves. Such are the “lagrimas” of Malaga, obtained from exceedingly ripe grapes hung up over a vessel into which the juice drops, and then the must is taken to the cask without pressure of the grape at all. Those wines which are sweetest among the sweet class, or which abound in alcohol among the dry, are made from fruit which contains the most sugar; such are those matured for the most part in the south of Europe. Where the sugar and tartaric acid are evenly balanced, no matter for their total bulk, a tolerably perfect re-solution of both principles takes place upon fermentation, and a wine is produced, not strong in alcohol, like the wines of the south, but remarkable for its endurance: such are the wines of Hockheim and the Rhine. The different proportions in the grape of the five substances mentioned above, constitute the main difference in wines, the fermentation of which is perfected. The ripeness or unripeness of the grape merely causes a superabundance of one substance over another, affecting the quality of the wine accordingly. There is one species of wine, however, in which the grapes are barely suffered to attain maturity, and the fermentation is not allowed to perfect itself, this is the effervescing species best known in Champagne, and wines similar, such as those of Arbois. The carbonic acid gas, evolved in perfect fermentation, is partly retained in these wines, and imparts to them that briskness and freshness which is their peculiar characteristic. The grapes for red wine must be red, violet, or black in colour, and of approved plants; for white wine, the colour of the grape is an indifferent matter.

In some countries the murk is fermented as well as pressed in red wine, from an idea that it deepens the colour. This is not the case in general, as the stems and pips are apt to impart too much astringency to the wine from the tannin they contain. White wine, either from black or white grapes, has the must removed for fermentation before a second pressing of the fruit, lest the wine be discoloured.

The quicker the process of fermentation takes place the better the quality of the wine will be. The gathering of a day's vintage only of the grapes for the finest wines is placed to ferment in one vat. The quantity in the south of Europe is made as large as possible, because, as already observed, warmth renders the process active. In the northern wine countries vats of a moderate size are employed, and it is frequently found needful to add

hot must, to accelerate the process, if the temperature of the atmosphere be too low. The quantity of alcohol in the wine will depend upon the sugar in the must, and consequently the vinous strength. No brandy added to wine artificially, unless when in its first stage of fermentation, commingles well. This makes the wines of Oporto so obnoxious to the charge of injuring the stomach from their heat, if drunk before the brandy, added to them a second time in a very large quantity upon exportation, is evaporated by a cellarage of some years, which, on the other hand, injures their vinosity. Wine remains in its state of primary fermentation in the vat a longer or shorter time according to circumstances. The must, being poured into the vats to the height necessary, and all at one time, to avoid successive fermentation, is watched with great attention. If the season has been cold, it is probable that the saccharine principle may be deficient, an event which often occurs in the northern wine countries, but very rarely in the southern. In such cases a few pounds of the coarsest sugar are frequently added to make up the deficiency. The moment fermentation commences, heat is given out; the whole volume of liquid seems alive—carbonic acid gas is emitted—alcohol is formed from the sugar and tartaric acid, while a dense crust, called by the French the *chapeau*, or hat, covers the surface of the must. The discharge of carbonic gas goes on until the wine is perfected. During the operation, the presence of atmospheric air is necessary for it is observed that, where the vat is closely covered, fermentation proceeds exceedingly slowly, and the wine is not found to be at all improved. There have been two parties in the wine countries, one advocating quick and the other slow fermentation. The principles to which both refer are equally true, but the slow mode, procured by admitting only a part of the atmospheric air, seems adverse to the natural course of things. The sign of the cessation of the first or tumultuous fermentation, is the sinking down of the crust or head formed on the surface of the wine. At this time the wine has become limpid, although carbonic acid gas is still evolved. The time it is suffered to remain in the vat, after this token of the primary fermentation is complete, differs with the climate and the custom of the country. In France, from 30 hours in Burgundy to 40 days in Narbonne, will sufficiently indicate the varieties of usage. Where the wine is thus left for a long period, it is generally observed that the scum, chapeau, or head, has become impervious to the air, that the wine is generally complete in the saccharine principle, and that therefore there is less danger than where the must is weaker, and the crust broken and pervious. Here the accession of the atmospheric air is to be avoided, although, in a greater or less degree, it was necessary in the process which the liquid had just before undergone, most probably to facilitate the disengagement of the carbonic gas.

From the component parts of wine already given, bearing a due relation to each other in quantity, arises the strength and durability of wine. If, for example, the proportion of water be too great, as in a cold season in northern vine countries is an occurrence too frequent, the must will be weak, and the wine want body, and become liable to early ascetency. This is in some measure remedied by adding to the liquid in the vat a quantity of must evaporated by boiling to one-half or one-third the quantity, more or less, as the case may seem to require. If the must be too syrupy and thick, which happens seldom but in very hot seasons in the

WINE.
Alcohol.The Cha-
peau.

Time.

Propor-
tions.

Strength.

WINE. south of Europe, water is added, which promotes the fermentation, restoring the required balance. If sugar be deficient in the wine, it will quickly spoil; on the contrary, if sugar prevail too much, a strong wine will be the result, with much of the saccharine principle undecomposed. To understand this aright, it must be remarked that the carbonic acid gas given out in vinous fermentation is produced by the formation of alcohol from the saccharine and the tartaric principles, set in motion by the vegetable extract or leaven, without the presence of which fermentation would be inert. If there be too much leaven for the other principles, the stage of acetous fermentation will be rapid, and the wine will soon spoil. Hence the remedies applied by wine-growers, according to circumstances produced by the seasons, may easily be comprehended. The durability of wine depends upon an even balance of the component principles. Hock has, perhaps, of all wines the most perfect combination of those parts, with no one too prevalent, as in the strong wines of the South, where a portion of the sugar is left undecomposed, as well as other substances, and the wines deposit in consequence for a very long period.

Durability.

Cellaring.

The cellars in which the new wine is placed are constructed with a great regard to the object of secondary fermentation, and the attainment of an even temperature. Humidity is found to injure the casks, and dryness to cause a wasteful evaporation of their contents. Any decaying thing, of the vegetable or animal kind, placed near the wine is discovered to impart to it a bad taste. An obnoxious substance in the air around the casks, the smell of a sewer, or air from the holes of vermin, are found to be equally mischievous. The casks are carefully watched, ullage is daily performed, repeated rackings must take place, and unwearied attention must be exerted to make the wines fit for sale before their removal from the grower to the merchant. The period during which the wines thus remain in the grower's hands differs according to the custom of the place and the nature of the wine; Champagne, for example, is generally bottled by the grower, one of whom will hold a stock of half a million of bottles. The finest wine of Burgundy is kept two years, Hermitage of the first class four or five, and different varieties terms equally various, before they are sold. The diseases to which wine is subject before it attains maturity render the cares of practised hands necessary to the incipient state of ripening. Wines in the grower's hands, or in the merchant's who purchases at the vintage, obtain every year an accession of value. Wines worth only two-pence a quart at the vintage, when at eight or ten years old are worth two shillings. This accession of price is not more than is borne out by the care required in maturing them..

Changes.

No sooner is the wine placed in the cellar than it becomes turbid, and undergoes what is called the secondary fermentation: this arises from the superabundance of one or other of the constituent parts, which creates a new but less violent action than that in the vat, and is to be repressed or encouraged according to circumstances. In the effervescing wines, which have not been suffered to ferment completely, carbonic gas is formed anew, and retained in a manner shown hereafter. If a sweet wine is desired, the excess of the saccharine principle must be suffered to remain, by stopping the process: if this be not desired, the sugar, by being decomposed, will render the wine stronger by becoming alcohol; the fermentation should be treated

accordingly. If it be suffered to proceed too far, it will take the acetous state, and become vinegar: this is prevented by fining and racking. A great deal of carbonic acid gas being evolved by the bung-hole, together with the scum, more wine is added, so as to fill the casks completely, and then they are closely stopped. In this state the wine remains until it be bottled for use, depositing a sediment or lees; these lees are apt, from particular causes, such as agitation, to run into fermentation again, to prevent which racking and fining is again and again had recourse to, if necessary, the wine being racked into casks which have been exposed to the fumes of burning brimstone. In some cases, to judge of which experience must be the guide, simple racking is sufficient to arrest fermentation. This is to be done in spring, in the gentlest manner, when the weather is clear, dry, and cold, taking the greatest care not to disturb the lees or tartar in the cask from whence it is drawn off, for it is the deposit which ascends and causes the renewed fermentation. The lees vary in different kinds of wine, some having more or less of tartar; but of whatever they may consist, they contain a portion of the constituent part of the must, and the vegetable extract must be present in a larger or smaller quantity. It has been remarked, that where this extract was found entirely decomposed in the wine previously, on the liquid coming into contact with the vegetable matter or wood of the casks, especially if any of it were green, the secondary fermentation immediately commenced. By exposing the casks to the fumes of brimstone, the pores of the wood are filled with an antidote to the mischief; and the vegetable principle in the wood is by some supposed to be thus rendered inert, which, if it ceases to mingle in the wines, they are effectually secured. The lees of a rich southern wine contain more sugar than tartar; in fact, after the other constituent parts of the must are decomposed, sugar remains, and the wine is safe. Upon adding the other principle, the fermentation may be renewed, and more sugar decomposed; from all which the wine will be stronger, or, in other words, receive a fresh accession of alcohol. In a wine where tartar was the prevailing principle, being of a more meagre quality, or, in fact, a dry wine, sugar being added, the fermentation will be renewed in like manner, both being effects sufficiently explanatory of the theory already laid down. Notwithstanding the necessity of racking some kinds of wine, there are others which may remain on lees for a very long time, but these are generally wines of the South, and possessed of very great body. From this it may be judged that weak delicate wines cannot be too soon racked to prevent the acetous fermentation, which would ruin them; while a rich, generous wine may be retained longer upon the lees, and the sweet, thick wines be kept a good while upon them, and even improve, because the quantity of sugar they contain being acted upon by particles of other constituent parts undecomposed, will still, though almost imperceptibly, diminish. Even should the sugar of a tart wine not be all decomposed, its continuance for a time on the lees is found to be of benefit. Tart wines are sometimes restored by pouring them upon the lees of newer wines, and thus exciting fermentation to ameliorate them. The wines must be racked afterwards, being first fined with the whites of eggs or isinglass: other substances are used for this purpose, but there is no doubt that these are the best. The casks, too, being, as before, sulphured, which is performed by

WINE.

Racking.

Fermentation.

Fining.

- WINE.** burning sulphur matches in them. It should be observed that the larger the casks the better the wine is preserved, and the more intimately its constituent parts become blended and prepared for the bottle.
- Evapora-
tion.** The loss of the liquid by evaporation through the pores of the wood is much less in large casks than in small ones. For making casks the oak is considered the preferable wood, although in some countries the mulberry is preferred. There can be no doubt that if glass vessels could be procured large enough, that substance would be preferable to all others for keeping wine in every stage of its maturing. The ancients, and indeed the moderns in the East, prefer earthen vessels. It is probable that the vessels used for this purpose in Cyprus are such as were inherited from the ancient Greeks. The advantage of glass or earthen vessels is further enhanced by their not containing any substance which is soluble in wine. We have already observed that where there is a deficiency of vegetable extract in wine, the vegetable substance in the wood, combining with the other principles, will set the wine in a ferment, by supplying the principle which is wanting for that purpose, on this account timber for casks should never be used unless it be old and very dry.
- Casks.**
- Changes.** Notwithstanding all the attention given to wines in the grower's cellar, they will be found to undergo change, more or less, according to the influence of any superabundant principle, and in like manner on its deficiency; this, in the North, depends much upon the season. If the wine has fermented feebly and badly, ropiness often occurs; this will frequently work out its own cure by exposure for a short time to a higher temperature, or the intermixture of a small quantity of the same wine in which crude sugar has been dissolved. Ropiness is thought to be produced by the excess of undissolved vegetable extract. Ascetency in wine generally happens to those which are the weakest; it is observed to occur most frequently at three separate times in the year, namely, at the first budding, at the blossoming, and at the vintage. If this tendency be not arrested with great care, the wine is destroyed. Air and heat are found to be friendly to its progress. Evaporated must, honey mingled with the wine, and sulphuring to arrest the progress of the malady, are the only means which can be adopted to check an evil which too frequently, in consequence of not being discovered sufficiently early, changes the wine to vinegar. A musty taste in wine generally arises from bad wood in the cask, and is most successfully combated by pouring it upon the lees of pure wine, and afterwards racking and fining it. Bitterness is best cured by placing the wine upon fresh lees, with the addition of a small quantity of sugar: in old wines it will often wear itself out, and the wine will become potable again of its own accord.
- Remedies.**
- Wines of
France.** France takes the first place as a wine country, both for the growth, purity, and superior excellence of the product of its vintages, with one or two exceptions; no wine of the first or highest class is grown out of the country; wine of the first class must be mingled with no other wine but that which is the product of the same vineyard. It must be treated with great care and caution in the cellarage, and the introduction of the least particle of matter foreign to the growth must be carefully avoided. The bouquet must be preserved by careful corking and sealing, and the temperature in which the bottles are kept must be nicely regulated according to the quality of the wine. When wine of the first class is well kept, it may always be known by a certain freshness, and savour or odour peculiar to itself. This bouquet is never found in the wines of Portugal or Spain, to which the merchants always add a quantity of raw brandy, one portion during fermentation, the other on shipping them from the country. In Spain, the brandy is only once added, and then in a smaller quantity than is the custom in Portugal. The wine thus treated is not therefore pure wine, and loses that exhilarating effect which is perceived in drinking Burgundy and most of the French wines of the first class. The same freshness and odour is distinguishable in the best wines of the Rhine, also, which are so noted for their lasting quality.
- WINE.** Bouquet.
- The wines of France are divided into five or six Classes. classes of the more noted growths, but the inferior qualities have very numerous grades, down to the wretched product of the northern vineyards, that very soon turns acid. Indeed the varieties of all classes are exceedingly numerous. The southern wines of Rousillon, which should not be drank under 12 years of age, are as full-bodied as Port; their strength being derived from the greater accession of alcohol furnished from the large proportion of saccharine matter which they contain; while, on the other hand, the rich effervescing wines of Champagne hold so much less of alcohol in solution as the climate is more northern, so that their more transiently intoxicating quality is derived not from alcohol in so great a degree as from the carbonic acid gas which they contain, by being put into bottles after their imperfect fermentation. The rule is, that the stronger the sun the more sugar the grape produces, but the increase of product is not consentaneous. In the North the product is often far greater, but less enduring, although in the wines of the Rhine the component parts are so nicely balanced that the same enduring effect is procured as by the increase of sugar and alcohol in the South. The increase of the power of endurance is one motive for the adulteration of Portugal wines with brandy to so injurious an extent, and was practised by the dealer originally for this purpose. It saved great trouble in cellaring and keeping for the market, and thus the virtues of Port wine have been swamped in the cupidity of commerce.
- Districts.** A few of the principal wine districts of France must be very cursorily noticed. A volume would not contain an account of the vineyards alone, the products of which are distinctly classed. There are no less than 1500 well-known places where the growths have obtained notice in a separate manner among those who deal in them in that country. It can hardly be disputed that where wines of the first class are made, the best taste and the most approved management naturally prevails. The wine most noted in France, and indeed all over the world, for its exquisite flavour, bouquet, delicacy—in fact, for the perfection of dry red wines—is Burgundy; yet this wine is divided into numerous classes, varying in quantity and quality to an extent little imagined. That of the first class is small in quantity, and if any other wine be mingled with it, is certain to be injured irreparably. From hence it may be judged how little the common wine of Portugal can claim to be classed high in the list of superior wines, when from 6 to 10 gallons of brandy are added to each pipe. The difference in the effect of wine that intoxicates from the presence of a large admixture of alcohol, and that which exhilarates from its native qualities alone, is very singular. The pure wine,

WINE. by the accurate blending of the constituent parts, even where there has been a habit of free indulgence, never leaves those distressing effects upon the constitution which are caused by drinking wine and unblended alcohol. Hence, as may be supposed, liver complaints are unknown to the drinker of pure wine in the countries which produce it. The deep rich coloured Burgundy, which has been supposed to heat the blood more than any other kind of pure wine, contains only from 13 to 15 per cent. of natural alcohol.

Burgundy. The wine which ranks highest in estimation of all the Burgundy wines is that denominated *Romanée-Côti*. It is produced in a vineyard of not more than five acres in extent, and the produce is moderate in quantity. The ground faces the north-east, on a gentle slope, and the treatment of the produce is not at all different from that in the neighbouring vineyards. This precious wine is rarely or never exported, because the quantity is so small it is eagerly sought after in Paris, and purchased on the spot, at from six to eight shillings the bottle. The next in repute is the *Richbourg* vineyard, of about 15 acres, and also the produce called *La Tache*. These vineyards are in the *arrondissement* of Beaune, near Dijon, not far from which grows the grape from which the *Chambertin* is made, and the celebrated *Clos-Vougeot*. The *Romanée St. Vivant* comes from a vineyard called by that name, at a monastery so styled, where it was brought to perfection by the sons of the church. It is little, if any thing, inferior to *Romanée-Côti*. The district of Nuits produces the Burgundy called *St. George*, the fine delicate *Volney*, the *Pomard*, and *Meursault* wines. At this spot the curious wine called *Mont-Rachet* is made, of three distinct kinds, grown on the same aspect, with no difference that can be discovered in soil, and with similar treatment, and yet one species is so good as to bring three times the price of the others. The Burgundies of *Chassagne*, *Morgeot*, *Santenot*, and others are very highly esteemed, and are so delicate that they are described as being deteriorated even by a voyage to England, although some species of Burgundy are sent to America, and even to India, by being packed carefully in salt. Burgundy also produces white wines, of which several are held in high repute; but their names, as well as those of the red, are too numerous to recite. The French call the district where these vines are produced the *Côte d'Or*. Burgundy is best when bottled at the end of the third year from the vintage, and is in perfection after two years in bottle; the first class retains its perfection only from 12 to 15 years; for while these wines will sustain themselves longer, they do not improve, while the ordinary Burgundy will not keep in prime condition more than half the time. The *pineau* grape furnishes, with the admixture of the *noirien*, *tresseau*, and *plant-vert*, most of the red and white wines of Burgundy.

Romanée.

Richebourg.

La Tache.

Chambertin.

Vougeot.

Nuits, &c.

Cham-

pagne.

The next French wine in repute, both in and out of France, is the well-known Champagne, produced principally in the department of the Marne. This wine has only been in high repute about two centuries and a half, although it is well known that it was held in some esteem in the time of Francis I. The best vineyards are situated on the banks of the Marne, and are generally divided into mountain and river wines. In colour some Champagne wines are grey, some white or straw, others rose and red. The alcohol they contain is not more than 12 or 13 per cent. These wines are divided into

Grand Mousseux, sparkling, *Demi-Mousseux*, or demi sparkling and still; and of these the still is considered the choicest, under the name of *Sillery*, much drunk in England. The sparkling wines, or those which effervesce, are also held in high repute, and in proportion as the effervescence is less forcible; these last are sometimes called *creaming*. The wines of Champagne are exceedingly delicate; they have a rich aroma, and are very exhilarating in their effects, which, however, soon cease. Rheims and Ay are considered the mart for Champagne, of which no less than 40,968,033 gallons may be considered the average annual quantity of all classes. The classes in Champagne are numerous, but the kinds best fit for exportation are not above three, although the very worst are often bought by cheap wine sellers for that purpose at a franc a bottle.

The river district of Champagne is calcareous. It may be taken as a rule that no dry wine of high repute is produced from a soil where this quality is not in some degree to be traced. The soil is strong, and not good land for arable purposes; and in some respect the peculiarity of the land, exhibited so unaccountably in the *Mont-Rachet* wine of Burgundy, is visible in Champagne. The rich, dry, still *Sillery* comes from a very small vineyard only, near *Verzenay*, of a very bright black grape. It is kept longer in the cask than the other wines, and the fermentation not being checked, it is esteemed more wholesome. How the effervescence is produced has been already shown, namely, by the retention of the carbonic acid gas, which it is the custom in making other kinds of wine to suffer as much as possible to evaporate. The still wines of *Epernay* are inferior to those of Rheims, but the other kinds approach very nearly to those of Ay in delicacy and bouquet. Ay, *Mareuil*, *Dizy*, *Hautvillies*, and *Cumières* are most noted in the river district, and *Verzy*, *Verzenay*, *Bouzy*, and *Mailly* in the mountain. The price to the merchant on the spot in average years, of the best kinds of effervescing, is about two shillings and three pence a bottle, and in scarce years, two shillings and sixpence. Those wines must be kept three years in bottle to attain perfection, and will continue excellent for 10, 20, and even 30 years or more, if they are of prime quality.

The manufacture of this kind of wine is a work of great care, labour, and risk. The grapes are pulled with much caution; every one injured being picked out and set aside. Great caution is observed not to damage the fruit in the carriage to the press, where the grapes are operated upon immediately. The must is not at once put into the cask, but is left in the vat for some hours to obtain a deposition of the dregs; but as soon as fermentation appears, it is transferred to the cask, and thus the natural operation is intentionally checked. At the Christmas after the vintage, during dry weather, the wine is racked and fined, frequently two or three times, and in the following March is put into bottles, very carefully examined in respect to strength. The fermentation then commences, and the undecomposed saccharine and tartarous principles promote a rapid and powerful effervescence, while, if they are in perfection, the wine will be of good quality, or the reverse. All these wines do not begin to effervesce at the same time, for some will be active in a fortnight, others will require a month; and a change of temperature is very frequently required to accelerate them. Some wines will not effervesce until the August after

WINE.

Sillery.

Prices.

Manufac-
ture.

WINE. the vintage, and will then develop the quality suddenly. The loss from the bursting of the bottles is very great; if it does not exceed 16 per cent. the grower is very well satisfied. The cellars of the great Champagne makers resemble a well arranged manufactory. Every bottle has to be corked and uncorked more than once. M. Moët, of Epernay, sometimes keeps ten workshops going. His cellars are cut in the living rock, and are of vast extent, containing piles of bottles six feet high, as difficult to explore as the Cretan labyrinth. *Breakage.*

Perfecting. Oftentimes 600,000 bottles are thus heaped up to undergo the further care of perfecting. The piles are carefully watched; the workmen wearing masks of wiregauze to protect their eyes from the splinters of glass that fly about on every side. All the spilled wine must be carefully drained off, lest by its decay it should injure the sound. Gutters are every where provided for this purpose. If the breakage be more than 16 per cent. the wine is taken down and removed to a cooler cellar, or uncorked, to let off the superabundant gas, and again corked up. The most violent breaking of bottles is in August: it ceases by the end of September, and then the pile is removed, and all the fragments of broken bottles are taken away, and each bottle submitted to what is called the operation of *dégagement*, when the bottles are reversed to let fall the sediment into the neck, being shaken for the purpose once or twice a-day. The wire over the cork is then untwisted, and the cork withdrawn, so as to let the gas explode, which carries with it the deposition. A gauge is now introduced to measure how high the wine should ascend in the neck, and the bottle is filled to the allotted measure with Champagne that has already undergone a *dégagement*. The bottle is then corked and wired again, and put by for sale. When the wine is purchased before it is sent off, it is submitted to a second *dégagement*; this is uniformly done about a fortnight before it is sent away. From this brief account it is plain that the exquisite delicacy and bouquet of this wine is not attained without great trouble and expense. *Dégagement.*

Champagne cannot be mingled with any wine but that of its own growth. The taste of a particular country is met by what are called "assortments," such as mingling the wine of Caumont with that of Ay, which is more saccharine; this is always done in large vats, when the wine is made, though the growths remain separated as much as possible. The grey wine of Champagne is made by treading the grapes for a quarter of an hour, before pressing, to give out a little of the colour from the dark skins. Rose-coloured Champagne is treated the same way for a longer time when good for any thing, but too frequently it is a factitious colour, given by a strong red wine, or by some artificial means, and accordingly it is not held in the same repute as the white. *Grey Champagne.*

Rose Champagne. *Rose Champagne.*

A third division of the French wines includes those of the Rhone and South, which are very different from the wines of Burgundy in their qualities. The first of these wines in merit, and perhaps the very first of all white wine, is the celebrated white Hermitage, of which the quantity made annually is small, not more than 120 barrels. It is straw-yellow in colour, and in bouquet resembles no other wine, rich in taste, with a luscious smack on the palate, exceedingly agreeable. This wine will keep well fourscore years, acquiring a difference of flavour and odour by age. The red Hermitage is of five degrees of excellence, and consequently *Rhone wines.*

White Hermitage. *White Hermitage.*

of price, and it is the richest coloured of all the varieties of French wine. There is also a sweet Hermitage, called in the country *Ermitage paille*. All these wines are grown near Tain, in the department of Valence, and on the left bank of the Rhone, upon a spot of ground covered with granitic rocks and stones. The grape from which the red Hermitage is made is supposed to have come originally from Persia; the vineyard was planted by a hermit of Bessas, for his amusement. *WINE.*

Among the wines of the Rhone may be ranked red and white Crose, the last called *Cotillon*, by merchants, because it sparkles. Mercuriol is a light Hermitage; Clairette de Die is a pleasant effervescing wine; the Tinto of Rochegarde is a wine of the Rhone in some repute; but the next in note after Hermitage is that made near Ampuis, called Côte Rôtie, of which the genuine first class quality annually produced is very small. This wine is of a very fine red colour, clear, strong, and carrying the perfume of the violet; it has also a slightly bitter taste. It improves by a sea voyage, and, after being three years in wood, will keep well about 30 in bottle. The red wine of Châteauneuf is a growth frequently exported, but will not rank in the highest class. The wines called *de Grenache*, those of the Garigues, and the *Clairettes*, or white wines of Caumont in Vaucluse, the St. Gilles and Costière, the dry white wine of St. Perai, and the sparkling Argentière, are wines of repute in France. A sparkling wine called Blanquette de Limoux is made in that canton; it is an inferior Champagne. Near Montpellier a wine of good body is grown, called St. George. Immense quantities are shipped from Certe and Montpellier, of every degree and quality, the growth of the neighbourhood. Some go to Italy and Genoa, and much to England, a part of which is assorted to imitate Port, Sherry, and other English wines, as well as to simulate Bordeaux. The imitations are very successful, for the wines of the Herault are powerful, and brandy is easily added in a degree sufficient to meet the coldness of the English stomach. The rich sweet wines of Frontignac and Lunel come from this vicinity. The most celebrated Muscadine of France is made in the Pyrénées Orientales at Rivesaltes. This luscious wine bears a very high price, and is pressed from the black Grenache grape, which is gathered and exposed upon hurdles to the sun's hottest rays before pressing. The best red wine in this part of France is the celebrated Roussillon, which improves by age, and is an admirable wine. When kept 10 or 15 years in wood, it becomes what the French call a *rancio*, or yellowish in colour, and is then much esteemed. It deposits when in bottle after this age. This wine keeps well for a century or more: it is of a fine red, with a tinge of the violet. The Masdeu wine, known in England, is a wine of this district, with brandy added to suit the palate of the country; and when drank new, upon importation, it by no means equals in excellence that which, by half a dozen years in a temperate cellar, greets the palate of the drinker. To particularize further any varieties out of the immense number produced in the departments on the Rhone, both east and west of that river, would be foreign to the purpose here. *Frontignac.*

The wines of the Gironde, known as those of Bourdeaux to foreigners, compose a fourth division of French wines. This is one of the most valuable wine districts in France, whether the quantity or quality of the wines be regarded, some of the vineyards being sold for *Gironde wines.*

WINE. 356/. an acre, and others for 183/. Along the Gironde and its tributary river, the cultivation of the vine is most extensive, and the produce very great. The wines are grown on the hills, the Graves or sandy plains, and the alluvial soil, distinguished as hill-wines, wines of the Graves, and of the Palus. From among the produce may be reckoned the so-called Clarets of England, carrying a very great price; the Lafitte, Latour, and Château Margaux: these are grown in Medoc, on a sandy and gravelly soil. Of Lafitte 100 tons only of the first class are made; of Latour from 70 to 80, and of Château Margaux about 80 tons of the first growth; while of the second growth not more than from 20 to 30 are produced. Including these wines, and those of Bordeaux generally, some of which besides those named reach England as Clarets, nearly 74,000,000 of gallons are annually made of all kinds, valued at 2,007,398/. Of the wines which are exported the prices vary, from Lafitte, Latour, and Château Margaux, in a good year, at 125/. per tun, down to an eighth of that sum in a bad one. The Medoc wines, in good years, run from the best, at 125/. per tun, to 18/. or 19/. for the common kinds. There are no less, besides the common, than six classes of the better wines. The Graves reckon three, and the Palus several, so that the varieties require experience and skill to discriminate, and the qualities are not to be estimated by the name alone. The product of the Medoc district only, in ordinary years, is 49,420 tuns; that of the Graves 13,260; of the St. Emillion 4000; and of the Palus and other grounds 130,000, in red wines alone, or a total of 961,680 tuns. Of white wines a numerous variety, including Sauterne, Barsac, Preignac, and numerous others, of which 28,127 tuns is the annual produce.

Bordeaux wines. Claret, as it is commonly called, is a mixed or assorted wine, being a growth of Bordeaux, in which a quantity of Hermitage, or some full-bodied red wine is mingled by the merchants on the spot to suit the taste of the English, which is for full-bodied powerful wines rather than for those of a pure and delicate character. The best growths of Bordeaux, coming assorted in this manner, are yet among the most pure and salubrious which Englishmen drink. The value of this wine, and of those of Bordeaux in general, increases in value 50s. a tun for the first five years, annually, and 60s. or 80s. every succeeding year. All the wines are classed by the brokers, who decide their grade, and consequently their price. This renders the grower emulous to raise the class of his wine in the market, even at a considerable outlay of money and labour. The Bordeaux wines, when genuine, are healthful and good, and may be drank without prejudice to the constitution.

Prices.

Product.

Claret.

Black wine. The number and variety of French wines in the departments not here mentioned preclude every idea of enumerating them. It may suffice to remark, that at Cahors they produce a black wine, of a very peculiar character, and capable of great endurance; and that in all the southern provinces full-bodied powerful wines are very generally found. Straw wines are so called because the grapes are spread upon straw in the sun, to increase their lusciousness. Sometimes this wine is twice fermented. Yellow wine is made in Arbois, and is much valued. It is obvious from every thing connected with the subject, that France is the first wine country, whether the excellence of the product or its variety be considered. In France alone has science been at all directed to the subject, although upon some

points much yet remains to be cleared up. Native writers, most eminent upon the subject, abound, as Chaptal, Julien, Dussieux, Gay Lussac, and others; French and almost every branch of this important agricultural art has been treated of separately by experienced authors, whose names may be found under the subject in almost all the catalogues of the French booksellers.

The cost of wine cultivation in France is very considerable, and not more than 5 per cent., and very frequently less than 3, are returned by it to the landowner, owing principally to the enormous home duties levied, amounting to 20 per cent., and often equal to the value of the wine itself in the commoner classes. The amount of those duties is 4,000,000/. sterling. The number of acres in vineyard is about 4,270,000, and the annual mean product is equal to 920,721,088 gallons on the average, valued at 22,516,220/. 15s. sterling. The minister of commerce in 1828 calculated the value at 24,000,000/.; and, in 1823, the exports to foreign countries returned 3,193,292/. 15s. It is known that many of these wines, now in high repute, were unknown two or three centuries ago, while wines once celebrated are now thought little about. The ecclesiastics have the credit of originally producing some of the best kinds, on lands belonging to the monastic establishments; and most of these still support their character. There appears to be a difference in some districts in France, in classing and distinguishing wines, and particularly in the local names and measures. Though names of the French growths would occupy a large space to detail, there are some general terms, applying either to the nature of the treatment, to quality, or to locality, which merit enumeration, viz.—

Vin de Cances, from vines planted with other husbandry produce, in rows, and of poor quality.

— de Cargaison, bearing export well.

— de Causses, hill wines near Cahors.

— de Côtes, of the hill-side in the Gironde.

— de Cotillon, sparkling wines of Crose on the Rhone.

— cuit, boiled wine.

— fou, drunkard's wine, made near Moulins.

— de Henri IV., a dry wine, grown in the Vendômois.

— gris, a wine made only at Gannat in the Allier.

— de garde, bearing the cellar a long while.

— de taille, the produce of the second pressing, in the department of the Maine.

Vins blancs de garde, effervescing wines of Arbois.

— de grenier, straw wine, so called in La Meurthe.

— de paille, wine of which the grapes are dried some time on straw; if but a short time, *demi paille*, is the term used.

— jaune, old wine of Arbois, long kept in the wood.

— de paysans, wine made by the labourers, or very small farmers.

— de piquette, small wine for work-people.

— de primeur wines of Gau, Basses Pyrenées.

Vins râpés, white wines boiled to deepen colour.

Vin de remède, deep coloured wines of St. Gilles, used to strengthen weak growths.

— de tocanne, rose-coloured wine of the Haute Marne.

— Rancio, wine grown tawny from age: much esteemed.

WINE.

Vin de Cosperon, a luscious wine made near Collioure.
— des rogomés, wines mingled with boiled must of the Auxerrois grape.

Terms of quality.

The foregoing terms, not relating to the species of wine so much as to what they may derive from peculiar treatment, may not be commonly found. There are also terms applied to the qualities of wines in France as follows:—*Bouquet*, the aromatic smell perceived on drawing a cork from the fine wines. It is not a single perfume, but seems to arise from a union of agreeable odours, from bouquet, a nosegay. *Sève* is the first taste of wine the moment a bottle is opened, combining both the odour and spirituous quality; *aroma spiritueux* is applied in much the same way as *sève*. *Cru* means any vine land, a whole vineyard, or a spot in the vineyard. *Fumeux* means wine that affects the head from alcohol; if the effect be produced by carbonic gas, as in Champagne, *montant* is used. *Velouté*, wine soft upon the tongue. *Event*, flat wine, as in a bottle left some time open; and *plat*, destitute of spirit or body. *Vin bourru*, is thick, half-fermented, spoiled wine. *Pâteux* is said of thick sticky wine. The term *Cuvée* means either the contents of a cellar or of a vat at the vintage.

German wines.

The German wines are a very perfect class. The constituent parts are admirably balanced, and give them a wonderful capacity of endurance. The better kinds are made from grapes as ripe as the northern site of their growth will permit; in fact they should be soft from over ripeness, in this differing from the Champagne wines, which are only suffered to attain a measured maturity. From Bonn to Mayence, along the noble shore of the Rhine, the grape is cultivated with a value to its produce, progressive as the source of the river is approached. The Rheingau, a district about 14 miles in extent, produces the finest, including the celebrated Johannisberg, while the mouth of the Moselle marks the limit northward where wine of any tolerable quality is made. The grapes grown are generally the reissling, the Kleinberger, and a small Orleans species. The circle of Coblenz, about the latitude of Plymouth, gives 17,000 Prussian acres of vineyard, and Treves 2300, annually producing 39*l.* sterling per acre. The product of Wirtemberg is valued in the total at 4,000,000 of florins. The celebrated Hockheimer is grown near Mentz, in the direction of Frankfort. Only 12 casks, selling for 150*l.* each, are produced annually. These casks are called fudders, and the common fudder contains 250 gallons. The grapes being gathered, and carefully picked, the must is fermented in casks, and, after repeated rackings, placed in enormous vats to mellow, most of which hold 350 tuns. The Germans know as well as the French that the larger the volume the better the wine matures. Hence the German passion for large casks once exceeded all bounds, as the celebrated Heidelberg tun, and that of Königstein shew: the last held 3709 hogsheds. This passion for enormous casks has in a great degree ceased, as well as that for Hock of an extreme age, which is now wisely drunk on reaching maturity, its taste being no more defined by its capacity of endurance.

Fermentation.

The German wines stand alone, resembling no others. The better growths are dry, generous, finely flavoured, rich in bouquet, and the least acid of any northern wines. The contrary has been asserted from the experience of the inferior kinds, but the virtue of keeping unchanged

for a century or century and a half is proof of this. Even the better sorts of Moselle have by no means the same tendency to acidity as some wines of France grown much further south; Sauterne, Barsac, and Graves being much more acid. The cause of this is already accounted for in the nicer balance of the constituent parts, and its effect in the fermentation. This is stated of the better classes of German wines only, and not of the poor kinds, which are nearly the same in their effects every where. The Liebfrauenmilch is grown near Worms; Hock—the Schloss-Johannisberger close to the castle, at Hockheimer, on the Mayn, a little river running from Mayence up to Frankfort, and in the blaze of the sunny south, upon a spot only about eight acres in extent: the property of Prince Metternich. The surrounding vineyards produce all the hock drank as Johannisberger, which is truly excellent, though not the genuine Schloss. Rüdesheim produces first Rhine growths an aune of 1811 selling for 55*l.* The Steinberger is generally considered next in repute to the prime Johannisberger, that called the cabinet being, at 25 years old, 10*s.* the bottle. Graefenberger is considered an exceedingly choice wine: it was originally made on church property. Marcobrunner, Niersteiner, and Geissenheimer are well-known growths of the Rhine, and are all white. The red wines of Germany do not rank high. The best is called Asmannshauser; it resembles some of the red French growths. The wine called Blischert, made near Neuwied, is a very fine growth; but those produced on the left bank of the Rhine, at Königsbach, are all inferior kinds. The wines of the Moselle are light and salutary. The best kinds are very agreeable drinking, in summer particularly. The best is that denominated Brauneberger; the varieties made around Treves are numerous, and of varying degrees of excellence, some being styled in former times the nectar of the Moselle. Of the first order are reckoned those of Wehlen, Graach, and Piesport. The wines of Rinsport and Becherbach are deemed secondary in quality, while Cusel and Valdrach Moselle are said to possess diuretic properties. Moselle wines should be drunk at five years old; they will only keep perfect for 10 or 12 years, in this respect differing very materially from the wines of the father river. The wines of the Ahr, some of which are red, resemble the Moselle in quality, but will keep a longer term. The Neckar affords wine made from vines of a very choice quality, of a red colour, and well flavoured; among them are those of Bessingheim. The Stein and Liesten wines are grown in Bavaria, near Wurtzburg. In Franconia the sweet wine, called Calmus, is produced; Bischofsheim contains the richest vineyards, but it would be an interminable task to enumerate each separate species; no two kinds are alike, but all the better class are exceedingly wholesome, although some have a flinty taste. The Rheingau wines are exported by the ahm of 30 imperial gallons. A tun of Rhenish measured about 250 old gallons English measure, but is now little used. In Switzerland, where the cantons will admit the growth, wine is made, both white and red, and of every quality, particularly about Schaffhausen. Basle yields “the wine of blood,” as it is called, and the red wines of Berne, Neufchâtel, and the Vaud, together with two kinds which resemble the dry German growths, produced near Lauzanne, called those of Cully and Désalés, are sound and good.

WINE.

WINE. The wines of Spain are a distinct kind from those of either Germany or France; partaking of the sun of a warmer climate, they contain more alcohol. Many of them are excellent of their kind, but, unfortunately, with the exception of the wines of Xeres and Malaga, they are greatly neglected in the manufacture. Some of the best red wines of Spain, and indeed, with good treatment, of Europe, such as the Val de Peñas of Manzanares, are made in places so remote from conveyance that they are put into pitched bags or goats' skins, which cause them to smack insufferably, and in this mode are brought to market on the backs of mules. There is no soil in Europe more congenial to the vine than that of Spain, but the indolence of the inhabitants causes them to neglect the advantages Nature has bountifully placed at their doors. Catalonia, La Mancha, Arragon, Navarre, Old Castile, each possess a variety of wines of tolerable quality, even under the existing treatment. The wines of Beni Carlos, Mataro, Alicante, Sitges, and similar places, are tolerably well known out of Spain. The great districts of export in Grenada and Andalusia produce the Sherries and Malagas, which have for a long time gained ground rather than diminished in reputation from the calls of commerce, the demand principally for the dry species having much increased. The mountain wines of Malaga are grown near that city, both of the dry and sweet species. The grape abounding in sugar, the wines are strong in alcohol, yielding nearly a fifth part spirit on analysis. The sweet wines are made from the Muscatel grape; the best kind exceedingly rich, the fruit being hung up and the must taken from the drippings, hence its name of "Lagrimas," or tears. The Malaga Sherry very much resembles that of Xeres, and large quantities are exported to foreign countries as genuine Sherry; two hundred pounds sterling have been paid for a very prime old cask of Malaga. The vineyards cover the mountain sides at great heights above the sea, and the soil is calcareous, with schist in some districts. The district called the Axarquia is one of the most fertile in the world; the hills are planted with vines about eight feet apart; the amazing produce of the Axarquia in fruit from the grape to the sugar-cane is scarcely credible. Even under this glorious sky the wine is conveyed in sheepskins, only half pressed and fermented, into the merchants' stores; yet it bears the voyage to America well without brandy, which is only added to suit the English taste. If the same care were bestowed upon these wines as the French give to their more northerly produce, they would surpass all others of the like description.

Spanish wines. and the grapes are left on the tree until the sun's heat has shrivelled them. The species of grape are the Uva, the Tintilla, and Pedro Ximenes. The bunches are exposed some time to the sun after the gathering, before they are carried to the press. The soil at Xeres, too, is composed of calcareous earth, with sand, and here and there a little clay; the sand is observed to be most productive, giving about seven butts, or 840 old gallons an acre. The fermentation is left to take care of itself in the cask, with all the scum it raises, yet the wine is so innately good that it rarely spoils: it is racked in the March after the vintage. Pale Sherry is made from the same grape as the brown; a couple of bottles of pure brandy are added to each butt. During the pressure a sprinkling of gypsum is used to saturate the malic acid. Brown Sherry is nothing more than Pale Sherry in which wine from a butt boiled down to a fifth part is mingled until the desired degree of colour is obtained; the Pale Sherry may therefore be deemed the most pure, if the purity of the brown species can be said to have received deterioration by a mixture of boiled wine of its own species.

Val de Peñas. The Amontillado Sherry is drier and more delicate than the common kinds. The quantity made is very small; but frequently the produce of the fermented must will turn out to be Amontillado without the knowledge or design of the maker. The grapes are usually plucked earlier by two or three weeks for this species than for common Sherry, and they are trodden with wooden sabots. The must is allowed to ferment a couple of months, then racked and placed in depositories constructed above ground, made to hold three tier of casks: the bungs are very carelessly closed, but the quality of the wine is not affected by it. The fact is that this growth is a first-class wine, and a good deal might be made with proper care. The least drop of foreign admixture spoils Amontillado, a proof of its delicacy, as in the case of the first French growths. A wine called Moguer. Moguer is grown on the Guadalquivir, which is mixed with Sherry, and forms that inferior kind of which a large quantity is exported. Sherry should only be judged by the taste; the colour signifies nothing. Tintilla is made at St. Lucar de Barameda, 40 miles from Seville, and there is a Montilla wine grown near Cordova.

Other varieties. Tinto di Rota, or Tent, from the Tent of Alicante, Tent. is made about five leagues from Cadiz, and Paxerete, near Ronda, about six miles from Xeres, as well as in the latter town. On the whole, there can be no doubt that when time and care are bestowed upon the products of the Spanish vine, if that ever should be the case among so idle a people, the delicacy and aroma of French wines will be found united to stronger growths than those of France, to which they may become dangerous rivals in commerce, strength and durability being their characteristics. Nor is it on the mainland of Spain only that wines are grown; her islands of Majorca and Minorca cultivate the vine. The last island is noted for a rich Muscadine called Pollentia. The Canaries have long been known for their wines, 25,000 pipes being annually exported from them, generally Vidonia or Teneriffe, and Malmsey. Even the Cape de Verde Islands produce wine, particularly St. Antonio. The quantity of Spanish wines exported to Great Britain is about two millions and a quarter of imperial gallons.

Malaga. It is from Portugal that a great consumption of Portuguese wine for the British Islands has been imported for a

Sherry. Sherry wine, which, with Teneriffe and others of a similar character, were no doubt the Sacks of the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries, comes from the flourishing town of Xeres de la Frontera, about nine miles from Port St. Mary, across the harbour of Cadiz. The town of Xeres is in the centre of the vine country, a district of about 20 miles square, 7000 acres of which are devoted to the production of Sherry for the English market; about 40,000 pipes are made of all classes, and 17,000 of the best are exported. Agents from England reside on the spot to superintend the vintage and cellaring of what is purchased, which accounts for the improvement of late years in this wine. The addition of a small quantity of brandy is made to the butt on exportation, which the wine would do far better without. The Sherry vine is grown on slopes or declivities,

WINE.

Sherry grapes.

Soil.

Produce.

Pale wine.

Brown wine.

Amontillado.

Canary.

WINE.
Methuen
treaty.

Port wine.

Monopoly.

hundred and forty years; the trade was the result of a treaty, called the Methuen treaty, recently abrogated, signed in 1703, and now again restored. In consequence of Portugal admitting woollen goods of English manufacture at a low rate of duty, England in return was to admit Portugal wines a third part under the duty paid on the importation of the wines of France. This treaty afterwards gave birth to a company which monopolized, mixed, and adulterated the wines, and restrained the culture of the vine to promote its own profits, to the public detriment. A decree of Don Pedro abolished this monopoly in 1834; but the monopoly will continue in fact to an indefinite term, from the large extent of capital invested originally in its support, and the possession of the avenues of trade and many of the sources whence the wine is supplied by the individuals composing the company. The consumption diminished from 1810, when 54,720 pipes were exported, to about 24,000 in 1820, and was sometime subsequently yet lower. In 1834 Great Britain received only 2,596,530 imperial gallons; while Sherry had increased from 1,541,919 in 1823, to 2,246,085 in 1834; yet this vast diminution of consumption in Port wine did not lower the price. In 1799 there were 48,600 pipes imported, at from 14*l.* to 18*l.* and in 1834 only 23,138 at the price of from 32*l.* to 40*l.* There is no example of a monopoly which affords so striking an instance of mischief in any other article of British import: and not only this, but there is every reason to believe that the quality of the wine was lowered in order to keep it as much as possible of one character; for a large quantity of ordinary wine pays better, and is more easily managed in the cellar than several classes of varying excellence and price. To this end the company—one of the pleas for forming which was to keep the wine pure—no sooner secured its exclusive management than it practised the very cheats it had charged upon the preceding growers. They grubbed up the good old vines, and got others planted of larger bearing but inferior fruit. They coloured the wine artificially, and concealed all defects by artificial means, adding a large quantity of brandy to secure the wine both from the accident of change and the charge of weakness; and, blending good and bad growths together, made such an artificial produce as satisfied the cupidity of trade, but left little of the character the wine once had, and inflamed to an alarming degree too frequently the stomach of the drinker. Hence the great prevalence in England, among other maladies, of indigestion, arising from affection more or less of the bilious viscera, and probably of apoplexies.

Ramo
wines.

The best wine of Oporto is grown above Pezo da Regua, in the centre of the district called the Upper Douro. This wine, kept for Portuguese consumption on the spot, and without being treated by the company, much resembles in flavour, when it has had age, the French wines of the Rhone, such as Côte Rôtie, except that it possesses more body. The Ramo wines, as they are called, rank of inferior quality, and have been used by the company dishonestly for completing ullage. The best vineyards of the Ramo are Villarinho des Frieres, Abasas, and Galafura. The vines are differently treated in different provinces; in Beira they are suffered to grow high. At Lamego, Alenquer, and Mançao there are growths of much note among the merchants. Lisbon or Carcavellos is a well-known white wine, but there are red and white Muscadines of Carcavellos also. Bucellas is produced from a vine-

yard near the capital. Colares boasts of a very excellent red wine, called oftentimes Colares Port. Setuval grows both a dry and Muscadine wine, much drank in the country. The soil and climate of Portugal are highly congenial to the growth of the vine; and the wines of the Douro, when they can be drank in their purity, will be far more prized as wines of character than they have yet been, because the time may come when they will be exported without adulteration. Great care, including delicate treatment at the vintage, and an exact arrangement into classes being superadded, Portugal might produce a first-class wine, which she does not do at present.

The islands of Madeira are the property of the Portuguese government. The vine was first planted in these islands in 1421. This wine is produced for the most part on soils of volcanic origin, and gypsum is used in making them, to saturate the acid of the grape. There are two kinds, the Malmsey, or sweet, and the well-known dry species. The varieties of the grape in these islands is numerous; the vines are grown on trellis-work, made of the *arundo sagittata*; in some places they are trained up chestnut-trees. The best wine comes from the first pressing or treading, and is usually in a state of fermentation for about six weeks; it is mellowed in a temperature from 80° to 90° of Fahrenheit, when artificial means are adopted for the purpose; but a sea voyage between the tropics is much better, after the wine has been kept for five years; the delay is often saved by the artificial mode; but the wine is not equal to that which is allowed time, motion on ship-board, and change of climate. A Tinto wine, something like Burgundy, is made in Madeira, which, when kept, loses its colour and becomes yellow. It is grown near Fagaa do Pereira. Out of 25,000 pipes annually produced, only three are reckoned of the finest quality. The export to England has usually been about 5000 pipes. Brandy has always been added to the wines of Madeira sent to England, but seldom to those destined for other countries. Of late years the consumption has declined. The Azores, subject to the crown of Portugal, produce wines, principally at Pico, both sweet and dry.

The Italian wines compose a great variety, but are exceedingly neglected in the manufacture. From Horace to Redi they have been the theme of the native poet. Many of them are sweet, but neither the sweet nor dry are articles of modern export, except from Sicily. Very excellent wine is met with in particular places of the same name as that of the vilest quality. Among the Apennines the vines are cultivated most carefully, generally terrace-fashion, and the produce is plentiful and cheap. In Calabria the wine, from the intense heat of the climate, is generally of the thick sweet species. In the Roman states the vines are trained from tree to tree, after the ancient method; but in Piedmont, Naples, and even in some parts of Tuscany, the low mode is adopted in particular spots. The grapes are flung unpicked into the vat, having been trodden, ripe and unripe, together. Some proprietors of estates are more careful than the majority, and take considerable pains in making the wine for their own consumption. The soil in many parts of Italy is admirably adapted for vine culture. The celebrated Lacryma Christi comes from Naples; it is a sweet luscious species. A second kind, in not much less repute, is grown near Syracuse. The best Vino Græco is a

WINE. sweet wine. Gierace produces a light, pleasant, dry wine, and Baia and Toronto both sweet and dry.

Asprino. There is the Asprino grown on the Campagna, sharp and effervescing; and near the Lake Averno there are many kinds made. The produce of the Roman States is generally of the inferior kinds; that of Albano is reckoned one of the best, and the Monte Fiascone is celebrated from a bishop having drank himself to death of it at one sitting. Tuscany is the seat of the Italian Bacchus, for it produces the celebrated Monte Pulciano. Bologna, Vicenza, Parma, Placentia, Pavia, have all their wines, many of the same name, good and bad in quality, and only to be distinguished by the locality, as the *Vino Santo* of Vicenza, or *Vino Græco* of Naples or Tuscany. There is an excellent *Vino Santo* at Brescia, and one so named truly, *Vino Debolissimo*, at Verona: hence the contradictory accounts of travellers upon the subject. The Verdea, grown near Arcetri, has a green tinge. Chianti is made near Florence. The Siennese have tolerable wines; and Trebbio boasts its Malvaggia. Red Florence wine is deeper in colour than Claret, and harsher in taste. Sardinia, Elba, and all the Italian islands possess varieties of the vine, and make tolerable wines of the country. The produce of Sicily is very deeply impregnated with alcohol, and is generally grown on the sides of Etna. The Sicilian wines known in England come for the most part from the Val di Mazzara: when imported by private persons, and unadulterated with the merchants' brandy, they are frequently of excellent flavour.

Verdea.

Malvaggia.

Mazzara.

Hungarian wines. The wines of Hungary and its neighbouring states under Austria are a very remarkable class, different from all others. The produce annually is reckoned at 2,522,955 pipes, being the larger part of what is grown in the entire Austrian empire, equal to nearly one-third of the produce of France. This amount is given on the authority of Blumenbach. The best vines are grown near Pesth, Tokay, and the Syrmia, in the South, and Groswarden with Warwitz in the Bannat. The great wine fair is held at Pesth. Notwithstanding the fame of the wine, it is carelessly made by the peasantry, though the operation is performed with a great regard to cleanliness. The grapes are beaten with sticks in a double-bottomed vessel of wood, the uppermost bottom being pierced with holes for the must to pass through. When the uppermost vessel is filled, the contents are taken to the press, and, what is drained, to the vat. The Tokay grape is of the general species called Hungarian Blue, gathered when a good deal shrivelled with the sun's heat. There are sixty species of grape cultivated in Hungary, but that called Formint furnishes for the most part the famous Tokay Ausbruch, from vines dressed pollard-fashion. When gathered, the grapes are first placed on a grooved table, and the juice which, exudes by their own pressure, is the rich essence of Tokay. It is received in jars, thick as a syrup, and is carefully set aside, as the quantity is very small; the grapes are then trodden in a vat with the naked feet. This must is the celebrated Tokay Ausbruch, with which sixty-one parts of essence are mingled to eighty-four of must. Maslas is a more diluted species of Tokay. The essence brings, in Vienna, twelve pounds sterling the dozen bottles, and is mostly engrossed by the court and nobles. Tokay is of a very peculiar earthy taste, thick, and capable of enduring well for a century unchanged. It should

Produce.

Manufacture.

Ausbruch.

taste soft and appear oily in the glass. A great number of other wines of the Tokay vineyards are produced near it, of inferior merit. Buda grows a good red wine, Warwitz, a wine much resembling Burgundy. The Wermuth wines are mixtures with grapes, wormwood, and spices, probably in the manner once practised by the ancient Romans, the descendants of whose legionaries were very recently thought to be traceable in Hungary. The other wines in the Austrian dominions merit little notice, although the Tyrol, Carinthia, Styria, Venetia, Dalmatia, Moldavia, and Wallachia have all "wines of the country" in considerable variety.

Modern Greece cultivates the vine to a considerable extent; red and white wines being produced on the main land as well as in most of the islands, but they taste very strong of the pitched skins in which they are carried. The celebrated Malvasia, or Malmsey, was first made at Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea—hence the name; but Cyprus is that part of Greece most noted at present for its export of wine under the name. This Malmsey, after the establishment of the dominion of the Turks over the Morea, was principally made and shipped to the foreigner in Candia. Corinth produces good wine but for the insufferable taste of pitch which defiles it. The renowned field of Plataea is covered with vineyards. The celebrated Cyprus wine is made of grapes from plants kept pruned, and rising only a small height from the ground; the grape is of a rich purple colour, having a thin and very delicate skin. The grapes are gathered and placed on floors to the depth of eighteen inches, until they begin to burst and drop their seeds, when they are carried to a sloping marble table and bruised with flat mallets, the juice running into a groove which conducts it into small vases, out of which it is emptied into cone-shaped earthen vessels half buried in the ground, where the must ferments for forty days; at the end of that time these vessels of earth, shaped like ancient amphoræ, are closed with a cover of the same material. In due time the wine is removed to casks for exportation. The celebrated wines of the Commandery are made of red grapes, and are at first of a red colour, but in about a year they take the yellow tint, and in ten years resemble the sweet wines of the south of Europe in colour. This wine is always kept on the lees until it is perfectly limpid; it is sold by the load of sixteen jars, each jar containing five Florence bottles. The quantity annually produced has fallen from 40,000 to 10,000 jars, bringing about three piastres a jar. A rich Muscadine is made in the same island, at Agros. All the inferior wines of Cyprus, like those of Greece, have a sickening twang of pitch. Genuine Cyprus wine adheres like oil to the side of the glass, and should be kept in a warm cellar. It is remarkable that these wines deposit no tartar, but lees of the hue of Spanish snuff. The *liqueur* called in France *Vin de Chypre* must not be confounded with Cyprus wine. Naxos, The Chio, Tenedos, Milo, Samos, and the other islands still produce tolerable wines: those called wines of the Dardanelles are very inferior, as are those from Lampascus, in the Sea of Marmora. The Ionian Islands, now held by England, particularly Zante, grow Muscadines and dry wines of average quality. Albania, Romania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, the dominions of Russia in the Crimea and Astracan, all cultivate the vine, for its inspiriting juice, with great success.

WINE.

Wermuth.

Greek wines.

Malvasia.

Cyprus.

The Commandery.

The islands.

WINE.		WINE.
Persian wines.	Persia is celebrated for the wine of Shiraz; its flavour is by no means attractive to a European palate, notwithstanding the praises of the poet Hafiz. The other wines of Asia are but little known. In Syria, particularly about Mount Libanus, there are boiled wines made, besides that of Damascus—the wine of Helbon of the Jewish prophet. A wine called <i>Vino del oro</i> in Syria is a dry wine. In the north of India, at Cashmere, a wine is made resembling Madeira. The vine is also grown in Nepaul, as it was formerly in Golconda, during the reign of Akber. In China, although wine was made prior to the birth of Christ, it was subsequently forbidden; yet the Chinese do not hesitate to buy Sherry wine of Europeans. In New South Wales the vine has been introduced with a view to making wine, but the success of the experiment has been doubted. The climate is less warm in Van Diemen's Land; and there the manufacture of dry wines, recently begun, will probably be successful.	sumption is a matter of much importance to the consumer. Durability, without deterioration in the cellar of the consumer, is a primary object in purchasing wine, next to the flavour and body, which last must in a good degree depend upon the palate of the purchaser, if the wine is bought for his own use. The case is different with the merchant or dealer, because new wines have not the flavour which age confers; and it is a most difficult task to decide prospectively, from what is not perhaps a very tempting specimen of the article in its first stage, upon the excellence it may acquire. Often times the new taste will be altogether dissimilar to that of the mature state; and therefore the utmost skill is required, arising from long experience, to attain a just power of discrimination. The affectation of the connoisseur will avail him little here. In purchasing old wines, this knowledge is not required; but in all cases the accuracy of the taste will be governed by the bodily health at the moment, and the nature of the last food which has been taken. The habitual drinkers of strong-branded wines, such as Port and Sherry, are seldom capable of judging the finer wines of France with any degree of correctness. Spiced food taken before tasting is bad, and even the common recommendation of cheese or an apple, is of doubtful efficacy. The best mode is for the purchaser to taste the wine at two different times, to be sure it is agreeable to his wishes so far; and as to species and durability, to rely upon the payment of a good price to a dealer of reputation.
Vino del oro.		Preservation of wine.
Chinese wines.		Choosing wine.
African wines.	Wines are made in Africa, both in Morocco and Tetuan. In Algiers the Jews have made a wine resembling Sherry, dry and of good body. The Cape of Good Hope is the principal wine country of Africa, the grape being introduced in 1650, by Van Riebeck, the Governor. Constantia, for which wine the Cape is most renowned, is a sweet luscious growth, from two vineyards, denominated Higher and Lower Constantia, situated about half-way between Cape Town and Saldanha Bay. The soil is gravel and sand. Less than 100 pipes, both of red and white, comprise the annual product. The Cape produces other wines in a considerable quantity, amounting on the average to not less than 14,000 leaguers of 126½ imperial gallons each.	Tasting.
Constantia.	The importation into England has been annually about 500,000 gallons. Much room for improvement remains in the treatment of the Cape wines, some of which are of tolerable quality, particularly red, drunk for the most part in the colony. The great obstinacy of the Dutch, from their adherence to old slovenly usages in their vintage process, caused a deterioration in the value of Cape wine, which would not otherwise have happened.	
Cape wine.		Transport.
Produce.		
American wines.	The New World long ago obtained from the Old the art of making wine: in Mexico it was made as early as 1562. Chili, Peru, and various parts of South America bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, have long manufactured wines of tolerable quality. Buenos Ayres is supplied with wine from Mendoza, carried a thousand miles on mules across the Pampas. In North America Swiss settlers have cultivated the vine both in the States of Indiana and Ohio. California, Passo del Norte, New Biscay, Louisiana, and Florida grow the grape for wine with success, and wine has been made near Philadelphia. In Virginia and some other parts of the continent, as well as in Cuba, the vine is indigenous. In Kentucky an attempt to plant the vine, for the purpose of making wine, failed; but it is probable the soil was too rich and rank, especially on the banks of a river where the attempt was made. It is not to be supposed that rich deep loamy soils will suit the vine in the New World any more than in the Old. Not only in America, as in the still newer country of Australia, has wine been made; and some has stood a voyage to England and back again to its native site without the mixture of brandy, which port-wine merchants declare is necessary to make a coarse product of the vine keep from Oporto to England.	Bottling.
Mexican.		
Virginian.		Age.
	The art of preserving wines in a proper state for con-	Mellowing.

WINE. perties, as is evident from the change in this respect wrought upon strong Port. Sæmmering states that wines kept in glass vessels having their orifices closed with bladder, ameliorate in least time; and though he did not find that alcohol could pass through this envelope, yet water might. The mystery of change in wine, from a fiery principle to softness and the best state for the palate, though it has given rise to numerous conjectures how it occurs, does not afford one with anything like proof of its soundness.

Consumption. The consumption of wine in England in 1700 amounted to 4,935,420 imperial gallons, the population being 5,475,000. This made just an old wine gallon per head. In 1832 the consumption was 6,386,687 imperial gallons, and the population 13,889,675. Hence it is seen that the consumption of wine, from its increased dearness, owing to advanced duties, has greatly diminished. In 1700 the duty on French wine was 4s. 0½d. a gallon, on Portuguese only 1s. 8d. "Thick Port" was then a proverb in relation to Portugal wine, which had begun to drive out the French by the difference of duties. A few years previous to the above period, 20,000 tuns of French wines had been imported in some years; but the forcing Port wines into the market at the reduced duty brought the united importations of them, in 1700, 1701, and 1702, to 4339 tuns. In 1726 the duties on French wines were 24l. 5s. 10d. per pipe, on Portuguese only 10l. 3s. 7d. After several fluctuations, the duties were raised to 12s. 5½d. per gallon on French in 1803, and in 1819 to 13s. 9d., while the Portuguese were advanced to 8s. 3d. and 9s. 1¼d. respectively. The abolition of the Portuguese monopoly, and better financial principles, fixed the duties on all wines at 5s. 6d. the imperial gallon. From the year 1738 to 1785 the consumption of all wines in England diminished. All increase of duty was followed by diminution of consumption; all reduction by increase. Thus a reduction from 49l. to 32l. on Portugal wines, and from 99l. to 50l. on French, in 1786, raised the consumption of the following year from 3,409,355 gallons to 4,898,225. In 1796, on raising the duties, the receipts fell from 5,732,383l. to 3,970,901l.; in 1797, and still further in 1803, and from 8,181,466 to 4,840,719 by 1804, shewing an over-taxed article of importation. In respect to revenue, the advanced duties in 1814 produced no increase over 1802, though on French wines 3s. 1d. additional was laid.

Produce. In France the home consumption of wine, for distillation and every purpose, is reckoned at 745,359,136 gallons, the duties on which pay one-tenth of the national revenue. The number of pipes of Port wine grown averages 60,000 pipes. The amount in produce of the wines of Spain is unknown, and the same may be stated of many of the other wine countries of Europe, from whence, except of particular kinds, no returns are accessible—perhaps are not in existence.

Alcoholic strength. The alcoholic strength of wines of different countries has been ascertained by Mr. Brande; but the strength must vary with the nature of the vintage; a hot sun giving a vintage which abounds in sugar, will yield a more powerful wine than one of a cold climate. Burgundy gives on an average 14.57 parts of spirit in 100; Champagne, 12.61; Roussillon, 19.; Claret, 16.32; Sherry 19.17; Port, average of seven specimens, 22.99; Sercial Madeira, 19.41; some of the Sicilian wines, when brandied, such as Marsala, 25.09, and

Etna 30°. A table of these is to be found in "Redding on Wines."

The following are the principal wines, or those most celebrated in the different countries where the vine has long been cultivated:—

WINE

Modern List.

FRANCE.

BURGUNDY.

Romanée-Conti, red.
Chambertin, ditto.
Richebourg, ditto.
Clos-Vougeot, ditto.
St. Vivant, ditto.
La Tache, ditto.
St. George's, ditto.
Primeur, ditto.
Mont-Rachet, white.

BORDEAUX.

Lafitte, red.
Latour, ditto.
Margaux, ditto.
Haut Brion, ditto.
Barsac, white.
St. Bris, ditto.
Carbonnieux, ditto.
Pontac, ditto.
Sauterne, ditto.

RHÔNE.

Beaume, red.
Muret, ditto.
Bassas, Burges, ditto.
Meal, &c., Hermitages, all red and white.

CHAMPAGNE.

Sillery.
Ay.
Mareuil.
Hautvillers.
Epernay "Claret."
Dizy.
Pierry.

PYRENEES ORIENTALES.

Rivesaltes, white.
Roussillon, red.

HAUT RHIN.

Colmar, Olevillet, &c. (luscious).
Arbois, St. Pierray, white and red.

SPAIN.

Xeres, white.
Malaga, ditto.
Alicante Tinto, or Tent, red.
Val de Peñas, ditto.
Amontillado Xeres, white.
Carinena, Grenache.
Borja, red.

Tinto di Malaga, white flushed.
Tintilla, red.
Paxarete, white.
Sitges, ditto.

MAJORCA.

Alba Flora, white.

GERMANY.

Schloss-Johannisberger, white.
Johannisberger, ditto.
Steinberger, ditto.
Rüdesheimer, ditto.
Laubenheimer, ditto.
Liebfrauenmilch, ditto.
Hockheimer, ditto.
Brauenberger (Moselle).

Rinsport (Moselle).
Niersteiner, white.
Graach.
Bechebach, white and red.
Walporzheimer (Ahr), red and white.
Assmanhäuser, red.

PORTUGAL.

Carcavellos, or Lisbon, red and white.
Bucellas, white.
Setuval, ditto.
Barra a Barra.
Colares, red.

PORTS OF THE DOURO.

First and second qualities, or Feitorio and Ramo.

MADEIRAS.

Madeira, dry, white.
Malmsey, ditto.
Sercial, ditto.
Muscatel, dry, ditto.

ITALIAN.

Lacryma Christi, red.
Syracuse, ditto.
Mascoli, ditto.
Macchia, ditto.
San Giovanni, ditto.
Ovieto, white.
Aleatico, ditto.
Aleatico, red.
Chianti, ditto.

Vino Græco, red and white.
Asprino, ditto.
Monte Fiascone, ditto.
Monte Pulciano, ditto.
Vino Santo, red and white.
Montalcino, white.
Vermuti, white with wormwood.
Verdea, green.
Muscatta, white.

HUNGARY.

Tokay Ausbruch, reddish white.
Maslas, ditto.
Meneser, Arad, red.
Meneser Ausbruch, like Tokay.

St. Giorgy, white.
Wermuth, with wormwood.
Erlon, red and white.
Sexard, red.
Cotnar, green.

RUSSIA.

The Crimea, red and white.
Astracan, ditto.

Kaffa, red and white.
Rasdarof, white.

WINE

Cyprus, white.
Malvasia, ditto.
Arcadi, white and red.
The Commandery, white.
Omados, ditto.

GREECE.

Samos, white.
Chios, white and red.
Santorini, red and white.
Zante, principally ditto.

PERSIA.

Shiraz, white.
Gilan, ditto.
Chorasan, white and red.
Yezd, white.

These are the principal wines of the respective countries, in each of which there are numerous varieties besides: Switzerland, Piedmont, the Mediterranean islands, all possess many growths; but any further enumeration would be useless, as consisting of a mere catalogue of names, without any reference to quality or peculiar differences in flavour.

Domestic wines.

Wines, Domestic. These wines are manufactured from the dry raisin in the northern countries of Europe, where the grape rarely or never ripens sufficiently for the press. The fruits selected are generally those of the garden, to which sugar is added to render fermentation more prompt. Dr. McCulloch, whose Treatise on domestic wines is the best authority on the subject, states that the natural fermentation should be the only kind adopted, which may be ensured by the perfect maturity of the fruit. The phenomena of vinous fermentation has been already mentioned, and they accompany the manufacture of wines from the currant or gooseberry equally with the grape. Strawberries, black and white currants, damsons, raspberries, mulberries, elderberries, and similar fruits, will all ferment in the proper manner without the addition of any auxiliary yeast. Raisin wine, when made in sufficient quantity, easily ferments, a cautious regard being had to temperature. Vine-tendrils and the young leaves, even the immature grapes of the English climate, will make a light domestic wine, wholesome and palatable. Some of the imported fruits may also be employed for this purpose. The mode of manufacturing these wines is generally known. To become acquainted with the principles of the art, "McCulloch, on Domestic Wines," is the best teacher.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Spirits.

Under this denomination are more especially comprised those inebriating liquors the larger proportion of which consists of pure alcohol extracted by the still (for which process see the article DISTILLATION), instead of being the produce of natural fermentation, like that in wine, cyder, mead, and malt beverages. From the last they greatly differ in strength: wines and malt liquors hold only from 4 to 20 per cent. of pure alcohol, so combined with other elements as to produce, in proportion to their strength, a far less sensible effect upon the stomach; while spirituous liquors are a dilution of pure alcohol with water, in the proportion of 50 or 60 per cent. of the first to 40 or 50 of water. Pure alcohol is composed of 13.04 hydrogen, 52.17 carbon, and 34.79 oxygen, in every 100 parts. In brandy the alcohol is diluted until it contains only about 54 parts of spirit in the 100; in Scotch whisky 55, Irish 54; rum 52; common gin 51 or 52; and arrack 54 or 55.

Analysis.

The ancients, it is presumed, knew nothing of spirituous liquors. The wine of the grape, palm, date, apple, corn, and most kinds of fruit, was no doubt familiar to them, and distinguished by the general term "sikera" (σικερα). Their wines of Ceres, Cer-visia, Curmi, and others, were the ale or beer of the moderns. Pliny has been supposed to hint at spirits,

when, alluding to Spain, he speaks of a process for obtaining oil from pitch, which exhibits the latent principle of distillation, but proves, from the nature of the process, that, as now practised, it was then unknown. Indeed, had the ancients been acquainted with the method of rendering their wine more intoxicating by the addition of brandy, as is practised for England in Portugal and Spain, they would not have had recourse to drugs for that pernicious purpose. In all their allusions to wine, which are numerous and explicit, nothing appears to afford an inference of this knowledge. The Chinese were acquainted with alcohol before the Arabs brought it into Spain. The Arab writer Gebir mentions it, and describes the process for medical purposes, before the VIIIth Century. The name is of Saracenic origin, and its first introduction into Spain confirms the fact: it was originally sold there by the Arabs as a medicine.

WINE

Alcohol had become an important article of commerce with the Genoese in the thirteenth century, for the merchants of Genoa carried on a very lucrative traffic in spirit, and are said to be the first who prepared it from corn, probably with the hope of obtaining a larger profit by the sale of an inferior article.

Brandy is now distilled from fermented wine, new or old, in every country where wine is made in a sufficient quantity. The best comes from France; and the greatest pains are exerted to improve the manufacture, much care being taken during the process. It is to France the world is indebted for this peculiar branch of the art, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, prior to which discovery, namely, the use of wine for such a purpose, the brandy was probably obtained from wash, as in England at present. In 1639, the French government interfered to regulate the trade. Bourdeaux, Cognac, Rochelle, Blois, and the towns on the Loire from Orleans to Nantes inclusive, Burgundy, Champagne, and the department of the Herault, distil the largest proportion. The annual average quantity thus made from wine only is 18,083,120 imperial gallons. The quantity from other substances than wine, 2,024,902 imperial gallons. The export, on an average, is 7,335,408 imperial gallons; leaving for home consumption, for 32,000,000 of population, about four-tenths of a gallon for each person.

The quantity of spirit given out by wine depends on the quantity of saccharine matter it contains, which will be less in the cold vintages of the north than in the grape matured under the powerful action of a southern sun. The wines of Burgundy give only an eighth part of alcohol, those of Bordeaux a fifth, while those of the Herault, or the Pyrenées Orientales, afford an entire fourth.

All alcohol is white in colour, and strongly marked by the flavour of the wine which produces it, which must therefore be of the best quality, not the least taint being imparted. The brandy of Cognac, which is considered of the first quality, is coloured with burnt sugar for the English market, an operation which destroys the real flavour. This brandy is made from a white grape. All the best spirit is from white wines; that produced from red being deemed less soft on the palate; and white wines can be used for spirit much sooner after the vintage than red. The brandies of the department of the Herault and Gard are deemed inferior, because they are from the red grape, although the wine is far superior in strength and body to the product of the white vin-

Alcohol.

Brandy.

Quantity.

Colour.

WINE. tages used in the north for the same purpose. This contrariety has never been accounted for, although the solution has frequently been attempted. That the same red grape, grown in the same vineyard, made into white or red wine, should exhibit such a difference, the treatment being similar, except that for the red wine the grape is trodden as well as pressed, remains a mystery, unless the astringent quality of the skins is imparted to the spirit without a trace of their colour, which never goes over into the worm. Wine of a year old is considered the best for converting, and the more prevalent the saccharine quality in the wine, the better will be the spirit.

**Murk
brandy.**

The brandy distilled from wine and from the murk are very different, the last being of an inferior quality. After the grape husks are taken out of the press, hard as a board, all the must for the wine being forced out, they are loosened and thrown into vats, in which a small quantity of water is poured upon them. Fermentation ensues by the addition of more water warmed to 12° or 15° of Reaumur, and covering the vats up with woollen cloth. This liquid is afterwards slowly distilled, and the produce is called "*eau de vie de marc*," or spirit of the murk. It answers for conserves and inferior purposes, and is not exported. In the wine country of the department of the Marne they call this brandy that of Aisne (*eau de vie d'Aisne*). The brandy of Andaye is a mixture of a tenth of aniseed spirit, Cognac brandy, syrup, and a flavour of fennel, made to imitate the real brandy of Andaye, manufactured only in the Basses Pyrenées, the wine from which it is extracted having naturally a slight odour of fennel. The brandy of the Isle of Rê is flavoured artificially with fennel. These are rarely exported. The quantity of brandy from the murk made annually in France is about 1,616,991 imperial gallons.

Testing.

Alcohol is tested by its specific gravity. Spirit, called by the French that of "*trois-six*," is in proportion to water as 840 to 1000; so that a cube of water being 1000, the proportion is easily established. The strength of the spirit is always ascertained at a temperature of 10° of Reaumur, because heat or cold causes a difference of volume. It is necessary to lower the spirit by the addition of water to make it potable. To effect this, the degrees of strength ascertained by Cartier's instrument, in the temperature above stated, are multiplied by the quantity to be reduced, and the product divided by the number of degrees the brandy should be when weakened; subtract the spirit employed. Suppose 25 gallons at 32 degrees are to be lowered to 18 degrees of strength, then 25 multiplied by 32 gives 800. This being divided by 18 gives 44.44. From this subtract the 25 gallons of spirit; the answer is, 19.44 gallons of water required to lower 25 gallons at 32° to 18°.

**Spanish
brandy.**

The brandy next in repute to that of France is the Spanish, where it was first made, according to the Arab authorities, at a remote period. Very little is exported. It early became subject to excise laws there, and in 1747 was made a royal monopoly. The Portuguese brandy is of an inferior quality to that of Spain, and is used to mingle with the wines of Porto for the English market, and the syrup of the fig is often mingled with it. In all the wine countries of Europe brandy is made in a similar manner. That made from wine at the Cape of Good Hope, from bad management, has an empyreumatic flavour, which it never loses, and can

only be consumed by the boors and Hottentots in the colony.

WINE. *Geneva*, or *Hollands*, is a spirit made from corn, both in Holland and Switzerland, but the best comes from Holland. Barley-malt with rye-flour, coarsely broken, are blended together in a vat of a proper size, with pure water, so that the whole be rendered a paste free of lumps. Water is then added at blood heat. The fermentation begins in a few hours and terminates in about three days. The liquor is now transparent and very biting to the taste. It is well stirred, and the first distillation is made as slow as possible, lest the essential oil go over with the spirit and impart a taint. The spirit is then rectified once or twice over juniper berries. The best mode pursued originally was to add the juniper to the malt in grinding. The Dutch, who do not grow corn enough for their own consumption, import such quantities from the north of Europe that they make in some years 15,000,000 gallons of Geneva. The home consumption of Holland is 3,800,000 imperial gallons, which, to a population of 2,800,000, is about 1.39 imperial gallon per head.

All the northern countries of Europe make a spirit from grain, differing little except in flavour. Sweden, in addition to the corn, adds a large species of the black ant, found at the bottom of the fir trees, where it forms its hills. This insect is said to impart flavour and potency to the spirit by its acrid juices.

In England little spirit was made until the reign of Charles II., France, till then, supplying all Europe. A duty of 2d. per gallon was laid upon it in that reign, the quantity being about half a million of gallons annually. From the reign of Elizabeth foreign spirits had afforded the chief consumption. As the demand increased, spirits became more and more an article of profit to the revenue, so much so that at present all is sacrificed to that object in England, in a manner prejudicial, in some respect, to the free exercise of trade, and the goodness or purity of the spirit. To prevent fraud, it is enacted by law that every hundred gallons of worts shall produce nineteen of spirits; as equitable a mode of proceeding as could be adopted both for the revenue and the manufacturer; but the precautions adopted besides are of the most rigorous nature towards the manufacturer. Those which concern the public are of still more importance. The spirit should be merely diluted with water after making, and be sold pure; yet in England there is no pure home-made spirit allowed to be sold in this manner. Nineteen per cent. from the worts is too coarse and potent to be drank; and the distiller, not being allowed to make a wholesome potable that can be drank in punch, like whisky, is obliged to hand over the produce of his labour to a second hand, styled a rectifier, who dilutes and impregnates it with all sorts of compounds to answer his own end of profit. The consumption of spirits on a large scale is evil enough; but to compel the public to swallow the most pernicious mixtures, for the convenience of the revenue collector, is a lapse in legislative morality. Could English spirit be drank with acids, a portion of its ill effect might be obviated; less foreign spirits would be consumed, and the revenue derive an increase. Why England is not placed upon a footing with Ireland and Scotland in this respect is inexplicable. The rectifiers simulate all sorts of liquors. Brandy, Geneva, every kind of cordial is imitated, and no great care is observed in the choice of ingredients,

WINE.

Geneva.

**Grain spi-
rit.**

**Excise
duties.**

**Adultera-
tion.**

WINE. as far as respects the public health: spirits of nitre, of turpentine, all kinds of drugs, prunes, juniper berries, and things of a less harmless quality are used.

Worts.

The worts for British spirits are drawn from malt and barley mixed, in a proportion of 100 to 120 pounds of saccharine matter to the barrel. This strength is attained by adding malt-flour and barley to the common worts. In from ten to twenty days' time it is fine for the still, and is made into what are called "low wines," and then, by a second similar operation, into "spirits," and what are technically denominated "feints." All this takes place under the *surveillance* of the excise, who keep keys of the backs, pumps, and even of the furnace-door. The spirit is calculated at seven per cent. over proof. The duty is paid upon the wash only, at so much per gallon, making the produce at the rate of nineteen per cent. from the still. The spirit next passes in this high and fiery state to the rectifier.

Scotch system.

The grain used in Scotland being less productive than that of England, the duty is raised upon the gravity of the worts. Thus, in place of 19 per cent., peremptorily demanded in England, a spirit of seven per cent. over proof is required from the worts in the proportion of

15 gallons for 81 lbs. gravity	
14 " 75 "	} in the 100 galls.
13 " 70 "	
12 " 65 "	
11 " 60 "	

Some modifications have taken place in this system, but the principle remains unchanged.

Irish system.

In Ireland the similarity to the Scotch method renders a repetition unnecessary. About a fifth of malt is used in Irish whisky, to which two-thirds of barley and nearly one-third of oats are added. The cost was about 3s. 0½d. per gallon when the duty was 5s. 11½d., or double the cost of the material. To this 9s. must be added the outgoing and profit of the manufacturer, which, at 1s. per gallon, would divide among the Irish distillers, only at the rate of spirits manufactured in 1837 (return of 1838), no less than 561,781l. 15s. The increase in the manufacture of spirits in Ireland is enormous. In 1822 only 4,318,012 gallons were distilled: the return for January 5, 1838, gives for 1837 a total of 11,235,635.

Rum.

Rum is distilled from molasses, the syrup accumulated in boiling sugar, which will not thicken. This, and the scummings of the boilers, in the proportion of twenty-five gallons out of a hundred of the scummings, are mingled with molasses and water, and suffered to ferment. When the fermentation subsides, the liquor is distilled in the usual manner. This is done in different modes in several of the colonies, but the principle is the same. In some, the lees of previous processes, called *dunder*, are used to quicken fermentation and increase the quantity of spirit. The rum is slowly driven over, and is generally as high as what the French call proof *de huile*, which is a test by a drop of olive oil sinking when let fall into the liquor. Rum rarely exceeds proof strength, though at times by double distillation it is made to approach more to the strength of alcohol. Pine-apple juice is sometimes added to rum to give it a flavour. The richness of rum is supposed to be derived from the mashed fragments of the sugar-cane and the raw juice, since sugar

distilled by itself does not differ in product from other spirit. WINE.

The quantity of rum imported into England for consumption or exportation is annually about 4,100,000 imperial gallons. Of these, Jamaica and Demerara export the largest quantity; and then Tobago, Grenada, St. Kitt's, St. Vincent's, Trinidad, Montserrat, Nevis, Dominica, Antigua, and Tortola. In Demerara eighty gallons of rum are produced for every hogshead of sugar weighing 1200 lbs.

Rum from maple sugar is made in the United States of America, both for exportation and home consumption, as well as whisky, Geneva, and peach brandy. This last is obtained from the peach, in the proportion of six gallons from fifteen bushels of the fruit, and is a fine spirit when carefully distilled and of mature age. The persimon apple and other fruits are applied to the same purpose. The price of spirits in America is about 40 cents the gallon.

Kirschwasser is made in Switzerland and some parts of Germany from the Machaleb cherry. It is a spirit not at all inferior to the celebrated brandy of Dantzic, made from corn, called *Goldwasser*. Kirschwas-

Troster is a spirit from the skins of grapes out of the press, fermented with ground barley or rye. It is made in Upper and Lower Austria in large quantities; and much is re-distilled in Holland. A species of this spirit is manufactured in Hungary from the refuse of the vintages, from plums, and even from potatoes. Troster.

Rakia is a Dalmatian spirit, drawn from the murk of the wine-press, mingled with aromatics. Rakia.

Rosolio is made at Dantzic and in Italy; it is a spirit distilled from the plant *ros-solis*, brandy, sugar, cinnamon, and numerous other ingredients. Rosolio.

Schnaps are cordial spirits made from the malted barley and rye spirits of Denmark. Schnaps.

Sekis-kayavodka is a species of spirit made by the Crim Tartars from the lees of the grape and the fruit which they import from Scio, where also it is distilled for the same market. Sekis.

Raka, probably so called from the araki of the mountain Tartars, is distilled in Kamschatka from a sweet grass called there *slatkaia-trava*. It is a plant of an acrid quality. Bundles are steeped in hot water, with certain berries called *gimolost*, or *gohibitsa*. It is kept close and warm until fermentation ensues, when it is drawn off and more hot water added, and afterwards the whole is put into the still. Raka.

Araki is a spirit distilled from the date of Egypt by the native Christians, and is a very general name in the East for spirit. The Usbecks, Mandshurs, and Kalmucs make a liquor called *koumiss* from fermented milk. This, when it is distilled, is also called *araka*.

Arrack, in Ceylon, is generally made from palm wine, called by the English *toddy*, a corruption of *tari*, the native term. It is also made from the wild date, as well as from rice. The arrack trade of India is very great. Ceylon exports annually 5200 barrels of 150 gallons each. Mahwah arrack is partly made of the flowers of the madhuca. The Siamese make arrack, or what they call *lau*, from rice. The island of Java exports the arrack most used in the East. Rice is heaped in a vat, water and molasses poured upon it, palm wine or toddy is added, the whole fermented, and three different strengths are obtained by the still. These are called *kiji*, *taupo*, and *sichow*. Arrack.

The Chinese make rice wine perfumed, and distil the Rice wine.

WINE. lees, whence they obtain a spirit like brandy, which they call *sam-tchoo*, or *san-tchoo*. Before distillation the liquor is called *tchoo* only, and *san*, or *sam*, means fiery or hot. The Chinese spirit is above proof, and is not found to contract the bad taste so frequently discovered in European spirits. Besides spirit from grain and fruit, they distil a very ardent spirit from the flesh of sheep. The preparation is a secret out of the celestial empire.

Flesh
wine.

Consump-
tion.

It remains to refer to the consumption of spirits in England and Ireland, foreign and home made, showing further the comparative increase.

	Foreign,	Home Consumption.
1782	.	604,614 imperial gallons.
1822	.	2,522,206 ,,
1837	.	4,446,564 ,,

To specify the different kinds imported for home consumption in the year ending 5th January, 1838, the following is a correct return:—

	Imperial Gallons.
Rum	3,181,255
Brandy	1,208,646
Carried forward	4,389,901

WING, n. } Sw. *winga*, which Ihre derives from
WING, v. } the Welsh *gwingo*, to move often, to
WINGLESS, } wag. Somner has *gehwing*. *Angulus*,
WINGY. } a corner, a nook, a wing. The D.
quincken or *quicken*, *movere*, *agitare*, *motitare*, *tremulo motu ferri*, to move, to shake, to move frequently, to be carried along by a tremulous motion, seems to express the action of a bird in its flight, and thus to account for the application of the name to—

The limbs by which a bird flies or moves through the air; it is also applied to anything appended as sides to the main body, as the *wing* of a building, or of an army. And to *wing*—

To bear or carry, to move by, to act upon, the *wing*; to fly or move in flight; to affix wings, to append or attach as wings to the side; also to divest of, deprive of the wing, or use of the wing.

For þat me schulde ys chauntemēt y se,
He lette hym make *wyngon*, an hey to fle.

R. Gloucester, p. 28.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem that sleest profetes and stonest hem, that ben sent to thee: hou ofte wolde I gedre togidere here chyken undir hir *wyngis* and thou wouldest not?

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiii.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem whiche kyllest prophetes, and stonest them which are sent to the: how often would I have gathered thy childre together, as y^e henue gathered her chickens vnder her *wynges*, but ye would not.

Bible, 1551.

Before hire stood hire son Cupido,
Upon his shoulders *winges* had he two.

Chaucer. Knightes Tale, v. 1967.

Whan maistrie cometh, the God of love anon
Beteth his *winges*, and farewel, he is gon.

Id. Frankelaines Tale, v. 11079.

Him thought how that the *winged* god Mercurie
Beforne him stood, and bad him to be mery.

Id. Knightes Tale, v. 1388.

	Imperial Gallons.
Brought forward	4,389,901
Geneva	18,234
Other foreign	13,330
Guernsey and Jersey	25,099
	4,446,564
British spirits	24,493,539
	28,940,103

WINE.
WINK.

The above annual return gives for England a consumption of British spirits of 7,133,869 imperial gallons; for Scotland, 6,124,035; and for Ireland, 11,235,635. This makes 1.94 gallon for England per head; 2.58 gallon for Scotland; and 1.45 gallon for Ireland. In addition to which the consumption of foreign spirits is 0.18 gallon per head.

The gross quantity imported in 1837 was 7,471,606 imperial gallons, of which 3,022,042 were exported. The stock in bond and in hand was 4,395,786 imperial gallon on the 5th of January, 1838.

On *Inebriating Liquors*, by Morewood; *Parl. Reports*; Sir T. Raffles; *Asiatic Researches*; *Revenue Returns*; Lessep's *Travels*; Coxe's *Switzerland*; *Manuel de Thiebaut de Berneaud*; Lebeaud, *Distillateur Liqueuriste*.

This Dedalus, which fro his youthe
Was taught, and many craftes couthe,
Of fethers, and of other thynges
Hath made to flee diuers *wynges*
For hym, and for his sonne also.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 69.

Whom, seeing fie, shee speedily persewed
With *winged* feet, as nimble as the wind;
And euer in her boaw she ready shewed
The arrow, to his deadly marke design'd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 7. st. 30.

Next him was Feare, all arm'd from top to toe,
Yet thought himselfe not safe enough thereby,
But fear'd each shadow mouing to and fro:
And his owne armes when glittering he did spy,
As ashes pale of hew, and *wingy*-heeld.

Id. Ib. book iii. can. 12. st. 12.

There are fishes that have *wings*, and are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 203. Of Human Understanding, book v. ch. vi. sec. 12.

Of all the *wing'd* inhabitants of air,
These only make their young the public care;
In well disposed societies they live,
And laws and statutes regulate their hive.

Addison. Virgil. Georgics, book iv.

They spring together, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.

Id. Ib.

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire.
In sense dark prison'd all that ought to soar.

Young. The Complaint, N. 2.

The path that leads, where, hung, sublime,
And seen afar, youth's gallant trophies, bright
In Fancy's rainbow ray, invite
His *wingy* nerves to climb.

Beattie. Ode to Hope.

WINK, n. } A. S. *wink-ean*, *nivere*, and also
WINK, v. } *nuere*; D. *wincken*, *winken*; Ger.
WINKER. } *winken*; Sw. *wincka*, which latter, Ihre

WINK. thinks, may (as *wing* also, *q. v.*) be from the Welsh *gwingo*, to move often. And it is probable that *wing* and *wink* may be the same word differently applied, the one (*wing*) to the motion of a bird in flight, and the other to the motion of the eye-lid. *To wink*—

To move (*sc.* the eye-lid); to drop, to shut, or cast down the eye-lid (so as for the time to stop the sight), and thus consequently to avoid seeing, or pretend not to see; to connive, to pass or let pass without notice.

A *wink* is used as a signal not intended to be seen publicly. See **WENCH**.

Al þe welthe of þis world and þe woo boþe
Wynkyng as it were. wyterly ich saw hýt.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 2.

Tho wepte ich for wo. and wrapede of hus wordes
And in a *winkyng* ich worth. and wonderliche ich mete.
Id. Ib. p. 102.

He wold so peine him, that with both his eyen
He muste *winke*, so loude he wolde crien.
Chaucer. Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15313.

Thou shalt no more thurgh thy flaterie
Do me to sing and *winken* with myn eye.
For he that *winketh*, whan he shulde see,
Al wilfully, God let him never the.
Id. Ib. v. 15437.

For ofte, who that hede toke,
Better is to *wynk* than to loke.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 10.

But Thoas at same throwe,
When Anthenor his iewell toke,
Wynkend cast away his loke,
For a deceite, and for a wile.
Id. Ib. book v. fol. 94.

Because it was night we stayed in the sea, where we and our shippes were not a little troubled, so that all that night none of vs slept a *winke*, but watched euery one.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 415. Francisco de Ulloa.

But to the entente that peace and concorde maye amonge you be maintained and stedfastly abyde, certaine thynges must bee *winked* at. some thinges must bee suffered. and some thinges must gently be taken.

Udall. Erasmus. Romaines, ch. xiv. fol. 38.

MER. Will the shaking of a shaft strike them into such a fever of affection?

CUP. As well as the *wink* of an eye.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act v. sc. 3.

BES. But was not this a brave combate, Mardonius?
MAR. Why, did'st thou see't?
BES. You stood wi' me.
MAR. I did so, but me thought thou *wink'dst* every blow they strook.

Beaumont and Fletcher. A King and no King, act i.

So, so, he's fast;
Fast as a fish i' th' net: he has *winking* powder
Shall work upon him to our wish.

Id. The Night Walker, act iv.

Over and besides, among the Indians be certaine philosophers, whom they call gymnosophists, who from sunne rising to the setting thereof are able to endure all the day long, looking full against the sunne, without *winking* or once moving their eies.

Holland. Plinie, book vii. ch. ii.

K. They do *winke* and yeeld, as loue is blind and enforces.
B. They are then excus'd, my lord, when they see not what they doe.

K. Then, good my lord, teach your cousin to consent *winking*.
B. I will *winke* on her to consent, my lord, if you will teach her to know my meaning.

Shakspeare. Henry V. act v. s. 2. p. 94.

If some alluring girl, in gliding by,
Shall tip the *wink*, with a lascivious eye,
And thou, with a consenting glance, reply.
Dryden Persius. Satire 4. v. 116.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept. and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast,
But would not violate his daughter's rest.

Dryden. Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eye began to fail;
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchmen were at length asleep.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book i.

A set of noddors, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others' offspring of wit in their birth.

Pope.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye.

Peacham on Drawing.

WINKLE. See **PERI-WINKLE**.

The *winkles*, as well of the land as the water, when they put themselves out of their shells, thrust out two hornes that they have, and they will plucke them in againe when they list. Eies have they none to see withall, and therefore these little hornes serve them in good stead, to sound as it were and trie the way as they go.

Holland. Plinie, book ix. ch. xxxii.

WINNOW, v. } A. S. *wyndwian, ventilare.*
WINNOW, n. } To blow, to beat with the wind;
WINNOWER, } to fan, to blow *sc.* the chaff from
WINNOWING, n. } the grain; generally to part, to separate; to sift.

Whos *wynnewing*-tool in his hond: and he schal purge his flore of corn, and he schal gader the wheete into his bern: but the chaffes he schal brenne with fier unquenchable.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. iii.

And with his fanne, which no man shal be hable to auoyde, he shall make clene y^e floore of his *winowing* place, and there shal he *winowe* euery creature, trying them with y^e wind of the cross and afflictions.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. iii. fol. 244.

For as a *winnow*er pourgeth the chaffe from the corne, and the boulder tryeth oute the branne from the meale: so hath Erasmus scoured oute of all the doctours and commentaries vpon scriptures, the dregges, whiche through the faulte of the times or places in whiche those writers liued, had settled it selfe among the pure and fyne substaunce.

Id. Preface.

As for the *winnowing*, vanning, and laying up either of corne or pulse, they would have it done in the old moone, about the last quarter.

Holland. Plinie, book xviii. ch. xxxii.

With steddie wing,
Now on the polar windes, then with quick taun
Winnows the buxom air, till within soare
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowles he seems
A Phoenix.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 270.

But in warm weather, when the skies are clear,
By daylight reap the product of the year:
And in the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out, and *winnow* it by day.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i. can. 400.

EMP. All may be foes; or how to be distinguished,
If some be friends?

BEND. They may with ease be *winnowed*.

Id. Don Sebastian, act ii. sc. 1.

But the reciprocal discussion of interesting questions is conducive to the discovery of truth, as the *winnowing* of wheat separates it from chaff.

Knox. Works, vol. iii. p. 314. Winter Evening 70.

WINTER, n. } Goth. *wintrus*; A. S. *winter*;
WINTER, v. } D. Ger. and Sw. *winter*; which
WINTERING, n. } Skinner, Martinius, and others
WINTERLY. } think so called because it is the
windy season of the year. Ihre remarks that in Isl. it is *wetur*—perhaps the wet season; but Wachter suggests that *wet-ur* may be from the more genuine word *vintr* or *ventr*, from the Isl. verb *vantu, deficere* (*i. e.* to wane; A. S. *wan-ian*), to decrease, to decay; the season when all nature decays. It may be—when the length of the day is *waned* or decreased.

WINK.
—
WIN-
TER.

WIN
TER.

Lese lastep þer al the wynter.

R. Gloucester. p. 43.

In Wales it is fulle strong to werre in *Wyntertide*,
For *Wynter* is þer long, whan Somer is here in pride.

R. Brunne p. 240.

Bote as an hosebonde hopeþ. after an hard *wynter*
Yf God gýveþ hým þe lif. to have a good heruest.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 212.

Preye ye that youre fleynge be not maad in *wynter*, or in the Sa-
botis, for thanne schal be greet tribulacioun what manere hath not
bē frō the bigynnyng of the world til now, neither schal be maad.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxiv.

But praye that youre flyght be not in the *wynter*, nether on the
Saboth daye. For then schal be greete tribulacion, suche as was
not from the begynnyng of the world to this time, nor shal be.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But peradventure I schal dwelle at you, or also dwelle the
wyntir, that ghe lede me whidur euer I schal go.

Wiclif. *1 Corinth*, ch. xvi.

Wyth you peraventure I wyll abyde a while : or els *wynter*, y'
ye may brynge me on my way whithersoever I goe.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And after three monethis, we schippiden in a schip of Alixaundre
that hadde *wyntrid* in the yle, to which was an excellent signe of
castorus.

Wiclif. *The Dedis of Apostolis*, ch. xxviii.

After three monethes we departed in a ship of Alexandry, whiche
had *wintered* in y^e yle, whose badge was Castor and Pollux.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Fetis she was, and small to se :
No *wintred* browes had she.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 121.

Nowe be there lustie somer floures,
Nowe be there stormie *winter* shoures,
Now be the daies, now be the nightes,
So stant there nothyng all vprightes.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* fol. 7. *Prologue*.

You may then, after your first setting forth, search and discover
somewhat further than you had discovered before your *wintering*,
so farre as you shall thinke conuenient.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 434. *A Tripartite Commission*.

I'll study for thy punishment, and it shall last
Longer and sharper than a tedious *winter*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Cupid's Revenge*, act iv.

PETRU. Pray farewell. Is there no keeping
A wife to one man's use? no *wintering*
These cattel without straying?

Id. *The Woman's Prize*, act iii. sc. 3.

The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April, all places
were in a manner overflowed by the waters coming down.

Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, book iv. fol. 500. Anno 1595.

Hee compareth his carefull case to the sad season of the yeere,
to the frostie ground, to the frozen trees, and to his owne *winter*-
beaten flocke.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*, Januarie. *Argument*.

When either corne is *winter-proud*, or other plants put forth
and bud too early, by reason of the milde and warme aire; if
there follow any cold weather upon it, all is nipped, blasted, and
burnt away.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xvii. ch. ii.

See. *Winter* comes, to rule the varied year,

Sullen and sad, with all its rising train,

Vapours, and clouds, and storms. Thomson. *Winter*.

Death is a *winter*, that as it withers the rose and lily, so it kills
the nettle and thistle.

Barrow. *Sermon* 14. vol. iii. p. 222.

Haste, then, and thither let us take our flight,
Ere the clouds gather, and the *wintry* sky
Descends in storms to intercept our passage.

Rowe. *Jane Shore*, act ii.

The first, and on which the others depended, was the great dis-
like I had to lie inactive for six or seven months; which would
have been the necessary consequence of *wintering* in any of these
northern parts.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. vi. book iv. ch. x. p. 448.

Arcadian ease no longer charms,
For war and fame alone can please.
His throbbing bosom beats to arms,

To war the hero moves, through storms and *wintry* seas.

Falconer. *Ode to the Duke of York*.

WIN-
TERLIA.
WIPE.

WINTERLIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to
John Joseph Winterl, a Hungarian botanist, by
Sprengel. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order
Monogynia, and the natural family of *Caryophyllaceæ*.
Generic character: calyx membranous, five-cleft, with
an urceolate ten-ribbed tube, the throat constricted
by a ring, and the segments short and lanceolate;
petals five, inserted between the segments of the
calyx, and a little longer than them; they are oval,
obtuse, erectly spreading, and persistent; stamens
five, inserted in the middle of the calycine segments;
filaments very short, thickish; anthers didymous; ova-
rium sessile; style setaceous; stigma simple, obtuse;
capsules subglobose, terminated by the style, one-
celled, three-valved, one-seeded.

This genus consists of a single known species. It is
an herb, a native of bogs in the East Indies. The stems
are filiform and branched; the leaves are opposite, on
short petioles, and quite entire; the flowers are soli-
tary, rarely twin in the axils of all the leaves, on short
peduncles; the corollas are small and white, and the
capsules are dark purple.

WIPE, v.

WIPE, n.

WI'PER,

WI'PING, n.

A. S. *wip-an,—ian, tergere,—*
To move along, and in contact with,
any thing; with the surface of any
thing; to stroke. To *wipe* implies
less pressure than to rub, and seems merely to denote—
A moving continuity of touch.

To wipe out, to clear off or away.

A *wipe*, met. is a blow, a stroke, a hit.

Thei washe hym and *wypede* hym. and wonde hym in cloutes.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 35.

And he turnide to the womman: and seyde to Symound, seest
thou this womman? I entride into thin hous: thou gaf no watir
to my feet, but this hath moisted my feet with teeris: and
wypide with her heeris.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. vii.

And he turnide to the woman, and sayd vnto Symon, seyst
thou this woman? I entred into thyne house, and thou gauest
me no water to my fete: but she hathe washed my fete wyth
teares, and *wyped* them wyth the heeres of her heade.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Hire over lippe *wiped* she so clene,

That in hire cuppe was no ferthing sene

Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire draught.

Chaucer. *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 134.

And as an hounde that goth to folde

And hath there take what he wolde,

His mouth vpon the gras he *wipeth*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. fol. 120.

And whatsoever is done with i the lawes of God, though it be
wrought by the body, as the very *wiping* of shoes and such lyke,
howsoever grosse they appeare outward.

Udall. *Erasmus. A Prologue to the Romaynes*.

Whom in her lap she laid
The black swart gore *wiping* dry with her clothes.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aeneis*, book iv. v. 916.

And gan recomfort her in her rude wise,
With womannish compassion of her plaint,
Wiping the teares from her suffused eyes,
And bedding her sit downe, to rest her faint
And wearie limbs awhile.

Spenser. *Fuerie Queene*, book iii. can. 7. st. 10.

Where their maids and their makes,
At dancings and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses.

Ben Jonson. *Masque of Owls*.

As it [Death] defaces all the world's glory, so it covers all
disgraces, *wipes* off all tears, silences all complaints, buries all dis-
quiet and discontent.

Barrow. *Sermon* 14. vol. iii. p. 222.

When therefore we see the deepest impressions of evil-custom,
and the darkest stains of corrupted nature, thus suddenly *wiped*

WIPE. out and effaced, to what must we ascribe so total a reform, but to the all powerful operation of grace?
WIS. Warburton. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 306. *The Doctrine of Grace* book ii. ch. i.

WIRE, n. Perhaps, says Lye, from the D.
WIRE, v. *wieren, gyrare, circuire*, to go
WI'RY, around; and Skinner knows not
WI'RE-DRAW, v. whether a *gyrando*, or from the Fr.
virer, to turn round. *Wire* is applied to—
 Metal spun, pulled or drawn out into threads or fibres.
 To *wire-draw*, to draw out feebly into length.
Wiring (in Fletcher), flowing in currents thin as *wire*.

The even draught of the *wier-drawer*, maketh the *wier* to been even, and supplie werchyng, and if he stinted in his draught, the *wier* breaketh asonder.

Chaucer. *Testament of Love*, book iii. p. 503.

It was adorned and decked with rich and precious stones abundantly, among the which one was a rubie, which stood a handfull higher then the top of the crown vpon a small *wier*; it was as big as a good beane.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 319. *Description of Russia*.

And in one vessel both together meint.
 Stills them with equal never-quenching firing;
 Then in small streams (through all the isle *wiring*),
 Sends it to every part, both heat and life inspiring.
 P. Fletcher. *Purple Island*, can. 4.

Instead of yellow lockes, she did deuise,
 With golden *wire* to weaue her curled head;
 Yet golden *wire* was not so yellow thrice
 As Florimell's faire haire.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 8. st. 7.

This *wyer* mine own hair covers: and this face has been so far from being dear to any, that it ne're cost penny painting.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Philaster*, act ii.

A thing so truely form'd, shaped out by symmetry,
 Has all the organs that belong to man,
 And working too, yet to shew all these
 Like dead motions moving upon *wyers*.
 Id. *The Woman Hater*, act iii. sc. 1.

There on the other side, I did behold
 A woman sitting sorrowfully wailing,
 Rending her yellow locks, like *wirie* gold,
 About her shoulders carelessly downe trailing.

Spenser. *Ruines of Time*.

Where but by chance a siluer drop hath falne,
 Euen to that drop ten thousand *wiery* fiends
 Doe glew themselves in sociable grieffe.

Shakspeare. *King John*, act iii. sc. 4. fol. 12.

You injuriously *wier-draw* him to presbyters, and foist in (Seniores and Præpositos) which are farre from the clause and matter.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 228. *A Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, sec. 8.

Thou hadst land and thousands, thou spend'st and flung'st away,
 and yet it flows in double: I purchased, wrung, and *wier-draw'd*,
 for my wealth, lost, and was cozend.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act v.

Forty other devices I had of *wiremen* and the chandril, and I know not what else; but all succeeded alike.

Ben Jonson. *Love Restored*.

I profess not myself either skilled or delighted in mystical interpretations of scripture; nor am I for forcing, or *wire-drawing* the sense of the text, so as to make it designedly foretell the king's death and murder.

South. *Sermon 2*. vol. v. p. 53.

It [mediocrity in poetry] is become a nauseous dose, though wrapped up in hot-pressed and *wire-wove* paper.

Knox. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 259. *Essay 174*.

WIS, v. See ante, WISE. *Wist* is the past
WIST, v. tense and participle, *wis-ed, wis'd,*
WI'STFUL, *wist*.
WI'STFULLY, To know, to understand; to per-
WI'STLY, ceive, to thank.

Wistful, thoughtful, desirous, eager to know; and thus equivalent to WISHFUL.

War þoru he *wiste*, how many men in al þe world were.
 R. Gloucester, p. 60.

And if ye *wisten* what it is I wole mersy and not sacrifice: ye schulden never have condempned ynnocentis.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xii.

Wherefore if ye had *wist* what this saying meaneth: I require mercy and not sacrifice: ye would never have condemned innocentis.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Or we depart I shal thee so wel *wisse*,
 That of min hous ne shalt thou never misse.

Chaucer. *Freres Tale*, v. 6998.

For she was stronge of frendes, and eke she
 Confirmed was in swiche souveraine bountee,
 That wel he *wist* he might hire never winne.

Id. *Doctoures Tale*, 12072.

My leve mother, quod this knight, certain,
 I nam but ded, but if that I can sain,
 What thing it is that women most desire:
 Coude ye me *wiss*, I wol quite wel your hire.

Id. *Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6591.

What wolt thou sayn? thou *wisted* nat right now
 Whether she were a woman or a goddesse.

Id. *Knights Tale*, v. 1159.

He was an esy man to give penance,
 Ther as he *wiste* to han a good pitance.

Id. *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 225.

And she to his bydding obeide,
 And toke the sculle, and what hir liste
 She drinketh, as she, whiche nothing *wist*
 What cup it was.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 22.

And finally, with a small company, he mounted on his horse, and retourned agayne into Bretayne, or the kyng or any other *wyst* wher he was beco.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. lxi. p. 91.

A wild beast there is in Ægypt, called Orix, which the Ægyptians say doth stand full against the dog starre when it riseth, looketh *wistly* upon it, and testifieth after a sort by sneezing, a kind of worship.

Holland. *Plinie*, book ii. ch. xl.

Such like there are among the Tryballians and Illyrians, who with their very eie sight can witch, yea, and kill those whom they look *wistly* upon any long time.

Id. *Ib.* book vii. ch. ii.

As they triumphing through the army ride,
 Finding what prizes fortune here affords
 To ev'ry soldier, and more *wistly* ey'd
 This gallant pris'ner.

Drayton. *Battle of Agincourt*.

But when more *wistly* they did her behold,
 There was not one that once durst be so bold
 As to come near her, but stood all amaz'd,
 Each upon other silently and gaz'd.

Id. *Moon-calf*.

A chrystall river on her bosome slid,
 And (passing) seem'd in sullen mutt'rings chid
 The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
 Should charme the sweet dale, and the *wistfull* hill.

Browne. *Brittania's Pastorals*, book ii. st. 2.

She was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wistful* in all she encountered.

Spectator, No. 113.

His doleful wailings did resound.
 More *wistfully*, by many times,
 Than in small poets' splay-foot rhymes.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 3.

The holy psalmist was ready to continue in life as long as God thought proper: but he considered the next world as his home, and could not forbear looking sometimes *wistfully* towards it.

Gilpin. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 469. *Hiat 99*.

WISE, A. S. *wis, wise, prudens, sapiens*;
WI'SELY, D. *weis*; Ger. *weis*.
WI'SENESS. A. S. *wiss-an, wit-an*; D. *wisen*,
WI'SDOM, *weten*; Ger. *wissen*; Sw. *weta*;
WI'SELING, n. *scire, noscere, intelligere*. See WIST.

WIS.
WISE

WISE.

Knowing, intelligent, understanding; having or possessing, according or agreeable to, knowledge, understanding, prudence, experience, sound judgment;—judicious, skilful.

Wise-acre, or, as Skinner writes it, *wisaker*, used commonly (he adds) to denote a fool, from the D. *wiisseggher*, a wise sayer. In Ger. *weissagen*, *vaticinari*, to prophesy.

Wysore kyng byuore hym þer nas yseye non.

R. Gloucester, p. 428.

Gorloys, erl of Cornewayl, (þat *wyest* was yholde,
And old, and mest hadde y seye) ys red first he tolde.

Ib. p. 155.

Sir Simon de Mountford *wisliche* dude inou.

Id. p. 550.

þo heo were alle ycome *wisliche* for to rede,
þe bischop of London in þis maner him seyde.

Id. p. 99.

Kyng he was þritti ger. he ladde þis kyndom
Rygt nobliche and swiþe wel with quoyntyse and *wysdom*

Id. p. 84.

Wis man in þe lawe knyght gode & curteis.

R. Brunne, p. 114.

þis kyng of Tancrede he was a *wys* knyght.

Id. p. 151.

þe bisshop of Durham bouht Saberg, with þe wapentake.
þe bisshop of Wynchestre at þe kyng he bouht
Two maners tille his estre, & Richard *wisly* wrouht.

Id. p. 145

William of Lyndesie & Ion le fitz Roberd,
Sir Lucas of Tame, þise grete þer misferd,
& alle þer squierie, & oper þat with þam nam,
Alle drenkled þorgh folie, & faut of *wisdom*.

Id. p. 241.

The constable of þat castel, þat kepeþ hem alle,
Is a *wys* knyght with alle.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 173.

And hanslede hure on þe heighe name. er hue penys wente
What hue were witterly þat *wissede* me so and taunte.

Id. Ib. p. 16.

Yf þow hast wonne ouht wickely. *wisliche* dispende hit.

Id. Ib. p. 140.

And yf hue wirche *wisliche* by *wys* men counsail
Ich wolle for gyve hure alle hure gultes.

Id. Ib. p. 38.

Zus seide þe Samaritan. so þou myghtest repente
That *rygt wysnesse* þorgh repentaunce tow reuthe myghte twine.

Id. Ib. p. 335.

Patriarkes and prophetes reprovede here science

And seide here wordes and here *wysdomes*. ne was bote al folye

Id. Ib. p. 233.

Thanne alle the virgins risen up and arayden her laumpis.
And the foolis seiden to the *wyse*, give ye to us of youre oyle, for
our laumpis ben quenched.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.

Then all those virgins arose, and prepared theyr lampis. And
the folyshe sayde to the *wise*, geue vs of your oyle for our lampes
goo oute.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He that etith and drynkith unworthili, etith and drynkith
wiseli demynge the bodi of the lord.

Wiclif. 1 Corynth. ch. xi.

And he came into his cuntre, and taughte hem in her syna-
goges, so that thei wondriden and seiden, frō whennes this
wisdom and vertues comen to this.

Id. Matthew, ch. xiii.

And came into his countre, and taught hem in their syna-
goges, insomuche that they were astonied, and sayde: whence
cometh al thys *wysedome* and power vnto him?

Bible, Anno 1551.

Whiche thingis we speken also not in *wise* wordes of mannys
wisdom, but in the doctrine of the spyryt, and maken a likenesse of
spyritual thingis to goostlie men.

Wiclif. 1 Corynth. ch. ii.

WISE.

And my wordes and my preaching was not w^t entisyng woordes
of mannes *wisdom*; but in shewynge of the spirite and of power,
y^t your fayth shuld not stande in the *wysdom* of men: but in the
power of God.

Bible, Anno 1551.

"No" (quod she) "and thou se a *wise* good man, for his good-
nesse and *wisenesse*, wolt thou not do hym worship? Thereof he
is worthie." *Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, book ii. p. 487.

Sike lay the manciple on a maladie,
Men wenden *wisly* that he shulde die.

Id. Reves Tale, v. 3993.

Yet was he blent, and God wot, so ben mo,
That wenen *wisly* that it be not so.

Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9989.

God bring you into right *wisenesse*!

Imputed to Chaucer. Plowman's Tale, part iii. p. 633.

Thus was he saufe with his nauie
This *wise* kinge through gouernance.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 11.

For if thou woldest take kepe,
And *wisely* coutheest warde and kepe
Thine eie and eare, as I haue spoke:
Than hadst thou the gates stoke
Fro suche folie.

Id. Ib. book x. fol. 11.

But no man wote why thei be brought.
And netheles the kyng hath bede,
That thei be sette in priuie stede,
As he that was of *wisdom* sligh.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 96.

Either of them [man or woman] excelling other in wit and
wisdom, to conduct those things which appertaine to their office,
and therefore where their *wisdom* doth excell, therein it is reason
that each should gouerne.

Sir Thomas Smith. Common-wealth, book i. ch. xi. p. 13.

Well said the *wiseman*, now prov'd true by this,
Which to this gentle squire did happen late;
That the displeasure of the mighty is
Than death it selfe more dread and desperate:
For nought the same may calme, ne mitigate.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8. st. 1.

Therefore a god him sage antiquity
Did *wisely* make, and good Agdistes call.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 12. st. 48.

His morall *wisenesse*, his due obseruing of decorum euerie where
in personages, in seasons, &c.

Id. Shepherd's Calendar. Ep. to Master Haruey.

And as from senses, reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain;
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain.

Davies. Immortality of the Soul, sec. 25.

This may well put to the blush those *wiselings*, that shew them-
selves fools in so speaking.

Donne. History of the Septuagint, p. 214.

There were, at that time, on the bench of justice, many sir
Paul Eathersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wiseacres*.

Ben Jonson. The Devil is an Ass, act v. sc. 5. n. 1.

I that am fully persuaded, that the infinitely *wise* God made
all things in perfect *wisdom*, cannot satisfy myself why he should
be supposed to print upon the minds of men some universal princi-
ples; whereof those that are pretended innate, and concern specu-
lation, are of no great use; and those that concern practice, not
self-evident, and neither of them distinguishable from some other
truths not allowed to be innate.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 29. *Of Human Understanding*, book i.
ch. iv. sec. 21.

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot certainly
know all things; we shall do much what as *wisely* as he, who
would not use his legs, but sit still and perish, because he had
no wings to fly.

Id. Id. book i. ch. i. sec. 5. fol. 3.

In strictness of language, there is a difference between know-
ledge and *wisdom*; *wisdom* always supposing action, and action
directed by it. With respect to the first, viz., knowledge the
Creator must know intimately, the constitution and properties of
the things which he created; which seems also to imply a fore-
knowledge of their action upon one another, and of their changes;

WISE.
—
WISH.

at least, so far as the same result from trains of physical and necessary causes. *Paley. Natural Theology*, ch. xxiv. p. 382.

The *wisdom* of the Deity, as testified in the works of creation, surpasses all idea we have of *wisdom*, drawn from the highest intellectual operations of the highest class of intelligent beings with whom we are acquainted; and which is of the chief importance to us, whatever be its compass or extent, which it is evidently impossible that we should be able to determine, it must be adequate to the conduct of that order of things under which we live.

Id. Ib.

WISE. See *ante*, GUISE. D. *wiise*; Ger. *weise*. See WISE, *adj.*

A. S. *wise*, a manner, mode, fashion, condition, custom. Somner. A *known* manner, or method.

What is the cause, alas, quod shee,
My father, that ye shulden bee
Dead, and destroyed in suche a *wise*?

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 26.

And take into remembraunce,
If thou might gete Pacience,
Whiche is the leche of all offence,
As tellen vs the olde *wise*. *Id. Ib.* book iii. fol. 51.

And after he had thus venquysshed the Romaynes, he helde this lande a certayne of tyme in peasyble *wyse*.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. lxx. p. 44.

Who rich array'd, and yet in modest guise,
In goodly garments, that her well became,
Faire marching forth in honourable *wize*,
Him at the threshold met, and well did enterprize.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2. st. 14.

WISH, v.	}	A. S. <i>wisc-ian</i> , <i>ge-wisc-ian</i> ; D.
WISH, n.		<i>wenschen</i> ; Ger. <i>wunschen</i> ; Sw.
WISH-ABLE,		<i>onska</i> , <i>optare</i> , <i>cupere</i> , to desire.
WISHER,		Wachter suggests the Isl. <i>oskia</i> , which
WISHING, n.		he asserts to be from the Gr. <i>ἀξιοῦν</i> ,
WISHFUL,		<i>petere</i> , to list. It is more probably
WISHFULLY,		formed upon the A. S. verb. <i>wissian</i> ,
WISHLY.		to know, to ken, to see, to look; and

hence—

To look after eagerly, desirously; to desire. See the Quotation from Cogan.

Goude wil goude worde. bope *whusshen* and wylnen
Alle manere of men. mercy and forgevenesse.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 338.

He sette the herte in ieopardie,
With *wishyng* and with fantasie,
And is not trewe of that he seith.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 54.

Therefore I *wisshe* and wolde faine,
That he were in some wise slain:
For while he stante in thilke place,
Ne gete I not my ladis grace. *Id. Ib.* book iii. fol. 59.

Such a one as being abundantly anointed and replenished with the spirit of God should be sent fro the same to bring the glad and *wishable* tidings of saluacion to such as are meke and poore in spirit.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. iv. fol. 255.

The young man here causyng hym to putte on his spectacles, and pore better and more *wishely* with his olde eyen vpon saynt John's ghospell.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 1134. *Answer to the Poysoned Booke*, book v. ch. ii.

Who travels by the weary wandring way,
To come vnto his *wished* home in haste,
And meets a flood, that doth his passage stay,
Is not great grace to help him over past,
Or free his feet, that in the mire sticke fast?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9. st. 39.

Rut. Speak softly, sir, you do not mean to betray me,
I *wisht* the gallows, now th' are coming fairly.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Custom of the Country, act iv.

But when in heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss,
Her longings, *wishings*, hopes, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, book ii. sec. 30.

And forth her bringing to the ioyous light,
Whereof she long had lackt the *wishfull* sight,
Deuiz'd all goodly meanes, from her to driue
The sad remembrance of her wretched plight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 11. st. 50.

ANT. And how stand you affected to his *wish*?

PRO. As one relying on your Lordship's will,
And not depending on his friendly *wish*.

ANT. My will is something sorted with his *wish*.

Shakspeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, act i. sc. 3. fol. 23.

IAGO. She that was euer faire, and neuer proud,
Had tongue at will, and yet was neuer loud:
Neuer lackt gold, and yet went neuer gay,
Fled from her *wish*, and yet said now I may
Id. Othello, act ii. sc. 1. fol. 317.

CASSIO. I do attend heere on the generall,
And thinke it no addition, nor my *wish*,
To haue him see me woman'd.
Id. Ib. act iii. sc. 4. fol. 328.

Heere is my bed, Sleepe giue thee all his rest.
HER. With halfe that *wish* the *wisher's* eyes be prest.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, act ii. sc. 3. fol. 150.

Had I great Juno's power,
The strong wing'd Mercury should fetch thee vp,
And set thee by Jous side. Yet come a little,
Wishers were euer fooles.
Id. Anthony and Cleopatra, act iv. sc. 13. fol. 363.

You cannot behold a covetous spirit walk by a goldsmith's shop without casting a *wishful* eye at the heaps upon the counter.
Spectator, No. 250.

Desire, in a lax sense, respects only actions and events that depend not on us; as when I desire that my friend may have a son to represent him; or that my country may flourish in arts and sciences; but such internal act is more properly termed a *wish* than a desire.

Kaims. Elements of Criticism, vol. i. p. 42.

A *wish* is an inactive desire. It is the result of that longing after happiness so natural to man, in cases where no expectations can be formed, no efforts can be made.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. i. part i. ch. ii. sec. 3. p. 89.

I sat looking *wishfully* at the clock; for which, to increase my satisfaction, I had chosen the inscription, "Art is long, and life is short."
Idler, No. 67.

We looked at the fruit very *wishfully*, but not thinking it safe to climb, we were obliged to leave it without tasting a single nut.
Cook. Voyages, vol. ii. book iii. ch. vii. p. 226.

WISP, D. *ghisp*, *flagellum*, *quispel*, *aspergillum*, *wischen*, to wipe. Skinner. It is, perhaps, formed upon the verb, to wipe.

A quantity, a bundle of any thing fitted or used to wipe; as a *wisp* of straw, to wipe a horse; a bundle of stalks, &c.

The virtue of that woman, were all the good deeds
Of all thy families, bound in one fagot,
From Adam to this hour, but with one sparkle
Would fire that *wispe*, and turne it to light ashes.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of Malta, act ii. sc. 3.

And yet he hath not done, but the same must be fast bound with *wispes* and wreaths of straw, and litter aloft.
Holland. Phine, book xvii. ch. xiv.

WISSADULA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Me-dikus, but the meaning of which is not explained by the author. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Malvacea*. Generic character: involucl wanting; calyx five-cleft, the segments valvate in æstivation; petals five, the claws of which are adnate to the stameneous tube, which is column-formed; ovarium sessile, five-celled, and the cells are transversely two-celled, by parietal dissepiments; ovula in the upper cell twin, collateral, and in the lower one solitary and pendulous; styles five, filiform, and combined at the base; stigmas capitellate; capsule

WISE.
—
WISSA-
DULA.

WISSA-DULA. of five carpels, adhering to the central column; seeds reniform with a crustaceous testa.

WIT. A genus separated from *Sida*, and consists of several species; they are all shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and cordate, entire, with linear twin stipulas; the peduncles are axillary, solitary, or aggregate, one-flowered, articulated under their apices, and sometimes form racemes from the abortion of the upper leaves; the flowers of all are yellow.

WISTARIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Nuttall to Caspar Wistar, late professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania. It belongs to the class *Diadelphica*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: Calyx campanulate, somewhat bilabiate, upper lip with two short teeth, lower one with three subulate teeth; corolla papilionaceous; vexillum bicallous; wings conforming to the keel, which is two-edged; stamens diadelphous; stipe of ovary girded by a nectariferous tube; legume standing on a short stipe, coriaceous, two-valved, one-celled; rather torulose at the seeds.

Three species are known of this genus, *W. frutescens*, a native of Virginia and Carolina, *W. Chinensis*, a native of China, and *W. floribunda*, a native of Japan. The leaves of all are impari-pinnate and exstipulate; the racemes are axillary and many-flowered, which in the young or unexpanded state appear like aments from bracteas, which fall off before the flowers expand. All the species deserve to be cultivated in every collection of plants for the beauty of their blossoms. The flowers of *W. frutescens* are of a bluish-purple colour, and the vexillum has a greenish-yellow spot at its base: the plant is quite hardy, and flowers freely from June to September, if trained against a west or south wall. The *W. Chinensis*, or *W. consequana*, bears larger flowers than the preceding, which are of a bluish-purple colour, and is a most elegant climber when in blossom. It flowers early and in great profusion, and has a most excellent effect when planted in a border, in a greenhouse or conservatory, with its branches trained along the rafters. It also thrives and flowers well against a south or west wall in the open air. The *W. floribunda* bears very long racemes of flowers of a purple colour, mixed with white.

WIT, or	Goth. and A. S. <i>wit-an</i> ; D. <i>weten</i> ; Ger. <i>wissen</i> ; Sw. <i>weta</i> (as Wachter thinks); to see;—to ken. To <i>wite</i> , to ken, to know, to perceive, to discern, to judge or adjudge, to censure. And <i>wit</i> , the <i>n</i> . That which, the power or faculty which kens, knows, perceives, understands. <i>Wit</i> is now more restricted in its application. See the Quotations from Locke and Spectator. It is also applied to the person.
WITE, <i>v</i> .	
WIT, <i>n</i> .	
WITLING, <i>n</i> .	
WITTY,	
WITILY,	
WITNESS,	
WITICISM,	
WITTINGLY,	
WITLESS,	
WITLESSLY,	
WITLESSNESS.	

The *wits*;—the senses.

þe býssop hym ansuerede, and þe abbod Dynok,
Al myd grete resons and *wyt* of her boc,
þat wan hii adde hem sulue erchebýssop and kýng,
Hii ne ssolde to Englýss men abue (bow) rygt nophýng.
R. Gloucester, p. 234.

He sende aboute ys messageres (as yt ys y write)
To eche lond in al þe world a certeyn forte *wyte*,
How mony schiren were in eche lond, and townes in eche schire,
And how mony men in eche toun.
Id. p. 60.

VOL. XXVIII.

He verde as a *wytles* mon, yt was deol to be hym neý.
R. Gloucester, p. 216.

Of Marche þe first day at þe New castelle
Our kýng þer he lay, his purueiance so fel
To Scotland for to go, to *wite* whi & what wise,
yer kýng & oþer mo withsaid him his seruise.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

Ion þe Baliol, no *witte* was in þi pol, whan þou folie þouhtis,
To leue þe right scole.
Id. p. 279.

þei told hem þe processe of alle þer comon sawe,
& he as fole alle fresse fulle eth þer to to drawe,
Withouten his conseile, or þe kýnge's *wittýng*.
Id. p. 216.

Dame, said Tancred, of trestels and borde
Fulfile I salle in dede þe kýnge's *witworde*.
Id. p. 158.

Wen þe *wýten witerliche* in wam þe wrong lýggeþ.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 49.

Lo in hevene on hý. was an holy comune
Til Lucifer þe lýere. lýved þat hymselfe
Here *wittýour* and worthiour. þan he þat was hus maister.
Id. *Ib.* p. 85.

Moneyles þei walk
With a good wil *wittees*. mený wýde contreýs.
Id. *Ib.* p. 152.

For *wýttý* is Treuthe
And Conscience is of hus consail. and knoweth gowall.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 31.

And the yghen of hem weren opened, and Ihesus thretenyde
hem and seide se ye that no man *wite*.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. ix.

Bretheren, nyle ghe be maad children in *wittis*, but in malice be
ghe children, but in *wittis* be ghe parfite.
Id. 1 *Corinth.* ch. xiv

Brethren, be not chyldren in *wyt*. Howe be it as concernynge
maliciousnes, be chyldren, but in *wyt* be perfecte.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And further over ther they shul have defaute of all maner
delites, for certes delites ben after the appetites of the five *wittis*,
as, sight, hering, smelling, savouring, and touching.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale, v. 2. p. 292.

My *wit* is short, ye may wel understonde.
Chaucer. Prologue, v. 748.

When tendre youth hath wedded stouping age,
Ther is swiche mirth that it may not be written;
Assaieth it yourself, than may ye *witen*
If that I lie or non in this matere.
Chaucer. Marchantes Tale, v. 9615.

And though that I be jalous, *wite* me nought;
Yet ben so depe enprented in my thought.
Id. *Ib.* v. 10052.

Pees, quod my lord, the next time I wol fond
To bring our craft all in another plite.
And but I do, sires, let me have the *wite*:
Ther was defaute in somewhat, wel I wote.
Id. *Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16422.

Lo thus expowned Daniell,
The kynges sweuen faire and well
In Babylone the citee,
Where that the wisest of Caldee
Ne couden *witte* what it mente.
Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 5. *Prologue*.

Myn herte is wonderly begone
With counsaile, wherof *witte* is one
Whiche hath reason in companie,
Againe the whiche stant partie
Wisse, whiche hath hope of his accorde.
Id. *Ib.* book iii. fol. 54.

Eor no man maie his time lore
Recouer: and thus I am therefore
So ouer wroth in all my thought,
That I my selfe chide all to nought,
That for to muche, as for to lyte
Full ofte I am my selfe to *wyte*.
Id. *Ib.* book iii. fol. 50.

WIT.

For as the man, which ofte drynketh
The wine, that in his stomake synketh,
Waxeth dronke and *wittles* for a throwe,
Right so my lust is ouerthrowe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi. p. 128.

For if Gregorie be beleued,
As it is in the bokes writte,
He dothe vs somdele for to *witte*
The cause of thilke prelacie.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 3. *Prologue.*

What, is he than so grosse *wytted*, and so blynde in iudgment,
that vnderstandeth not, that there is no tyme, nor no one moment
of tyme, in the whiche we haue not verye great nede, earnestly to
call upon God?

Fisher. *A Godlie Treatisse*, &c. Sig. B 3.

Whereafter he was stricken with such a fere, that his *witte* and
cousayl fayled hym to deuyse in such a case eny remedy.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 117. p. 91.

And if he hadde saide neuer a word, yet thou knowest well,
what a *wittie* part it is, for a man to suspend his iudgement, and
not be to rashe in geuing of sentence.

Wynchestre. *Of True Obedience*, fol. 4. *Preface.*

Of the tyranny of this Maxencius, whenne Constantyne hadde
wyttynge, he assembled a great hoste of Brytons and Gallis for
to oppresse the malyce of y^e said Maxencius.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 46.

For there is no blindnes more vncurable than when a man is
both *wittynglye* and *wyllyngly* blinde,

Udall. *Erasmus. Murke*, ch. iii. fol. 133.

Therefore it was written twice by myself to Calais and Guisnes,
more than ten days passed, that his Majesty would it proclaimed,
that whatsoever captain now newly appointed to levy bands of
Italians, shall admit *wittingly* any soldier whereof is already under
any captain, that, &c.

Surrey. *Letter from the Secretary Paget to the Earl of Surrey.*

And sooth to say it is foolehardie thing,
Rashly to *wyten* creatures so diuine,
For demigods they be, and first did spring
From heauen, though graft in frailnesse feminine.

Spenser. *Colin Clouts come Home againe.*

Subtil *witted* men in nothing so much miscarry as in the too
much pleasing themselves in the goodness of their own conceits.

Hale. *Remains*, p. 7. *Sermon 2, Peter*, ch. iii. v. 16.

The *wit*, the pupil of the soul's clear eye,
And in man's world the only shining star,
Looks in the mirrour of the fantasy,
Where all the gath'nings of the senses are.

Duvis. *Immortality of the Soul*, sec. 25.

And hym he slaundre also. For he in the x. chapter of the
same boke, calleth your opinyon concernynge those marryages,
a very *wytlesse* and wycked opynyon.

Bale. *Apology*, fol. 146.

Now your counsels,
For I am at my *wit's* end.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, act iv.

After it [water] hath been made hote, it will become much
colder than it was before, which I assure you came first from a
most *wittie* and subtile invention.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxi. ch. iii.

Of common wealths, of states, of policie,
Of lawes, of iudgements, and of decretals;
All artes, all science, all philosophy,
And all that in the world was aye thought *wittily*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 9. st. 53.

No lesse, I thinke, deserueth his *wittinesse* in deuising, &c.

Id. *Shepherd's Calendar. Epistle to Master Haruey.*

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is
Euphantasie, a well-conceited *wittiness*, and employed in honour-
ing the court with the riches of her pure invention.

Ben Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*, act v. sc. 3.

Perigot is well pleased with the doome;
Ne can Willy *wite* the *witelesse* heardgroom.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar. August.*

But if any will rashly blame such his purpose in choice of old
and vnwonted words, him may I more iustly blame and condemne,
either of *witlesse* headnesse in iudging, or of heedlesse hardnesse
in condemning.

Id. *Ib.* *Epistle to Master Haruey.*

Ferd. I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Rais'd mine own curse from posterity.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Moral Representations.*

The *witlessly*-malicious prosopopey becomes wel the mouth of
a scurrile masse-priest, and is worthy nothing but a scorne.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 725. *Hon. of the Mar. Cler.* lib. ii. sec. 7.

Where wilful *witlessness* doth not bar against it.

Sir E. Sandys. *State of Religion*, R. 2 b.

As for the farthest check-teeth in a man's head, which be called
genuine (*i. e.* the *wit-teeth*), they come about the time he is twentie
yeeres old; and in many at foure-score yeeres of age.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xi. ch. xxv.

Men who have a great deal of *wit*, and prompt memories, have
not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason; *wit* lying
most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with
quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or
congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable
visions in the fancy.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 58. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii.
ch. xi. sec. 2.

I shall only add to it [Locke's account of *wit*] that every re-
semblance of ideas is not that which we call *wit*, unless it be such
an one that gives delight and surprize to the reader.—Mr. Locke's
account of *wit*, with this short explanation, comprehends most of
the species of *wit*, as metaphors, similitudes, allegories, enigmas,
mottos, parables, fables, dreams, visions, dramatick writings, bur-
lesque, and all the methods of allusion.

Spectator, No. 62.

Indeed syllogism is thought to be of necessary use even to the
lovers of truth, to show them the fallacies that are often concealed
in florid, *witty*, or involved discourses.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. xvii. sec. 4. fol. 318.

This raving upon antiquity in matter of poetry, Horace has
wittily described and exposed in one of his satires.

Id. *Conduct of Understanding*, sec. 24.

I have heard (says one of them) of anchovies dissolved in sauce,
but never of an angel in hallelujahs; a mighty *witticism*! (if you
will pardon a new word), but there is some difference between a
laugher and a critick.

Dryden. *Works*, vol. i. part i. p. 410. *The State of Innocence.*
Preface.

All the parts were acted to perfection; the actors were careful
of their carriage, and no one was guilty of the affectation to insert
witticisms of his own; but a due respect was had to the audience
for encouraging this accomplished player.

Tatler, No. 1.

He [Parker] did still courageously go on in a way of pleasing,
and, at the same time, exposing himself, and furnished his readers
with matter only of laughter at him, and not at those whom he
endeavoured to vilify; and was, in 1682 and after, cried up as the
main *witmonger* surviving to the fanatical party.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 819.

The bard (nor think too lightly that I mean
Those little piddling *wittings*, who o'erween
Of their small parts).

Churchill. *Independence.*

The affectation therefore of being *witty* by spreading falsehoods
is by no means an allowable vanity.

Secker. *Works, Sermon 8.* vol. iii. p. 117.

WIT.

WITCH.

WITCH.

WITCH, v.

WITCH, n.

WITCHERY,

WITCHCRAFT.

A. S. *wice-ian*, *incantare*, *veneficiis uti*; *Wicce*, *venefica*, *wiccecraft*; A. S. *wiglian*. (See WILE.)
D. *wiichelen*; *hariolari*, which

Kilian thinks means *hinnire*, and to be applied to augury, from the peculiar custom of the Germans, recorded by Tacitus, of divining from the neighings of their horses. To *witch* or *bewitch* (*wiglian*).

To enchant, to juggle, to use sorcery; Somner, to beguile, or delude, cheat, or impose upon the senses or understanding; to cheat them of their power; to subject or subserve them to wicked purposes.

And the werkis of the fleisch ben open, whiche ben fornycioun, unclennesse, unchastitie, lecherie, seruyse of false goddis, *witchecraftis*, enemytees, striuyngis, &c.

Wiclif. Galathies, ch. v.

The dedes of the fleshe are manifest, which are these, aduouty, fornicacion, vnclennes, wantonnes, ydolatri, *witchecraft*, hatred, variaunce, &c.

Bible, Anno 1551.

There saw I playing jogelours,
Magiciens, and tragetours,
And phetonisses, charmeresses,
Old *witches*, sorceresses.

Chaucer. House of Fame, book iii. p. 354.

And in the wise, as he hym dredde,
It felle, for all his *witchecraft*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. fol. 137.

They spake so moche, and sayd, that the duchesse Valentyne of Orlyauce, doughter to the duke of Myllayn, hadde *wytched* the kyng, to the entent to attayne to the crowne of Fraunce.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. 220, p. 680.

Besides the art magyck, sortilege, physnomye, palmestrye, alcumye, necromancye, chiromancy, geomancy, and *witchery*, that was taught there also.

Bale. Actes of Englysh Votaryes, book i. fol. 36.

Me ill befits, that in der-dooing armes,
And honours suit my vowed dayes doe spend,
Vnto thy bountious baytes, and pleasing charmes,
With which weake men thou *witchest*, to attend.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 7. st. 10.

All as she gliding hides in boats of shell,
Darting her eyes, (where spite and beauty dwell,)
Ay me, that spite with beautie should be arm'd;
Her *witching* eye the boat and boy hath charm'd.

P. Fletcher. Pis. Eg. v. st. 5.

The wicked *witch*, now seeing all this while
The doubtfull balance equally to sway,
What not by right, she cast to win by guile.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2. st. 38.

Least this ugly wight
(Since like a *witch* she look'd) through spells of night,
Might make her body thrall (that yet was free),
To all the foule intents of *witchery*.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. st. 1.

In which him chaunced foule Duessa meet,
Mine onely foe, mine onely deadly dread,
Who with her *witchcraft* and misseeming sweet,
Inveigled him to follow her desires vneet.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7. st. 50.

[1] demand
What punishment your wisdom shall think meet
T' inflict upon those damnable contrivers,
Who shall, with potions, charms, and *witching* drugs,
Practise against our person and our life.

Rowe. Jane Shore, act iv. s. 1.

If we can find in our hearts to take our leave of sin; if we can

disengage ourselves from the *witcheries* of present allurements; if we can but get over the threshold of virtuous conversation, we shall find the rest beyond expectation smooth and expedite.

Barrow. Sermon 17. vol. iii. p. 187.

An old parrot he had in Brazil during his government there, that spoke, and asked, and answered common questions like a reasonable creature; so that those of his train there generally concluded it to be *witchery* or possession.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 145. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xxvii. s. 8.

To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence of *witchcraft* and sorcery, is at once flatly to contradict the revealed word of God, in various passages both of the Old and New Testament: and the thing itself is a truth to which every nation in the world hath in its turn borne testimony, either by examples seemingly well attested, or by prohibitory laws, which at least suppose the possibility of commerce with evil spirits.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. iv. p. 61.

Strange things, the neighbours say, have happened here:
Wild shrieks have issu'd from the hollow tombs;
Dead men have come again, and walk'd about;
And the great bell has toll'd, unring, untouch'd,
(Such tales their cheer at wake or gossiping,
When it draws near to *witching* time of night).

Blair. The Grave.

WITCH,

WITCHCRAFT,

WITCHERY.

In modern times, a wizard or *witch* is used to denote a person who, by the agency of evil spirits, performs some operation beyond the ordinary powers of humanity. The belief in the existence of such persons arose in the middle ages, and was probably derived from the wild and gloomy mythology of the northern nations, amongst whom the Fatal Sisters, and other impersonations of destructive agency in a female form, were prominent articles of popular belief. The delusion was strengthened and confirmed by the translation of the Bible into the western languages, a doubtful version of the original text having led people to suppose that there was positive evidence for the existence of such beings in Scripture. The Hebrew word *Mekaseephah*, translated "witch," literally signifies nothing more than a dabbler in spells and poisons, corresponding with the Latin *venefica*; and the words rendered "one that hath a familiar spirit," seem rather to signify "mistress of the *Aub*, or inflation," because fortune-tellers in ancient times pretended to be inflated by a spirit (*πνευμα πνθωνος*), under the influence of which they predicted future events. It has been very plausibly conjectured that this belief originated in the intoxicating effects which were observed to be produced by the breathing of certain gaseous exhalations, to which indeed the original tradition ascribes the origin of the oracle of Delphi.

The ancient witch was generally only a dealer in spells, amulets, poisons, and incantations, to which character the profession of fortune-telling has been found annexed from the earliest ages. Against such the punishment of death was probably denounced by Moses, not merely because witches were cheats who practised on the credulity of mankind, but still more because they insulted the majesty of the True God, by pretending to the power of divination, and because they corrupted the people by introducing practices borrowed from idolatrous nations. In fact all the denunciations against witch-

WITCH. craft and enchantment in the Old Testament are combined with condemnation of idolatrous practices; and it is notorious that the chief delusions of paganism were connected with pretended arts of foretelling events.

The modern witch was a very different character; in addition to the power of prediction, she claimed that of working evil upon the life, limbs, and fortunes of her neighbours. This power, it was vulgarly believed, was acquired by an express compact, sealed with her blood, concluded between her and the devil himself. By the terms of the bond, it was understood that the wizard or witch renounced the sacrament of baptism, and, after a certain term of years, devoted his or her immortal soul to the evil one, without any clause of redemption.

It is evident that the grand postulate of belief in witchcraft is the possibility of direct diabolical agency, and we must therefore go back into darker ages for the purpose of discovering what character was attributed to Satan, and how it came to be believed that the monarch of evil spirits could be induced to hold familiar intercourse with the children of Adam. In the middle ages the devil is almost constantly described as the great "lubber fiend," fond of playing practical jokes on all kinds of people, but particularly on the saints, from whom he often received a very sound drubbing. St. Dunstan not only pulled him by the nose, but compelled him to hold a candle until it burned down so low as to scorch the nails off his fingers; St. Bernard compelled him to act as a chariot-wheel on the roughest road in Germany; St. Lupus shut him up in a pitcher of water, and kept him in the cold-bath all night; and St. Anthony not only gave him a terrific beating with a crucifix, but even ventured to spit in his face. The belief in the triumph of the saints naturally suggested that the balance of victory might incline to the other side when Satan had to deal with sinners. Hence the influence of diabolical agency was always pretended to be found amongst heretics, schismatics, and all others whom the church had an interest in exposing to public execration. The Templars were declared to worship Satan in the form of a buck-goat, with certain ridiculous and obscene ceremonies, which could only have been suggested by the most filthy of imaginations; the Albigenses were said to have devoted their wives and daughters to the seraglio of Satan, the precise locality of which was not determined, though it was generally believed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Toulouse: and at the trials for heresy in Arras, witchcraft played a conspicuous part in the criminal trials, A. D. 1459, being urged as an aggravation of the charge of teaching false and pernicious doctrines. As these legends respecting Satan increased, they gave to his character a kind of personal identity, which led even sober people to speak of him as a familiar acquaintance, or at least as a being with whom it was possible to have close connection and frequent intercourse.

Another, not less powerful though a less noted, cause of the delusion respecting witchcraft, was the belief in the continuance of dæmoniac possession, which was so far encouraged by the Church of Rome that it has placed an office for exorcism amongst its occasional services. At the time of the Reformation, and during the succeeding century, the power of "casting out devils" was claimed as an infallible test of the true church; and the Jesuits loudly asserted that no such power was possessed by any heretical teachers. In reply to them, the Puritans insisted that they did possess

such a power, and made very strenuous exertions to have their pretensions recognized by the introduction of a service for exorcism into the Anglican Liturgy. It is singular to find that this strange delusion has continued to our own days; many of the more ignorant Irish believe, at this hour, that the priest alone can drive away the devil; and within the memory of man, Protestant parents applied to a priest to drive out the evil spirit which they believed had possession of their child, simply because it was subject to epileptic fits. On the other hand, the earlier volumes of the *Methodist Magazine* and Wesley's *Journals* abound with strange tales of witchcraft and dæmoniacal possession, the evils of which were removed by the prayers of the preachers.

Before devils could be "cast out," it was clearly necessary that they should "get in;" and this being once perceived, the connection between dæmoniacal possession and witchcraft was easily established. It was asserted that the wizard or witch sent one or more familiar spirits to possess the families of those who had provoked their indignation; and as witches were believed to be irritable and capricious, so they were said to inflict hellish torments on their unfortunate victims from the most trifling and absurd causes. In 1484 Pope Innocent concentrated all the elements of superstitious belief in exorcism, dæmoniacal possession, and witchcraft, into his celebrated Bull, which may be said to have created the crime it was designed to check. This precious edict was followed by a commentary, both theological and juridical, which left the absurdity of the original far behind, but which was soon adopted as a text-book by those who adopted the new profession of exorcist and witchfinder. Pope Alexander VI., whose name, Borgia, is identified with every criminal abomination, renewed the Bull against witchcraft; had Satan been really in the field, he might have been astonished at this mutiny in one who had so much served his cause. The race of witches suddenly appeared to increase and multiply until it replenished the earth. Spies, informers, inquisitors, and exorcists multiplied in the same proportion; the rack was in constant exercise to extort confession, and piles were ever ready to burn those whom torture had driven to confess. In one quarter of the year 1515, five hundred witches were burned in Geneva alone; more than a thousand were burned within a year in the diocese of Coma: a single inquisitor, Remigius, boasted of having burned nine hundred in Lorraine; but his performances were exceeded by the celebrated informer, *Trois Echelles*, who denounced to Charles IX. not less than three thousand of his pretended associates. Similar horrors, and even to a greater extent, were enacted in Germany; Protestants and Catholics actually vied with each other in the extent to which they carried these cruelties; and on the most moderate computation, not less than one hundred thousand victims were sacrificed within the empire while the popular mania lasted.

The earliest statute against witchcraft in England appears to have been enacted in the reign of Henry VI., and additional penal laws were passed by Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I. It is, however, to the latter monarch that the disgraceful persecution of pretended witches in England must be mainly attributed. During the reign of Elizabeth the Anglican divines, of what would now be called "the high church party," steadily resisted the increasing delusion respecting possession and witchcraft. Dr. Harsnett, who afterwards became

WITCH. Archbishop of York, exposed the pretensions of the celebrated exorcist and witch-finder, Darrel, with a mixture of sound reasoning and caustic ridicule, which forced silence on that impostor and his puritanical supporters. In spite of all the efforts of Bishop Jewel, it is probable that the national delusion would have been crushed by the firmness of the heads of the National Church, had not the first of the Stuarts given the weight of royal authority to the cause of folly and superstition.

At the age of the Reformation, and during the preceding half century, Scotland was sunk into barbarism and ignorance, more profound than existed in any part of Europe. All the visionary and terrific beings of Northern mythology, mingled and confounded with the gloomy superstitions and wild dreams of monks and hermits, were received with implicit faith as substantial realities. It would have been impossible to find any one north of the Tweed who doubted that skeletons had danced a saraband at the second marriage of King Alexander II.; that a visionary herald had cited those predestined to fall at Flodden, with all observance of legal forms, from the Market-cross in Edinburgh; or that Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, had been summoned by a spectral pursuivant to appear before the tribunal of heaven. Never did the witch-mania enter a nation better suited for its reception, as soon appeared when the parliament of the 9th of Mary passed a penal law against witchcraft, avowedly founded on the text of the Levitical law, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," which no one ventured to hint was a clear perversion of the original text. James VI. of Scotland, before he became the First of England, had, with his characteristic love of meddling, taken an active part in several witch-trials, but particularly in the inquisition directed to discover the practice of Cunningham, or Dr. Fian and others, against the royal pedant himself and his Norwegian consort. It is not necessary to enter on a recital of the horrible tortures inflicted upon the accused, some of whom were of high rank, by command of the credulous king; the record of the examinations and trials still remains an everlasting disgrace to the judicial annals of Scotland. It is, however, manifest that a monarch who had taken an active part in such horrors, and had further committed himself by the publication of his notable work, the "Dæmonologie," must have come to the English throne decidedly predisposed to foster the popular delusion respecting witchcraft.

The leaders of the Episcopal party had won themselves high and merited honour by their resistance to the witch-mania during the reign of Elizabeth; but they consented to flatter the prejudices of the king, and, as Bishop Hutchinson declares, accommodated the translation of the Bible to the terminology of the monarch's

Treatise on Witchcraft. So strenuous was the king in urging forward his favourite theory, that the subject was brought forward in his very first parliament. In 1604 the great Act of Parliament against witchcraft was passed, and it is recorded that twelve bishops attended the committee while it was under discussion in the House of Lords. The Puritans, having got legal sanction for their zeal, urged forward the accusations against witches with renewed vigour during the reigns of James and his unfortunate son; but the Episcopal party, for the most part, discouraged these prosecutions, at least so far as to refuse taking an active part in them. Under the Long Parliament the mania broke out with fiercer intensity than ever; Dr. Zachary Grey declares that he had seen a list of three thousand witches executed during the short supremacy of that body. Cromwell gave to these victims of credulity a brief interval of relaxation, but he could not overthrow a delusion which was supported by such powerful authorities. Both Coke and Bacon took an active part in preparing the statute of James I. against witches; Sir Matthew Hale presided at the trials of those who were accused of the offence, and charged the juries to convict the prisoners; Sir Thomas Browne, the author of a well-known work, designed to expose "*Vulgar Errors*," gave evidence at the trials, strongly asserting the reality of the crime.

After more than forty thousand victims had suffered on this improbable charge, Chief Justice Holt had the manliness to set himself against the torrent, and by his judicial firmness to secure the acquittal of those who were brought before him as witches. The last victims to this accusation in England were a woman and her daughter, the latter only nine years of age, who were hanged at Huntingdon for selling their souls to the devil, and raising a storm by pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap. At length, in 1736, the British parliament, to the great annoyance of many ignorant, but well-meaning people, repealed the penal statutes against witchcraft, and thenceforth the fear of witches ceased to be an epidemic, but was confined to those whose minds were fettered by inveterate prejudice or brutalizing superstition. Two remarkable persons in the last century publicly professed their belief in witchcraft, the Reverend John Wesley and Sir William Blackstone; their authority served to protract the existence of the delusion for a time, and some traces of the lingering belief may still be found in remote districts of the British islands. But the delirium has completely passed away, and the mania is now regarded as one of those inexplicable follies so often occurring in the history of humanity, which prevails for a season over humanity and common sense, until at last it sinks into oblivion, detested for its cruelty, and ridiculed for its absurdity.

WITCH-ELM, or } Skinner knows not whether
WEECH-ELM. } so called because *witches* were
supposed to assemble round it, or because they used it
in their incantations.

It hath been tryed (for certain) that a scion of a *weech-elm*, grafted upon the stock of an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves, almost as broad as the brim of one's hat.

Bacon. Nat. Hist. ch. v. sec. 475.

WITH, } A. S. *with*, *withinnan*, *with-uttan*.
WITHIN, }
WITHOUT, } *With* has descended to us from two
WITHA'L. } different A. S. verbs, viz. *with-an*, to
join, and (Goth. *wairthan*) *weorthan*,

wyrth-an, to be. From the latter we have the compounds *with-in* and *without*; i. e. be in, be out. *With*, when from the verb *wyrthan*, is equivalent to *by*, (the imperf. of *be*), and Mr. Tyrwhit considers the expressions *with* mischance, *with* misadventure, *with* sorwe, to be parenthetical curses; and so far Tooke coincides, the literal meaning of those phrases being (not, as Tyrwhit thinks, God yeue, but) *be* mischance, *be* misadventure, *be* sorrow,—to him, or them, concerning whom those words are spoken. Tyrwhit also supposes *with* evil prefe, *with* sory grace,—to have the same meaning; from which Tooke dissents, believing *with* to be

WITCH.
—
WITH.

WITH. in those instances the imper. of *with-an*, to join. This difference of opinion shows that the distinction is not always manifest; in some cases it is clear enough, as,—he was slain *with* a sword; he was slain *with* all his company. Generally speaking, when *with* denotes instrument, cause, means, it is the imperative of *wyrth-an*, to be; when it denotes union, conjunction, it is the imperative of *with-an*, to join. And see **WITH**, *n*.

Usage appears to have established some distinctions where the meaning is the same, as, he died *with* hunger; he died *by* poison.

With (*wyrth*) denotes—cause, instrument, means.

With (*with*) denotes—union, conjunction, connection, concomitance.

Within, be in; *without*, be out;—*within-forth*, be in doors; *without-forth*, be out doors. See **FORTH**.

With ys power þe emperour bisegede hym anon.
R. Gloucester, p. 64.

With inne þreger þe kyng of France dyede.
Id. p. 37.

And when mon *withouten* eyr of hym to deþe were ybrogt,
Hys moder kun was ys eir, & ys fader kun rygt nogt.
Id. p. 42.

With a herde þei mette, a herte þerof gan lance.
Id. p. 94.

For werre *withouten* hede is not wele, we fynde.
Id. p. 2.

Fair scho was, þei saiden, & gode *withouten* lak.
Id. p. 95.

A Breton sent þat sond, he did fer treson,
& Robert com to lond, *withouten* oþer reson.
Id. *Ib.*

Withouten help of gow wȳn it maȳ I nouht.
Id. p. 261.

For he wele vnderstode of taliage was grete drede,
It suld neuer do gode, ne þer *withalle* suld spede.
Id. p. 145.

Hardknoute of Danmark payd not *withalle*,
þat he suld bere þe coroune, for he was born thralle.
Id. p. 51.

Hure araye wit hure rȳchesse. ravesheðe mȳn herte.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 24.

Wit wȳn of Oseye and of Gascoȳne
Of þe Ruele and of þe Rochel. wȳn.
Id. *Ib.* p. 12.

The wiche is boþe love and lȳf. and lasteþ *withouten* ende.
Id. *Ib.* p. 174.

The lengthe of a lenton, flesh moot I leue,
After that Estur is ycome, and that is hard fare,
And Wednesday ich wyke *withouten* flesh mete.
Id. *Crede*, book i.

And the tribune cam nygh and seide to him, seie thou to me
wher thou art a Romayn? and he seide ghe, and the tribune
answeride, I *with* [by or by means of] mych summe gat this fre-
dom, and Poul seide, and I was borun a citesyn of Rome.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxii.

Then the vpper captayne came, and sayd to him: tell me, art
thou a Romayn? He sayd: yea. And the captayne answered:
with a great sume obtayned I this fredome: and Paul sayde: I
was free borne.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And the Farisees syghen, seiden to his disciples, whi etith your
maister *with* pupplicans and synful men.

Id. Matthew, ch. ix.

Than Eroude seyng that he was disseyved of the astronomyens
was ful wrooth, and he sent and slowgh alle the children that
weren in Bethleem, and in alle the coostis thereof frō two year
age and *withynne*, after the time that he hadde enquerid of the
astronomyens.
Id. *Ib.* ch. ii.

For sche seide *withynne* hir silf, if I touche oonly the cloth of
him I schal be saaf.
Id. ch. ix.

And a man seide to him, lo thi modir and thi bretheren stonden
withouten forth sekynge thee.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xii.

Then one sayd vnto him: behold, thy mother and thy brethren
stande *without*e, desyring to speake with the.

Bible, Anno 1551.

If he that is named a brother among ghoul, and is a lechour or
coueitous or seruyng to idolis, or a cursere or ful of drunkenesse,
or a raueynour, to take not mete with suche, for what is it to me
to deme of hem that ben *withoutforth*? whether ghe demen not of
thingis *withinneforth*?
Wiclif. 1 Corynth, ch. v.

Yf anye that is called a brother, be a fornicatour, or couetous,
or a worshypper of ymages, ether a railar, ether a drounkard, or
an extorcionar; *with* hym that is suche, se that ye eate not. For
what haue I to do, to iudge them whiche are *without*? Do ye not
iudge them y^t are *within*.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But he that blasfemeth agens the Holy Gost: hath not remis-
sion into *without*e ende, but he schal be gilty of everlastynge
trespas.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. iii.

Thou blynde Pharisee clense the cuppe and the plater *withynne*
forth, that that is *without forth* be maad clene.

Id. Matthew, ch. xxiii.

Whanne that April *with* [by] his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote.
Chaucer. Canterbury Tales, v. 1.

Whan Zephirus eke *with* [by] his sole brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
The tendre croppes.
Id. *Ib.* v. 5.

This ilke worthy knight hadde ben also
Sometime *with* [join] the lord of Palatie.
Id. *Ib.* v. 65.

A not-hed hadde he, *with* [join] a brown visage.
Id. *Ib.* v. 108.

And whan this riotour *with* sory grace
Hath filled *with* wine his gret botelles three,
To his felawes again repaireth he.
Id. *Ib.* v. 12810.

Pees, *with* mischance and *with* misadventure,
Our hoste said, and let him tell his tale.
Id. *Ib.* v. 6916.

Therefore his maister gaf him a quitance
And bad him go, *with* sorwe, and *with* meschance.
Id. *Ib.* v. 4410.

And I answer to that demand again;
Who sayd Daniel in the horrible cave,
Ther every wight, save he, master or knave,
Was *with* the leon frette.
Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4896.

This purse hath she *in with* hire bosome hid,
And went hire way; ye get no more of me.
Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9819.

And as thise clerkes maken mention,
She hath him sent a sherte fresh and gay;
Alas! this sherte, alas and wala wa!
Evenimed was sotilly *withalle*,
That or that he had wered it half a day,
It made his flesh all from his bones falle.
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14131.

A better envyned man was no wher non.
Withouten bake mete never was his hous,
Of fish and flesh.
Id. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 346.

For as sayth Seint Gregory; to wretched caitifes shal be deth
withouten deth, and ende *withouten* ende, and defaute *withouten*
failing, for hir deth shal alway live, and hir ende shal ever more
beginne, and hir defaute shal never faile.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 293.

Thei were merie, and faire enough,
Echone *with* other plaide and lough
And fellen into tales newe.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 19.

The dai was wondre hotte *withall*,
And suche a thurste was on him fall,
That he must other die or drink.
Id. *Ib.* fol. 21.

WITH.

While that the citee was a slepe,
Thei slowen all that was *within*,
And token what thei mighten wyne
Of such good as was suffisant,
And brenden vp the remenant.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* fol. 14.

It fell him on a daie desire,
Upon a riuier as he stode,
That passe he wolde ouer the floode
Without bote, and *with* him lede
His loue, but he was in drede
For tendresse of that sweete wight.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. fol. 40.

For ought that I you telle can
Myn holy father as of dede,
I am *withoute* any drede,
And gilteles: but of my thought
My conscience excuse I nought.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 41.

With thee she talks, *with* thee she moans;
With thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans,
With thee she says; Farewell mine own!
When thou, God knows, full far art gone.

Surrey. *A Description of the State of the Lover.*

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge
of shepe, and yet *withinfurth* been rauenous wolues.

Sir Thomas More. *Works*, fol. 281. *A Dyalogue concerning Heresy*, &c. book iv. ch. xvi.

And gathering vp himselfe oute of the mire,
With his vneuen wings did fiercely fall
Vpon his sunne-bright shield, and gript it fast *withall*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11. st. 40.

Withinforth farther into the firme land inhabit the Candeie.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vi. ch. xxix.

Assembling all his force and vtmost might,
With his owne sword he fierce at him did fly,
And strooke, and foynd, and lasht outrageously,
Withoute reason or regard.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 8. st. 47.

The peeces of this earth, if a man doe breake, shew the own
naturall colour which is not mixt: *without-forth* they be spotted.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxv. ch. vi.

For whilst I know, by seeing or hearing, &c. that there is some
corporeal being *without* me, the object of that sensation; I do
more certainly know that there is some spiritual being *within* me,
that sees and hears.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 131. *Of Human Understanding*,
book ii. ch. xxiii. sec. 15.

A man of warm unaffected piety, of the greater natural talents
and the highest attainments, exercised in the assiduous study of
the holy scriptures, replete *with* sacred learning, and *withal* deeply
versed in that Pagan lore, in which, however it may have been
of late shamefully calumniated, the soundest divines have always
been great proficient.

Horsley. *Sermon* 20. vol. ii. p. 170.

WITH, or } From Goth. verb, *with-an*, to join;
WI'THE, n. } to conjoin, to connect, to bind. Ap-
WI'THE, v. } plied to,—
WI'THY. } A tree (the willow), the boughs &
twigs of which are used to conjoin, to bind, to tie, to
fasten; and to the twigs themselves. See WITHERS
of a horse.

He bar a bordon ybounde, with a brod lyste
In a *weygh* wynde wyse. *ywrype* al aboute.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 118.

Wee sawe also, while wee were on shore, the manner of their
hanging vp of their fish and flesh *with* to dry in the ayre.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 192. Richard Fisher

We found *withies* also growing like low shrubs and flowers like
primroses in the sayd place.

Id. *Ib.* p. 101. M. John Davis.

I SER. There a *wygh* take him, he makes more noise alone
there than ten lawyers can do *with* double, and a scurvy case.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Coxcomb*, act iii.

Stay but a while, and yee shall see him *with'd*, and halter'd,
and stak't, and baited to death.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 424. *The Defeat of Cruellie*.

Thirsil from *withy* prison, as he uses,
Lets out his flock, and on an hill stood heeding,
Which bites the grass, and which his meat refuses.

P. Fletcher. *Purple Island*, ch. iii.

I have been told of a *withy* tree to be seen somewhere in Bark-
shire, which is increased to a most tremendous bulk.

Evelyn. *Sylva*, ch. xxix.

If they are made for fishing, then they are only three or four
logs of light wood, of seven or eight feet long, plac'd by the side
of each other, pinn'd fast together with wooden pins, and bound
hard *with withes*.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 141. Anno 1684.

The inside was both strong and regularly made of supporters
at the sides, alternately large and small, well fastened by means
of *withes*, and painted red and black.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. v. book iii. ch. viii. p. 207.

The only furniture belonging to these houses that fell under
our observation, is a kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the
simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a *withy*, which
not being cut off serves for a handle.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. book iii. ch. viii. p. 207.

WITHANIA, in Botany, a genus so called by
Paugny, and is probably dedicated to some botanist of
the name of Witham. It belongs to the class *Pentan-*
dria, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Sola-*
naceæ. Generic character: calyx campanulate, five-
toothed; corolla campanulate, with a five-parted limb;
stamens five; ovarium two-celled, many ovulate, the
placentas adnate to the dissepiment; style crowned by a
capitate stigma; berry angular, two-celled; seeds nu-
merous, rather reniform.

A genus separated from *Physalis* and *Atropa*, con-
sisting of shrubs, natives of Spain and the Canary
Islands. The leaves are alternate or geminate. The
peduncles are extra-axillary, solitary, or crowded.

WI'THDRAW, v. } *With*, in composition, de-
WI'THDRAWER, } notes opposition, resistance,
WI'THDRAWING, n. } negation, privation; D. *we-*
der; Ger. *wider*; A. S. *with*er, contra, adversus;—
*with*erian, adversare, resistere.

To draw back or away, to deprive, to take back or
away; to retreat, to retire, to resume.

To kyng Cadwallad an angel awysyon brogte
Fram heuene, and bad hym *wyðdrawe* of þat he þogte.
R. Gloucester, p. 254.

The kyng of Alimaïne sende specialliche inou
To king Ion, that he *withdrowe* him of is wou.

Id. p. 497.

He byheld toward þe water, & hys grete herte *wyðdrow*.
Id. p. 322.

It is forsothe god that worchith in us: and do ghe *withoute*n
ony *withdrawinge* whatsoevere ghe doon.

Wiclif. *Laodicensis*.

Withdraw the fire, leste it to faste brenne.

Chaucer. *Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16892.

And whan him thought it was enough,
Againe the daie he him *wiðdrough*
So prinely, that she ne wiste
Where he become.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 13.

The rumoure was somedeale appeasyd; in so moche that the
great multytude was *withdrawn* and retournyd to theyr occupa-
cyons.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 552. Charlys VII. Anno 1380.

WITH.

WITH-
DRAW.

WITH-
DRAW.

WITHER.

Besydes theis, a great multitude of vnthrifths and cut throtes were flocked thither out of all Gallia, of those sorte of rascals whom hope of spoile and desyre of warre had *withdrawen* from husbandrye and daylye labor.

Golding. Cæsar. Commentaries, book iii. fol. 76.

There be diuers greuous fautes, that are made light by the honest *withdrawing* of them.

Golden Boke. Letter 5. Sig. B b.

But his punishment is; first, the *withdrawing* of his favour, and grace, and in leaving his hand to rule the stern to let the ship run without guide, to its own destruction.

Wyat. Letter to his Son.

These are such of whom the apostle speaks, they are given over to believe a lie, they are delivered to a reprobate mind. And this often happens, and particularly in those cases wherein one sin is inferred by another naturally, or morally, or by *withdrawing* of the Divine grace.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. i. fol. 24.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn but a seller.

Outred. Treatise of Cope on Provisions (1500), fol. 192. b.

Our Maker, designing the preservation of our being, has annexed pain to the application of many things to our bodies, to warn us of the harm that they will do, and as advices to *withdraw* from them.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 45. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. vii. sec. 4.

Whenever he employs any part of it in maintaining unproductive hands of any kind, that part is from that moment *withdrawn* from his capital, and placed in his stock reserved for immediate consumption.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book ii. ch. iii. p. 87.

The absence of the sun in the night is not the cause of the falling of the dew at that time, in the same manner as its beams are the cause of the ascending of the vapours in the day-time; and its *withdrawment* in the winter, is not in the same manner the cause of the freezing of the waters, as its approach in the spring is the cause of their thawing.

Edwards. On the Will, part ii. sec. 3.

WITHER, *v.* } A. S. *ge-wyther-od*, Junius
WITHEREDNESS, } thinks,—To *with*er is to *wether*,
WITHERLING, *n.* } because those things are said to
*with*er which, after their *time of flowering* is complete, languish and decay.

To dry or shrivel; to fade, to decay, to shrink.

His *widdred* wede fro him the wind out wore.

Chaucer. Testament of Creseide, p. 295.

We must nedes well know that all these braunches of heretikes fallen from the church, the vine of Christes mysticall body, seme thei neuer so freshe and grene bee yet in dede, but *witherlinges* and *wyther*, and shal drye vp, able to serue for nothing, but for the fyre.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 186. A Dyalogue concerning Heresy, book ii. ch. v.

The gouernment of y^e whole host was committed to Camulogenus, an Aulerk, who albeit he were almost *wythered* for age, yet for his singuler knowledge in feats of war, he was called to that honor.

Golding. Cæsar. Commentaries, book vii. fol. 214.

As budding branch rent from the natue tree,

And throwen forth, till it be *withered* :

Such is the state of men : thus enter wee

Into this life with woe, and end with miseree.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2. st. 2.

In children many time an hope of excellent things appears, which, in riper age, for want of cherishing, fades and *withers* away, a certain sign that nature is not so weak as parents and tutors are negligent.

Hale. Remains. Sermon. Philip. ch. iv. v. 13. p. 132.

The dead *witheredness* of good affections.

Hall. Con. book iv.

Terrour is thine, and wild amazement flung
From out thy chariot, *withers* ev'n the strong ;
And disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

I've seen the time, when, on that *with*er'd thorn,
The blooming rose vied with the blushing morn,
With fragrant wreaths I thence have deck'd my head,
And see how leafless now, and how decay'd !

Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, book iii.

"Let every member be made for its own head," says our author, "not a *withered* hand to a young face."

Dryden. Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

WITHERINGIA, in Botany, a genus dedicated by L'Heritien to William Withering, M.D., author of a Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables of Great Britain. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Solanaceæ*. Generic character: calyx urceolately campanulate, four or five-cleft; corolla rotate, with a short tube, and a four or five-parted limb; stamens four or five; anthers conniving, and dehiscing lengthwise; stigma capitate; berry two-celled, many-seeded, supported by the persistent calyx; placentas adnate; seeds lenticular.

A genus nearly allied to *Solanum*, consisting of numerous species, principally natives of the tropical parts of America; they are either herbs or shrubs, with soft wood, and copious medulla. The branches are opposite and alternate, and thickened at the nodi. The leaves are alternate, and usually twin, one of which is usually smaller than the other; quite entire, or sinuately toothed, rarely pinnatifid. The flowers are disposed in umbels, racemes, or panicles, rarely solitary. The peduncles are axillary or extra-axillary. The corollas are whitish, rose-coloured, yellow-greenish, and bluish. The roots of the herbaceous species are tuberous.

WITHERNAM, from the Saxon, *wieder*, back, and *naam*, captio. Where a distress is carried out of a county, or concealed, so that the sheriff cannot make delivery of them to the party who has been distrained on, the sheriff returns that the goods or beasts are *eloigned*, *elongata*, carried to a distance, to places to him unknown; and thereupon the party replevying shall have a writ of *capias in withernam*, *in vetito*, or, more properly, *repetito namio*, a term which signifies a second or reciprocal distress in lieu of the first, which was *eloigned*. It is, therefore, a command to the sheriff to take other goods of the distrainor, in lieu of the distress formerly taken or *eloigned*, or withheld from the owner. So that here is now distress against distress; one being taken to answer the other by way of reprisal, and as a punishment for the illegal behaviour of the original distrainor; for which reason goods taken in *withernam* cannot be replevied till the original distress is forthcoming.

The process in *withernam* was also formerly applied after a man had been replevied from prison, or out of the custody of any private person. After the writ *de homine replegiando* had issued, upon which the party was liberated, after giving security to the sheriff that the man should be forthcoming to answer any charge against him, if the person were conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff returned that he was *eloigned*, *elongatus*; upon which the process called *capias in withernam* issued to imprison the defendant himself without bail or mainprize, till he produced the party. Blackstone's Commentaries.

WITHER.

WITH-
ER-
NAM.

WITHERS. **WI'THERS**, the joints of the shoulders; from Goth. *with-an*, to join. See **WITH**.

WITH-HOLD.

The poore iade is wrung in the *withers*, out of all cesse.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. fol. 53. P. F.

Your maiestie, and wee that have free soules, it touches vs not.
let the gall'd iade winch; our *withers* are *vnwring*.

Id. Hamlet, fol. 268.

WITH-GO'. See **WITH-DRAW**. To go against; act in opposition to; recede from.

On the contrary, we have Esau condemned and stigmatized for a profane and a vain person, who for one little eating-bout, one mess of pottage, (for a little present satisfaction of sense, or for the sustenance of this frail life,) did *withgo* his birthright, that emblem of spiritual blessings and privileges.

Barrow. Sermon 15, vol. iii. p. 229.

WITH-HO'LD, v. } To keep or hold back, to retain,
WITH-HO'LDER. } to restrain; to prevent, or hinder.

And bote yf yt be payed prestliche, the payer is to blame,
Ac by þe bok þat bit. no body to *withholde*
þe hure of hus hywe. over eve til a morwe.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 53.

Alfrede was eldest, non mot his wille *withhald*.

R. Brunne, p. 52.

Whether ghe holden not that ghit whanne I was at ghou I
seide these thingis to ghou? and now what *withholdith* ghe witen
that he be schewid in his tyme.

Wiclif. 2 Tessal. ch. ii.

Remember ye not, that when I was yet wyth you, I tolde you
these thynges? And now ye knowe what *wythholdeth*: euen
that he myghte be vttered at hys tyme.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He sette not his benefice to hire,
And lette his shepe acombred in the mire,
And ran unto London, unto Seint Poules,
To seken him a chanterie for soules,
Or with a brotherhede to be *withholde*.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 514.

Dame, quod he, as yet unto this tyme ye han wel and coven-
ably taught me, as in general, how I shal governe me in the
chesing and in the *withholding* of my counseillours.

Id. Tale of Melibeus, p. 93.

A lion roring, and a bere hungrie, ben like to cruel lordes, in
withholding or abregging of the hire, or of the wages of servantes,
or elles in usurie, or in the *withdrawing* of the almesse of poure
folk.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 330.

Tho was knighthode in price by name,
Wherof the wide worldes fame
Write in cronicles is yet *withholde*.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 2. Prologue.

The authour of it is such a one as S. Paule speaketh of,
Roma. i. whych *withholding* the truth of God in vnyrhteous-
nesse, hath turned his veryte into a lye.

Bale. Apology, fol. 136.

Receiving the seals of salvation, the blessed sacraments at
their hands, as at the hands of our Lord Jesus Christ, with all
reverence, not disdaining to be taught and admonished by them,
nor *withholding* from them as much as the least part of their due
and decent honour.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book viii. p. 346.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and
church rights; and that which is there threatened, happened to
this *withholder*.

Stephens. Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege, p. 138.

Volition, it is plain, is an act of the mind knowingly exerting
that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man by
employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action.

*Locke. Works, fol. 101. Of Human Understanding, book ii.
ch. xxi. sec. 15.*

If I have not bestowed these in sufficient measure to answer
all his occasions. I will vouchsafe him all other lights to supply
the deficiency, that nothing needful be *withholden* from him.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. part iii. p. 389.

VOL. XXVIII.

WITH-SA'VE. See *ante*, **VOUCHSAFE**.

And few there is but first or last,
A time in love once shall they have;
And glad I am my time is past,
Henceforth my freedom to *withsave*.

Wyat. That the Power of Love excuseth the Folly of Loving.

Now must I seek some other ways

Myself for to *withsave*;

And as I trust by mine essays

Some remedy to have.

Id. He Repenteth, &c.

That for a demonstration and assurance of his hearty good will
towards us in that same he woll *withsave* by his familiar letter,
&c.

Id. Letter, No. 12.

The said Sir John Bushe, in all his propositions to the king,
did not onely attribute to him worldly honours, but diuyn names
and vnused termes, and to a mortall man not conuenient, for as
oft as he spake vnto the king in his throne, he cast his handes
abrode, as he had adoured and worshipped God, beseeching his
excelse, high, and adorant maiestie, that he woulde *witsafe* to
graunt this or that.

Grafton. Chronicle. Richard II. Anno 21.

WITH-SAY', v. D. *weder-segghen*; A. S. *withers-
sæigan*; *contra-dicere*.

To contradict, to gainsay, to deny, to refuse.

For þou art mon off strange lond, & Cristene mon non.

And eke, þei ich wolde, my barones wolde y^t *with segge* echon.

R. Gloucester, p. 115.

Kýng Philip did also, his baner was forth laid,
& right it felle þerto, for no man him *withsaid*.

R. Brunne, p. 179.

Of Marche þe first day at þe New castelle
Our kýng þer he lay, his purueiance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to wite why & what wise,
þer kýng & oper mo *withsaid* him his seruise.

Id. p. 271.

[They] have thus commanded and made ordinance,
That every cristen wight shal han penance;
But that if he his Cristendome *withseye*,
And gone al quite, if he wol it reneye?

Chaucer. Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15916.

Whan Nestor hath this tale saide,
Ayene hym was no worde *withsaide*:
It thought hem all he saide well.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 58.

There maie no man his hap *withseyne*,
It hath ben sene, and felte full ofte
The harde tyme after the softe.

Id. Id. fol. 53.

WITH-SE'T, *set* against or resisted.

Passage non he nam, þe forthes wer *withsette*.

R. Brunne, p. 187.

He parted his wýnnýng tille his men largely.
þat nouþer erle ne kýng wille *withsitte* his cry.

Id. p. 296.

Sursante he þam mette, als þei fro kirke cam,
þer way he þam *withsette*, smertly þore þam nam.

Id. p. 337.

So wel no life awaite can
Ayene his sleight for to caste,
That he his purpose at the laste
Ne hath, er that it be *withset*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 41.

WITH-STAND, v. } D. *weder-stand*.

WITH-STAN'DER, }

To stand against; to resist,

WITH-STAN'DING, n. } to oppose.

So muche we habbeþ euer ybe in franchise get her to,
þat þei oure owne Godes wolde in þralhede vs do,
Fonde we wolde a zeyn hem our franchise *withstonde*.

R. Gloucester, p. 47.

Therefore of whom God woll he hath mercy, and whom he woll
he endurith. thanne seist thou to me, what is sought ghit, for who
withstondeth his will?

Wiclif. Romayns, ch. ix,

**WITH-
SAVE.**

**WITH-
STAND.**

WITH- For which thing he seith, God *withstondith* proude men, but to
STAND. meke men he gyueth grace, therefore be ye sugett to God.
Wiclif. James, ch. iv.

WIT-
NESS.

Wherof a tale amonges all,
Whiche is great pitee for to here,
I thinke for to tellen here,
Than thou such murdre might *withstonde*,
Whan thou the tale hast vnderstonde.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 58.

The first went with ladders into the dykes; they found no
withstandyng, and passed the mire and dressed vp ther ladders.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. vi. p. 14.

In the meane season he sent out euer by turnes the horsmen of
Rhemes and Langres and of other cityes, of whom he had called
foorth a great number, to sauf conduct the forragers and to *wyth-*
stand the sodein assaults of the enemy.

Golding. Caesar. Commentaries, book viii. fol. 247.

Commonly they disputed with cheanes and imprisonmentes, to
terryfy the *withstanders*.

Bale. Actes of English Notaryes, P. fol. 49.

Is not feare a thing naturall, and for men's preseruacion neces-
sary, implanted in vs by the prouident and most gracious Giner
of all good things, to the end that wee might not runne head-
long vpon those mischiefes wherewith we are not able to encoun-
ter, but vse the remedie of shunning those euils which wee haue
not the abilitie to *withstand*.

Hooker. A Remedy against Sorrow and Feare, fol. 540.

Long had the Grecians (tir'd with fruitless care,
And weary'd with an unsuccessful war)
Resolv'd to raise the siege, and leave the town;
And had the gods permitted, they had gone.
But oft the wintry seas, and southern winds,
Withstood their passage home, and chang'd their minds.

Dryden. Virgil. Aeneid, book ii. v. 155.

And, supream in wealth and grandeur,
Silence every bold *withstander*,
That shall dare to disobey.

Dodsley. Rex et Pontifex.

WITNESS, *n.* } A. S. *witnesse*; Ger. *ge-wita*.
WITNESS, *v.* } One who *witeth*, or knows.
WITNESSER, } Onewho knows, or is conscious,
WITNESSING. } marks, observes, or takes cogni-
zance; one who tells what he knows, sees, or has
seen, who gives evidence, or testimony; who attests—
Chaucer writes—*witnessfully*.

Myn heye Godes, quop þis mayde, to *wytnesse* I take.

R. Gloucester, p. 29.

Vor God, as hii seyde ofte, hii toke to *wyttnesse*,
þat bytuene hem neuere nas bote clannesse.

Id. p. 333.

Wytnes on Wyclif, that warned hem trewthe.

Piers Plouhman. Crede. D. 3.

Witnesse of holý wrýt. who so can rede.

Id. Vision, p. 10.

William of Malmesburie *witnesse* in his writte.

R. Brunne, p. 82.

þe kyng perceyued nouht of þat ilk dasceit,
þe chartre was forth brouht with *wittness* enseled streit.

Id. p. 214.

And the prince of prestis and al the counseil soughten fals
witnessyng agens Jhesus that thei schulden take him to deeth,
and thei founden not, whanne many false *witnesses* weren come,
but at the laste, tweyne false *witnessis* camen, and seiden, this
seyde I may destrye the temple of God, and afir the thridde day
bilde it agen.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvi.

The chiefe priestes and the elders, and all the counsell, sought
false *witnesse* agaynste Jesus, for to putte hi to death, but foude
none: in so much that when manye false *witnesses* came, yet
foude they none. At the laste came two false *witnesses*, and
sayde: Thys felowe sayde: I can destroye the temple of God,
and builde it agayne in iii. dayes.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Thou schalt not sey fals *witnessyng*.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xix.

Beare not false *wytnesse*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And he seide, God of oure fadris hath before ordeyned thee
that thou schuldist knowe the wille of hym, and schuldest se the
rightful man, and heere the voice of his mouth, for thou schalt be
his *witnesse* to aile men of the thinges that thou hast seen and herd.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxii.

Wherefore I wot wel sikerly that they be deceived that say,
they be not tempted in hir bodies—*witnesse* seint James that said,
that every wight is tempted in his owen conscience, that is to
say, that eche of us hath matter and occasion to be tempted of
the nourishing of sinne, that is in his body.

Chaucer. Persones Tale, p. 307.

So that the lordes knowe shull

Of his bataile a sooth *witnesse*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 22.

For in this wise more clearly and *witnesfully* (*clarius testati-*
usque), is the office of wise menne treated, than the blisfulnesse
of power, and gouernour.

Id. Boecius De Consol. book iv. p. 441.

Senecke *witnesseth* openly

Howe that Enuie properly

Is of the court the comon wenche.

Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 45.

Of all that I hadde in charge I haue well and truely acyquyt
myselfe, and if nede be I shall proue it by the *wyttnesse* of hym-
selfe.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. xvi. p. 446.

When I speake of autoriti, I folow Tullies meanig, who in the
weightie importaunce of *witnes* bearing, attributeth autoritie vnto
such as be wittie and welthy men, because of the comō peoples
iudgemente, thoughe it be not alwaies aryght, as he sayeth, yet
because it is not easly altred.

Wynchestre. Of True Obedience, fol. 38.

Euidences of writings be shewed, *witnesses* be sworn, and heard
before them, not after the fashion of the ciuill law, but openly,
that not only the twelue, but the iudges, the parties, and as many
as be present may heare what each *witnesse* doth say.

Sir Thomas Smith. Common-Wealth, book ii. ch. xviii. p. 84.

He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion
of Christ, that by crucifying the desires of his flesh, he gave an
example of an heavenly conversation unto all his subjects.

Martin. Marriage of Priests, sec. 23.

For mee be *witnesse* all the host of heav'n,
If counsels different, or danger shunn'd
By mee, have lost our hopes.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 640.

Yee that in waters glide, and yee that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep;
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade
Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.

Id. Ib. book v. l. 222.

To be a martyr signifies only to *witness* the truth of Christ, but
the *witnessing* of the truth was then so generally attended with
this event, that martyrdom now signifies not only to *witness*, but
to *witness* by death.

South. Sermon 3, vol. i. p. 113.

My words to sacred truth shall be confin'd,
My deeds shall shew the greatness of my mind,
That I have lov'd, I own; that still I love,
I call to *witness* all the pow'rs above.

Dryden. Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

But some have appeared among its modern advocates, actuated,
I am persuaded, (for their writings on this subject *witness* it,) by
the same humble spirit of resigned devotion which gave birth to
the plan of arbitrary predestination.

Horsley. Sermon 19, vol. ii. p. 126.

There is satisfactory evidence that many professing to be origi-
nal *witnesses* of the Christian miracles, passed their lives in
labours, dangers, and sufferings, voluntarily undergone in attesta-
tion of the accounts which they delivered, and solely in conse-
quence of their belief of those accounts; and that they also
submitted, from the same motives, to new rules of conduct.

Paley. Evidences of Christianity, vol. i. part i. Introduction.

WITNESS, *testis*, is, in Law, one who gives evidence

WIT-
NESS.

in a cause; an indifferent person to each party, sworn to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. All witnesses, of whatever religion or country, that have the use of their reason, are to be received and examined, except such as are infamous, or such as are interested in the event of the cause. All others are competent witnesses; though the jury, from other circumstances, will judge of their credibility. Infamous persons are such as may be challenged as jurors *propter delictum*, and therefore never shall be admitted to give evidence to inform that jury with whom they are too scandalous to associate. Interested witnesses may be examined in the *voire dire*, (see that article,) if suspected to be secretly concerned in the event; or their interest may be proved in court. This last is the only method of supporting an objection of the former class, for no man is to be examined to prove his own infamy. But witnesses cannot now be rejected on the ground of some slight or remote interest in the result of the verdict, it being enacted by statute 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 42. s. 26, that such witnesses shall be examined, but in that case a verdict or judgment in that action in favour of the party in whose behalf he shall have been examined shall not be admissible in evidence for him or any one claiming under him; nor shall a verdict or judgment against the party, on whose behalf he shall have been examined, be admissible in evidence against him, or any one claiming under him. No counsel, attorney, or other person entrusted with the secrets of the cause by the party himself, shall be compelled, or perhaps allowed, to give evidence of such conversation or matters of privacy as came to his knowledge by virtue of such trust and confidence, but may be examined as to mere matters of fact, as the execution of a deed or the like, which might have come to his knowledge without being entrusted in the cause.

The witness must have the use of his reason. Insane persons, idiots, and lunatics, are disqualified; but the former may be admitted to give testimony in their lucid intervals, if any. Persons born deaf and dumb are not therefore absolutely incompetent, if they have otherwise sufficient understanding, and can give evidence by signs, with the assistance of an interpreter. Children, not distinguishing good from evil, nor understanding the moral obligation of an oath, cannot be examined; but the age is not important. A witness must be of some religion, binding on his conscience, as by the oath taken before he is examined he appeals to the Supreme Being for the truth of his testimony. It is, therefore, required that any person, to be admitted a witness, should believe in a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments; and that, by taking the oath, he imprecates the divine vengeance on himself if his testimony should be false. Hence atheists and infidels, who profess not any religion which can bind their consciences to speak truth, are excluded from being witnesses; but this does not exclude Jews or heathens, who believe in a God, the avenger of falsehood. The affirmation of a Quaker, or Moravian, and of some other particular religious sects, has been, by recent statutes, admitted in lieu of an oath. The ceremony may be adapted to the religious belief of the party: Jews are sworn on the Pentateuch; Mahometans on the Koran, &c. The incompetency of a witness on the ground of professional confidence is the privilege of the client, and never ceases; but it is confined to such communications as are made with reference to professional confidence in

the particular business. It is confined to counsel, solicitor, and attorney; and does not extend to medical persons. If the party interested waive the privilege, the witness may be examined of course. Besides the instances of the admissibility of interested witnesses before referred to, some are allowed under the statute 1 Vict. c. 26. relating to wills, and are mentioned in the article on that subject. See also EVIDENCE. Starkie, *On Evidence*; Phillips, *On Evidence*; Blackstone's *Commentaries*.

WITSENIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to M. Witsen, a Dutch patron of botany, by Thunberg. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Irideæ*. Generic character: perianth tubular, with a six-parted, equal-spreading, or conniving limb; stamens three, inserted in the throat of the perianth, enclosed, filiform, short; anthers sagittate; ovary obsoletely trigonal, three-celled; ovula numerous, two series, in each cell horizontal; style filiform, exserted; stigma tridentate, or slightly trifid; capsule cartilaginous, ovate, trigonal, three-celled; seeds numerous, angular.

Composed of suffruticose plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with tuberous roots, and erect, woody, two-edged caudexes, which are usually stoloniferous above the base. The leaves are ensate, nerved, and disposed in two ranks, in terminating tufts. The scapes are simple or paniced, and sometimes corymbose, leafy. The spaths are two-leaved and one-flowered.

WITTELSBACHIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Martius to M. Wittelsbach, a German botanist. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Ternstræmiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five persistent sepals, which are imbricate in æstivation; petals five, persistent, emarginate at the apex, unequal sided, twisted in æstivation; stamens numerous, filiform, smooth; anthers fixed by their bases, linear four-sided and four-celled, but opening each by a single pore at the apex; style long, filiform, hooked at the top; capsule girded by the persistent calyx, petals and stamens, ovate-globose, three or five-celled, and three or five-valved; valves bearing incomplete dissepiments in the middle; seeds numerous, somewhat cochleate, or kidney-shaped, covered with wool; albumen fleshy; embryo slender.

A genus nearly allied to *Laplacea*, and the same as *Cochlospermum*, of Kunth. It consists of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of America. The leaves are alternate, stipulate, and lobed, having the petioles jointed at their bases. The flowers are large, yellow, and paniced, having the peduncles articulated at their bases.

WITTENAGEMOT, more correctly, *Witena-gemot*, the chief legislative and judicial council of the Anglo-Saxons.

There is great reason to doubt whether the Council in question was ever familiarly and popularly known by the above designation. It occurs in one or two passages translated from the Latin, and in the latter part of the Saxon *Chronicle*, where it may be simply rendered, the meeting of the Witan, but does not appear in the Anglo-Saxon Laws, or other public documents. The terms most commonly used in vernacular compositions are, the *King's Witan*, or simply the *Witan*; sometimes *Witena-Getheht*, or *Mycel-Getheht* (the Great Council).

As the Witena-gemot is commonly reputed to be the archetype of our English Parliament, great pains have

WIT-
NESS.WIT-
TENAGE-
MOT.

WIT-
TENAGE-
MOT.

been taken by historians and legal and constitutional writers to ascertain the amount of the relation between them. Very little, however, is known either of its organization or its forms of transacting business: and the matter has been greatly obscured by endeavours to make the scanty data we possess prove more than they are calculated to do. The common assumption of its being essentially analogous to our present House of Commons is altogether arbitrary; and there is great reason to believe that, in its general constitution, it more nearly resembled the House of Lords. The personages attending it are commonly characterized by the titles *optimates*, *primates*, *proceres*, and similar designations, implying superiority of station; and though we do not precisely know how many gradations of rank were included under those titles, there is no doubt that the higher nobility, together with the bishops and principal abbots, formed an essential portion of the assembly, and took a leading part in its deliberations. Knights, Thanes, and other gentry also appear as subscribing witnesses to the acts of the Council; and there are occasionally names without any note of qualification appended, supposed to be simple freeholders, or deputies from corporate towns. There is, indeed, no direct proof that the burgesses of towns were entitled to send members; but Sharon Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, has advanced a number of considerations, rendering it not improbable that they actually were. It is equally doubtful whether any pecuniary or territorial qualification was specifically required; nor is it known whether a given amount of territory, or the acquisition of the title of Knight, Thane v. t. q. absolutely constituted a member, or only rendered him eligible.

The Witenagemot was assembled for the dispatch of public business, by summons from the king, and usually held its meetings at the great festivals of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. Its jurisdiction was very comprehensive, extending over causes criminal as well as civil, questions relating to peace and war, the succession to the throne, and matters connected with the public revenue. Matters purely ecclesiastical, such as the constitutions and canons of synods, were discussed and arranged by the bishops and clergy in a separate meeting; but it appears that their determinations were subsequently submitted to the king and his Witan for their sanction, upon receiving which they became the law of the land. It is supposed also that appeals were entertained from the *shire moot*, or county court, and other inferior tribunals, and that no taxes or other pecuniary contributions of a public nature could be imposed without their consent. In the *Saxon Chronicle*, A. D. 1002, it is stated that the king and his council agreed that tribute should be paid to the Danes; which was the commencement of the Danegelt, continued for some time after as a regular tax. It is also said that Malcolm, king of Scotland, who then held Cumberland in fee, refused to pay his quota of this contribution, on the ground that he had not given his consent to its imposition. The Witan also joined with the king in making treaties, and in the enactment of laws; at least the laws drawn up by the monarch and his official advisers were always submitted to their approbation. It is, however, very doubtful whether a member of the council, as such, had the power of proposing new laws without consulting the king or his ministers. It appears, from charters and other public documents, that the

king could not alienate public land, though nominally vested in the crown, without the consent of the Witan; hence the recital of the charter usually contains the clause "*cum consensu procerum*," or something equivalent.

On the whole, though many points relating to the great council are involved in a good deal of obscurity, it is evident that it held an important place in the Anglo-Saxon commonwealth. The statement that the Acts of the Witenagemot were submitted to the people at large for their approbation, rests on no adequate authority. They were doubtless publicly promulgated; but there is no proof of their being ever subjected to the sanction of the people at large, the majority of whom were in fact in those days of servile condition, and possessed little free agency of any sort.

WITTOL, A. S. *wittol*; *sciens*, conscious,—knowing, witting, conscious or privy to. Hence,—
Wittoll, for a contented cuckold. Somner.

— Do you not know, I know you an ass,
And that you would most fain have been a *wittoll*,
If fortune would have let you?

Ben Jonson. *Fox*, act v. sc. 1.

Come yee whose hornes the cuckold weares,
The *whittoll* too, with asse's eares.

Browne. *Inner Temple*. *Masque*, sc. 2.

They say the iealous *wittolly*-knaue hath masses of money.
Shakspeare. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act ii. sc. 2.

Or rise to such a height in impudence,
As to presume to work my yielding weakness
To play for your bad ends, to my disgrace,
The *wittal*, or the pander.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Knight of Malta*, act iii. sc. 2.

Whither wast thou *wittol* ward, when hapless fate
From these weak arms mine aged grannam tore.

Smollet. *Burlesque Ode*.

WIVE. See WIFE.

WIZARD, one thought, or pretending to be *wise*.

Whom Alma hauing shewed to her guesstes,
Thence brought them to the second roome, whose wals
Were painted faire with memorable gestes
Of famous *wizards*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 9. st. 53.

[Countess of Derby] out of her womanish fancy and curiosity, consulting with *wizards* or cunning men, with a vain credulity, and out of I know not what ambitious hopes, did in a manner lose the queen's favour a little before her death.

Camden. *History of Queen Elizabeth*, book iv. fol. 529. Anno 1596.

For neither were ye playing on the steep,
Where your old bards, the famous Druids, lie,
Nor on the shaggy top of Mona high,
Nor yet where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream.

Milton. *Lycidas*, v. 55.

Besides, the prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terrour, and her fall foretold:
Scorn'd and deserted to herself she seems,
And finds Æneas cruel in her dreams.

Waller. *Virgil*. *Æneid*, book iv.

WLAPPIDE, i. e. LAPPED.

And Joseph boughte linnen cloth, and took him down and *wlappide* in the linnen cloth, and leyde him in a sepulchre that was hewen of a stoon and walewide a stoon to the dore of the sepulchre.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xv.

And this is a tokene to you, ye schulen fynde a yonge child *wlappid* in clothis, and leyd in a cracche.

Id. *Luke*, ch. ii.

WIT-
TENAGE-
MOT.
—
WLAP-
PIDE.

W O.

WO, or
WOE,
WO'FUL,
WO'FULLY,
WO'FULNESS. } Goth. *wai*; A. S. *wa* or *wæ*; D. *wee*; Ger. *weh*. Perhaps from the Goth. *wacan*; D. *waegen*; Ger. *wehen*, flare, spirare, and thence suspirare, to blow, to breathe, to sigh. And may not the Gr. *oval*, Lat. *væ*, be from the Gr. *α-ειν*, to blow? there is little difference between the Gr. and Goth. verbs. *Woe* will then mean—

A sigh, *sc.* of grief; and consequently grief, sorrow, lamentation, wretchedness, misery. See the second Quotation from Chaucer.

Here elderne þer by fore were ynome in ostage
Fram þe bataile of Troie, in wreche as it were,
For þe grete slaught and *wo*, þat here kynde dude þere.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

And he bi com in hys baptizing hol of ys *wo*.
Id. p. 86.

Wo was alle his comforth, of sorow mot he gelp.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

Horses and hondes þei ete for hunger and for *wo*.
Id. p. 75.

Oo *woe* is passid, and lo ghit comen twei *woos*.
Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. ix.

One *woo* is paste, and beholde two *wooes* come after thys.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Wo was his coke, but if his sauce were
Poinant and sharpe, and redy all his gere.
Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 354.

Wo was the knight, and sorwefully he *siketh* (sigheth).
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale.

He loketh howe is tyme is lore,
And is so *wo* begone therfore,
That he within his thought conceiueth
Tristesse, and so him selfe deceiueth.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 82.

And thus wepende she complaineth,
Hir faire face and all disteineth
With *wofull* teares hir eie.
Id. Ib. book i. fol. 13.

There was enough to wepe and crie
Amonge the moders, whan thei herde
Howe *wofully* this cause ferde.
Ib. Ib. book ii. fol. 46.

This wiewow therefore testifieth the *wofull* tormenting of her
hert, both with weping teres, and also with manie piteous wordes
of lamentacion.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. vii. fol. 279.

Naturally the heart stuffed up with *wofulness*, is glad greedily
to suck the thinnest air of comfort.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iii. p. 698.

And looking up, when as his shield he lakt
And sword saw not, he wexed wondrous *woe*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8, s. 53.

That his sad mother, seeing his sore plight,
Was greatly *woe-begonne*, and gan to feare
Least his fraile senses were emperisht quight,
And loue to frenzy turn'd, sith loue is franticke hight.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 7, st. 20.

AL. My royal mistriss favour towards me,
Woe-worth ye, sir, ye have poyson'd, blasted.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Loyal Subject, act iv. sc. 3.

One, whom like *wofulness* impressed deepe,
Hath mate fit mate thy wretched case to heare,
And giuen like cause with thee to waile and weepe:
Griefe finds some ease by him that like does beare.
Id. Daphnida.

It is a *wofull* inheritance that makes men heires of the ven-
geance of God.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 998. *Con.* book xi. *Eli and his
Sonnes.*

None but the robes of an infinite righteousness can cover the
soul so *wofully* dressed.

Id. Ib. vol. xiii. fol. 705. *Select Thoughts.*

Woe was the knight at this severe command.

Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

A vile encomium doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools.
If true, a *woful* likeness; and, if lies,—
Praise undeserv'd is scandal in disguise.

Pope. Im. of Horace, book ii. *Epistle i.* v. 412.

Which now among you, who lament so *wofully*, and wish to
imbrue your hands in your own blood, has suffered as he suffered,
he in whom was no sin?

Knox. Works, vol. vi. p. 78. *Sermon 5.*

WOAD, or } A. S. *wad*; D. *wede*, *weede*; Ger. *weide*; Fr. *guesde*; It. *guado*; Lat. *guastum* or *glastum*. *Cæsar* calls it *vitrum*, and *vitrum* the Germans now call *glas*. *VOSSIUS.*

Woad: a thing of so great vent and uses amongst English
diers, which can not be yeilded sufficiently in our owne countrey
for spare of ground, may be planted in Virginia, there being
ground enough.

Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 269. *M. Tho. Hariot.*

Al the Britons doe dye themselves with *woade* (*vitro*), which
setteth a bleuish color upon them.

Golding. Cæsar. Com. book v. ch. xiv.

In the mean time a proclamation was set forth to restrain the
covetousness of some private men in England, who converted arable
lands and the richest pasture-grounds to the sowing of the herb
isatis, commonly called *woad*, for the use of dyers.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book iii. fol. 325, 1585.

But to goe no farther than into Gaule, there groweth an hearbe
there like unto plantaine, and they call it *glastum* (i. e. *woad*),
with the juice whereof the women of Brittain, as well the mar-
ried wives, as young maidens their daughters, anoint and die
their bodies all over: resembling by that tincture the colour of
the Moores and Æthiopians.

Holland. Plinie, book xxii. ch. i.

WOAD (*Isatis tinctoria* of Linnæus) is a biennial
plant, native of South and middle Europe, in dry
stony places, from Spain and Sicily to the Baltic Sea.
It is also found in the Canary Islands, eastern parts of
Asia, and in some parts of England, in cultivated land;
but in all probability has been introduced to the latter
countries. The plant belongs to the Linnæan class
and order *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, and the natural
family of *Cruciferae*. Dyers' woad was formerly called
glastum, which is said to be derived from the Celtic
word *glas*, blue, whence Glastonbury is said to derive
its name, from its being cultivated in that neighbour-
hood. The ancient Britons are said to have painted
their bodies with the blue colour obtained from woad,
whence they are said to have received their appellation
of Britons, *britho* being the Celtic word for painting.
The Picts were so named by the Romans for the same
reason. On account of the brightness of its manufac-
tured colours, the Celts called it *gued* (*guesde* in French
to the present day), whence the Anglo-Saxons ob-
tained their name of *waad* or *wad*, and the English the
word woad. It is still occasionally cultivated for its
leaves, from which a blue dye, as a substitute for indigo,
is obtained. The culture applied to the turnip would
succeed well with woad, that is, sowing the seeds in
July, and the leaves would be fit to gather next July.
The leaves are pressed, and the juice treated as in
making indigo; but such is the cheapness of the latter
article, that no British farmer can afford to raise any
sort of substitute. Woad thrives best in light, sandy,
or gravelly soil. At present the cultivation of woad
may be considered more as a matter of curious histo-
rical information, or of local adoption, than of general
utility, because no mode of cultivation or preparing
woad could bring it into competition either in the

W O.

WOAD.

WOAD. European or American market with indigo. The wild woad or dyers' weed (*Reseda luteola* of Linnæus) is a plant formerly made considerable use of by dyers. It is an annual plant, a native of Europe, in pastures, fallow-fields, waste places, and on dry banks and walls: it is common in some parts of Britain in like situations. The flowers are yellow and disposed in spikes, which are nodding at top, which Linnæus observes follow the course of the sun even when the sky is covered, pointing towards the East in the morning, to the South at noon, Westward in the afternoon, and North at night. The plant affords a most beautiful yellow dye for cotton, woollen, silk, and linen. Blue cloths are dipped in it in order to become green. The yellow colour of the paint called Dutch pink is obtained from the plant. The entire plant, when it is about flowering, is pulled up for the use of dyers, who employ it both fresh and dried. Besides the names already given, the plant has other appellations, as dyers'-weed, yellow-weed, weld, would, woold, and wild woad. The seeds are usually sown after barley is taken off the ground in autumn, or it is commonly sown along with barley; but the first mode is the best, because the plants make some progress the first year, and in the following season they will be twice the size of those sown in spring. The crop is taken by pulling the plant up by the roots; some pull them when in flower, while others again pull it earlier; but the last appears to be the best time. The plants, after being pulled, are dried by turning or otherwise; and after being completely dried, are tied up in bundles, and sold by the name of weld cord. The herb is sometimes gathered green, and treated like woad or indigo; but in general it is the dried herb that is used by the dyers in a state of decoction.

WOLD. See **WOOD**.

WOLF. } D. *wolf*; Ger. *wolf*; Sw. *ulf*; A. S. *wo'lfish*, } *wulf*; Goth. *wulfs*; *magno doctorum*
WO'LVISH. } *consensu* (Lye), from Goth. *wilw-an*,
rapere, diripere. See **IHRE** and **WACHTER**. Skinner thinks the animal is so called *ab ululatu*, from its yell or yelp.

For wen oure fon to ow [you] comeþ, ge ne koune noȝt bote fle,
 As schep to fore *wolues*.

R. Gloucester, p. 100.

So fer barea *woulfe* þe hede, and kept it a grete while.

R. Brunne, p. 22.

Knoute went to þe North. Suanein to þe South,
 þan was Eilred in þe *wolfe's* mouth.

Id. p. 42.

Lo I sende you as scheep in the myddil of *wolves*, therefore be
 ghe slygh as serpentis, and simple as dowues.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. x.

Behold I sende you forth as shepe amōg *wolves*. Be ye ther-
 fore wyse as serpentes, and innocent as doues.

Bible, Anno 1551.

As saith Seint Augustine, tho ben the devil's *wolves*, that stran-
 gelen the shepe of Jesu Crist, and don worse than *wolves*: for
 sothly, whan the *wolf* hath full his wombe, he stinteth to strangle
 shepe: but sothly, the pillours and destroyers of holy chirches
 goodness ne do not so, for they ne stint never to pille.

Chaucer. Persones Tale, p. 353.

The fures and fethers which come to Colmogro, as sables,
 beaurs, minkes, armines, lettis, graies, *wooluerings*, and white
 foxes with deere skinnies, they are brought thither by the men of
 Penninge.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. i. p. 257. *John Hasse.*

To omit my chief matter of the king's death, this *wolfish* shep-
 herd, this counterfeit prince, hath traiterously, contrary to his al-
 legiance, having made himself a servant and subject, attempted

depriving this country of our natural princess: and therefore by
 all right must receive the punishment of traitors.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iv. p. 860.

WOLF.
WOLLAS-
TONIA.

Gov. I hold a *wolf* by the ear now:

Fortune free me.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Island Princess, act v.

Blush, Folly blush: here's none that fears

The wagging of an asse's eares,

Although a *wolvish* case he weares,

Detraction is but baseness' varlet;

And apes are apes, though cloth'd in scarlet.

Ben Jonson. Poetaster. S. 8.

————— Here among the rest,

Inhumane Erisichon too makes one,

Tantalus, Atreus, Progne, here are guests;

Wolvish Lycaon here a place hath won.

Crashaw. Sospetto D. D. Herode.

————— For thy desires

Are *woluish*, bloody, steru'd, and rauenuous.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, fol. 179.

Shee'l flea thy *woluish* visage.

Id. King Lear, fol. 289.

If a strolling *wolf* should light upon a lamb, it is not evidently
 known that he will tear the lamb: but there is such a natural
 propension in that kind to do it, that no body would much ques-
 tion the event.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, sec. 3, fol. 56.

Wolves infested Ireland many centuries after their extinction in
 England, for there are accounts of some having been found there
 as late as the year 1710.

Pennant. British Zoology.

WOLFFIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to Wolff, a German botanist, by Horkel. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Lemnaceæ*. Generic character: male flower one, with a short, thickish filament; female flower one; ovary one-celled, containing one erect ovulum; style short; utriculus one-seeded; seed erect; embryo turbinate, with a superior radicle.

A genus nearly allied to *Lemna*, of which there is only one species known; it is a small plant, a native of Egypt. The fronds open by a chink at the base, oval, very thin, geminately opposite, and without roots, the lower portion more drawn out than the other; flowers rising from the upper part of the frond.

WOLLASTONIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to Dr. Wollaston, a celebrated English chemist. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecioni-
 deæ-Heliantheæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray in one series ligulate, female, those of the disk hermaphrodite, tubular, five-toothed; involucre of two or three series of scales, the outer scales oblong and foliaceous, the inner ones smaller and membranous; receptacle flat, or a little convex, paleaceous; corolla articulated above the ovary; branches of the style in the hermaphrodite flower terminated by a cone; achenia thick, obovate, turbinate, or compressed, umbilicate at the apex, sometimes naked, but usually bearing from one to five slender, stiffish, deciduous awns.

A genus allied to *Wedelia* and *Heliopsis*, but differs from both in the structure of the achenia and pappus, and consists of a considerable number of species. They are all hispid under shrubs or herbs, natives of India, Moluccas, and Australia, with the habit of *Wedelia*. The leaves are opposite, on short petioles, ovate, acute, triple-nerved, and toothed. The peduncles bear each a solitary head of flowers, usually by threes at the tops of the branches. The flowers are yellow.

WOMAN.

WO'MAN, *n.*
 WO'MAN, *v.*
 WO'MANHOOD,
 WO'MANISH,
 WO'MANISHLY,
 WO'MANISHNESS,
 WO'MANIZE,
 WO'MANLY,
 WO'MANLINESS.

A. S. *wif-man*. Man is a general term to include each sex; and the specific name *wif-man* is given to the female, from her employment at the *woof*, and *wapman* to the male, from his occupation in *weapons* of war. See *ante*, WIFE. Applied to—
 The female of man or human kind.

Womanish; feminine; of or pertaining to, agreeable or according to, a *woman* or female; similar to or resembling a *woman*.

For þer nas knygt in monylonde, ny stalewarde man,
 þat in þe o syde þer was; and al for a *wommon*.

R. Gloucester, p. 9.

Vor wat he aþ manlyche bygonne, he yt aþ byleuede
Wommanlyche, as vor defaute of wyt of hys heuede.

Id. p. 457.

Kyng was Kynwolf sex & tuenty gere,
 He was neuer wedded, to *woman's* daungere.

R. Brunne, p. 9.

Thaene hadde ich wonder in my wit what *womman* hue were
 þat suche wyse wordes. of holy wrygt shewede.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 16.

And the noumbre of men that eeten was fyve thousynd of men
 out taken *wymmen* and litel children.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiv.

And they that ate, were in nombre aboute V. M. men, besyde
wemen and children.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For of a thousand men, saith Solomon, I found one good man:
 but certes of alle *women*, good *woman* found I never.

Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 79.

Now, lady bright, to whom all woful crien,
 Thou glory of *womanhed*, thou faire maie,
 Thou haven of refute, bright sterre of dey,
 Rew on my child.

Id. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5272.

Let see now of your *womanly* pitee
 He is a kinge's brother's sone pardee.

Id. Knightes Tale, v. 3086.

I see wel, that ye have on my distresse
 Compassion, my faire Canace,
 Of veray *womanly* benigneitee,
 That nature in your principles hath set.

Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10801.

But of hir honde there is no dreade,
 So well I know hir *woman* heade,
 That in hir is no more outrage
 Than in a childe of thre yere age.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. fol. 66.

He sawe, where satte a creature,
 A lothly *womanissh* figure,
 That for to speake of fleshe and bone
 So foule yet saw I neuer none.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 16.

For fame, that can nothyng hide,
 All daie woll bring vnto myn ere
 Of that men speken here and there,
 How that my lady beareth the price,
 How she is faire, how she is wise,
 How she is *womanliche* of chere.

Id. Ib. fol. 23.

And for as muche as the kynde of *women* is naturally geuen to
 the vyce of muche bablynge, and there is nothyng wherein theyr
womanlynesse is more honestly garnyshed than with sylence, it is
 conuenient for them to accomplyshe in dede, the thyng that they
 professe in apparayl.

Udall. Erasmus. 1 Timothy, ch. ii. fol. 8.

Let them perceiue you to be handsome men to lyue withall, and
 let your wisdom succour the frailtie of their *womankynde*.

Id. Ib. 1 Peter, ch. iii. fol. 9.

WOMAN.
—
WOMB.

Sing lullaby, as *women* doe,
 Wherewith they bring their babes to rest,
 And lullaby can I sing to,
 As *womanly* as can the best.

Gascoigne. The Lullabye of a Louer.

Moued with a soft heart of *woman* head, and with a motherly
 affection praied the emperour, that the saide child might be
 nourished in hir presence, sith euery man saide, the childe was so
 faire and so like vnto theim.

Golden Boke, ch. x. Sig. F. 4.

And see how extremely every way you endanger your mind;
 for to take this *womanish* habit, without you frame your behaviour
 accordingly, is wholly vain.

Sidney. Arcadia, book i. p. 81.

For nothing lovelier can be found
 In *woman*, then to study houshold good,
 And good works in her husband to promote.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 233.

I haue felt so many quirkes of ioy and greefe,
 That the first face of neither on the start
 Can *woman* me vntoo't.

Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 241.

CASSIO. I do attend heere on the generall,
 And thinke it no addition nor my wish
 To haue him see me *woman'd*.

Id. Othello, fol. 328.

MEI. She has a brother under my command
 Like her, a face as *womanish* as hers,
 But with a spirit that hath much out-grown
 The number of his years.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act i.

She's as much too *manish*, as he too *womanish*.

Id. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 2.

Think and consider whether: 1. This effeminacy and *woman-*
ishness of heart, and not weakness, but torpor and stupidity; 2.
 This unfaithfulness and falseness unto Christ exprest by the
 spiritual incontinence and whoredom of our souls and actions, &c.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 567. Sermon 1.

I have had one so full of childish fear,
 And *womanish-hearted* sent to my advice,
 He durst not draw a knife to cut his meat.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act iii. sc. 2.

She hath neither manners, honesty, behaviour,
 Wife-hood, nor *woman-hood*,—nor any mortal
 Can force me think she had a mother: no
 I do believe her stedfastly, and know her
 To be a *woman-wolfe* by transmigration.

Id. The Woman's Prize, act iv. sc. 4.

Belial, in much uneven scale thou weigh'st
 All others by thy self; because of old
 Thou thy self doat'st on *womankind*, admiring
 Thir shape, thir colour, and attractive grace,
 None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys.

Id. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 175.

But grant in public men sometimes are shown,
 A *woman's* seen in private life alone:
 Our bolder talents in full-life display'd;
 Your virtues open fairest in the shade.

Pope. Moral Essay. Epistle ii. v. 200.

It is, indeed, lamentable to observe young persons of lively parts,
 and with a love of reading, devoting those years and those abili-
 ties, which might render them valuable members of society, to
 such studies as tend only to dissipate their ideas, to vitiate their
 morals, to *womanize* their spirits, and to render them the dastardly
 and degenerate sons of those to whom it was once a distinction to
 bear the name of Britons.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 164. Essay 153.

WOMB, *n.* } Goth. *wamba*; A. S. *wamb*; Ger.
 WOMB, *v.* } *wambe*, and anciently (Kilian) in Dutch
 WO'MBY. } *wambe*. Venter; uterus. Junius refers
 to the Gr. *ομφαλος*, because he can see nothing better.
Womb (uterus).

The place in which animal or vegetable life is con-
 ceived; the place of conception, of fertility; any large
 receptacle.

WOMB.

WON.

Yblessed be þe moder *wombe* þat hym to monne bere.
R. Gloucester, p. 308.

Suyþe þýche man he was, and of grete strengþe,
 Gret *womede* and ballede, and bote of euene lengþe.
Id. p. 377.

Honger hent in haste Wastour by the mawe
 And wrang hym by þe *wombe*. þat al watered hus eyen.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 137.

Vndirstonden ye not that al thing that entrith into the mouth
 goith into the *wombe* and is sent out into the goyng away?
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xv.

And he seide to me, take the book and deuoure it, and it schal
 make thi *wombe* to be bittir, but in thi mouth it shal be swete as
 hony.
Id. Apocalips, ch. x.

Not long after this marriage, kyng Philip dreamed that he
 sawe hys wiue's *wombe* wonderfully swollen, and to hys seemyng a
 lyuely image of a lyon thereupon.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, book i. fol. 3.

Like to our time, wherein hath broken out
 The hidden harme that we suspected least,
Wombd within our walles and realme about,
 As Grekes in Troy were in the Grekeish beast.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Troubled Commonwelth.

———— The rest entire
 Shon with a glossie scurff, undoubted sign
 That in his *womb* was hid metallic ore,
 The work of sulphur.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 678.

Hail goddess of nocturnal sport,
 Dark veil'd Cotytto, t' whom the secret flame
 Of midnight torches burns: mysterious dame,
 That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon *woom*
 Of Stygian darkness spetts her thickest gloom,
 And makes one blot of all the air.
Id. Comus, v. 131.

———— For all the sun sees, or
 The close earth *wombes*, or the profound seas hide
 In vnknowne fadomes, will I breake my oath
 To this my faire belou'd?
Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, act iv. sc. 3. fol. 295.

He'll call you to so hot an answer of it,
 That caues and *wombie* vaultages of France
 Shall chide your trespas, and returne your mock
 In second accent of his ordinance.
Id. Henry V. act ii. sc. 4. fol. 77.

The various products of Time's fruitful *womb*,
 All of past ages, present and to come,
 In full assembly shall at once resort,
 And meet within high heav'n's capacious court.
Rowe. On the Last Judgment.

WON, or	} A. S. <i>wun-ian, ge-wunian</i> ; D. <i>woonen, ghe-woonen</i> , Ger. <i>wonen</i> , to dwell, to stav, to inhabit, to con- tinue, to be or do; to do habitually. <i>Wont</i> , is <i>woned</i> , <i>won'd</i> , <i>won't</i> , and the verb is formed upon this past participle.
WONE,	
WONT, n.	
WONT, v.	
WO'NTED,	
WO'NTEDNESS,	
WO'NTLESS.	

Wont; habit, custom, usual or customary mode or
 manner.

Vor bygonde þe water of Tamer he adde hem alle ybrogt.
 To *wonye* þer, as in her owe [their owne].
R. Gloucester, p. 276.

Euery day commenliche he was *woned* to hure iii. masses by note.
Id. p. 521.

þe Deuel hadde enuy þer to, þat he susteynede Cristendam,
 And in ys stepmoder herte ys *wonyng* he nom.
Id. p. 122.

He made hire vnder erþe a *wonyng* coynteliche,
 And huld hire þer to his wylle longe priuileche.
Id. p. 25.

Fro gork (York) vnto Durham no *wonyng* stede was.
R. Brunne, p. 76.

Right als I rede, þei tumbled in Tuede, þat *woned* bi þe se.
Id. p. 273.

WON.

þe bisshop brouht the bones ageyn vnto þe se,
 Tille Durhames *wones*, þer þei were *wont* to be.
R. Brunne, p. 77.

þe dettes þat men þam auht, þer stedes & þer *wonyng*,
 Wer taxed & bitauht to þe eschete of þe kýng.
Id. p. 247.

———— Deþ as ich lývede
Woned in þo *wones*. and wycked spirit?
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 2.

The wo þat þese women. þat *wonyeþ* in cotes
 And of meny oþer men.
Id. Ib. p. 151.

And thanne I entred in, and euen forth wente,
 And al was walled that *wone*, though it wud were.
Id. Crede.

God wold her *wonyngne* were in wilderness,
Id. Ib.

A sturdy pas down to the court he goth,
 Wher as ther *woned* a man of great honour.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7945.

To liven in debt was ever his *wone*,
 For he was Epicure's own sone.
Id. Prologue, v. 337.

His *wonning* was ful fayre upon an heth,
 With grene trees yshadewed was his place.
Id. Ib. v. 609.

And yet, God wot, uneth the fundament
 Parfourmed is, ne of our pavement
 N'is not a tile yet within our *wones*,
 By God we owen fourty pound for stones."
Id. Sompnoures Tale, v. 7688.

Thou were aie *woned* eche lover reprehende
 Of thing fro which thou can'st not thee defend.
Id. Troilus, book i. v. 511.

For if the Gods my life would haue prorogued,
 They had reserved for me this *wonning* place.
Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 842.

But he tolde vnto me, y^t he was sore cumbred, and that it
 alwaye ranne in his mind y^t folkes fantasies wer fallē from him,
 and that they esteemed not his wit as they were *woont* to dooe, but
 euer his mynde gaue him, that the people began to take him for a
 foole.
*Sir Thomas More. Workes. A Dial. of Comforte agaynste Tri-
 bulacyon*, book ii. fol. 1195.

Jesus is not *woonte* to take awaye agayne what he hath once
 geuen, but to encrease the same (yet wil not he haue his giftes
 negligentlye kept, and after a recklesse sorte).
Udall. Erasmus. Marke, ch. ix. fol. 169.

When I saw my barkes returned not at their *wonted* houre and
 suspecting that which fell out in deed, I commanded my carpenters
 with all diligence to make a little boat with a flat bottome, to
 search those riuers for some newes of these mariners.
Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 333. *M. Rene Laudonniere.*

Help to bewail the woful case,
 And eke the heavy plight,
 Of me that *wonted* to rejoice
 The fortune of my pleasant choice.
Surrey. Describes the State of his Mind, &c.

———— Out of the ground uprose,
 As from his laire, the wild beast where he *wonned*,
 In forrest wilde, in thicket, brake or den.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 457.

PAN. And perhaps torn stockings, she hath left old *wont* else.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act iii. sc. 4.

MAR. No, it is strooke.
 HOR. Indeed I heard it not: then it drawes neere the season,
 Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walke.
Shakspeare. Hamlet, act i. sc. 4. fol. 256.

Ah! whither, Love, wilt thou now carry mee?
 What *wontlesse* fury doost thou now inspire
 Into my feeble breast, too full of thee.
Spenser. An Hymne in Honour of Beautie.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to
 other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biassed
 with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion.
King Charles.

WON.
—
WONDER

These windows were *wont* to be left open all the day, to let in the refreshing breeze.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. ix. p. 172. Anno 1688.

She thrice assay'd to speak; her accents hung,
And falt'ring died unfinish'd on her tongue,
Or vanish'd into sighs: with long delay
Her voice return'd; and found the *wonted* way.

Dryden. Ceyx and Alcyone.

WON, see WIN.

WONDE. The A. S. *wand-ian*, formed upon the verb *wan-ian*, to wane, was used to denote—to omit, to remit, to desist (as Tyrwhit says), through fear; also—to fear, to revere; and may be the root of our verb to WONDER.

But finally it may not be withstode,
Love wold love, for no wight wold it *wonde*.

Chaucer. The Legend of Dido, v. 1185.

WO'NDER, *n.*

WO'NDER, *v.*

WO'NDERLY,

WO'NDERFUL,

WO'NDERFULLY,

WO'NDERFULNESS,

WO'NDERMENT,

WO'NDEROUS.

WO'NDEROUSLY.

See *ante*, WONDE.

A. S. *wundror*, *wundrian*;

D. *wonderen*; Ger. *wunder*;

Sw. *undra*. Martinus (in v.

MIRO) derives from *wenden*, to

turn (*qui miratur, ille conatu in-*

telligendi mentem huc illuc vertit)

to turn the mind this way and that

—with an endeavour to under-

stand or comprehend. And *wonder* does imply, in our usage, an effort and desire to understand that which has struck us with surprise, admiration, or reverence. Generally; equivalent to—

Surprise, admiration, amazement, astonishment (with ignorance of the cause); that which causes surprise or astonishment. See the Quotation from Cogan.

And oper liggeþ hye aboue, þat a mon may be of a ferd,
þat vche mon *wondre* may how heo were first a rered.

R. Gloucester, p. 7.

þre *wonders* þer beþ in Engolond, none more y not.

Id.

That water suththe heye aros, and mucche is lond asenete,
And mo then ten thousand men *wonderliche* adrenete.

Id. p. 489.

God sende vor hys lupernesse mony deoluol cas
In þys lond and *wonderuol*, þe wule he alþue was.

Id. p. 414.

A *wondere* were, tuo watres þer er togidir gon,
& tuo kyngdames, with tuo names, now er on.

R. Brunne, p. 282.

A þousand & tuo hundred, & fourscore yere & sex,
On Wales many on *wundred*, for more wo yit þer wex.

Id. p. 245.

A syre, quath I thanne, thou seyst a grete *wonder*
Sithen Christ sayd hym selfe, to alle his disciples:
Which of you that is most, most shal be werche,
And who is goere byforne. first shal be seruen.

Piers Plouhman. Crede.

Then was þer a Walishman. was *wonderlich* sorý.

Id. Vision, p. 103.

Wonderwyse shupmen now. and oper witty people
Han no bý leyve to þe lýst. ne to þe lood sterres.

Id. Ib. p. 290.

In *wonderwyse* holý wryt. telleth how þei fullen
Some in erþe. some in aier. some in helle dupe
Ac Lucifer lowest. lith of hem alle.

Id. Ib. p. 19.

Than I munte me forth, the mynstre to knowen.
And awaytede a woon, *wonderly* well ybild.

Id. Crede.

Zoure wordes aren *wonderful*, quap ich.

Id. Vision, p. 322.

And it was don whanne Jhesus had endid these wordis: the
puple *wondride* on his teachynge. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. vii.

VOL. XXVIII.

For false Cristis and false profetis schulen rise and schulen
gyve tokenes and *wondris* to disceyve, if it may be doon ghe hem
that ben chosun.

Wiclif. Marke, ch. xiii.

This thing is don of the Lord and is *wonderful* in oure yghen.

Id. Ib. ch. xii.

We witen that God spak to Moyses: but we knowen not this,
of whennes he is, thilk man answeride and seide to hem, for in
this is a *wondirful* thing, that ye witen not of whennis he is, and
he hath opened myn yghen.

Id. Jon, ch. ix.

His parishens devoutly wolde he teche.

Benigne he was, and *wonder* diligent.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 486.

Swiche *wondring* was ther on this hors of bras

That sin the great assege of Troye was,

Ther as men *wondred* on an hors also,

Ne was ther swiche a *wondring*, as was tho.

Id. Squieres Tale, v. 10620.

Of twenty yere of age he was I gesse.

Of his stature he was of even lengthe,

And *wonderly* deliver, and grete of strengthe.

Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 85.

But it is to meane, that aungelles been a dradde, not by frendes
of drede, sithen thei been perfittly blessed, as affection of *wonder-*
fulnes, and by seruice of obedience.

Id. Testament of Loue, book i. p. 468.

And laid it downe upon the herse,

Where lay the queene, and gan reherse,

Echone to other that they had seene,

And taling thus, the sede wex greene,

And on the dry herse gan spring.

Which me thought a *wondrous* thing.

Id. Dreame, p. 392.

There ne was none with Gamelyn

That wolde wrestle more,

For he handlid the champion

So *wonderously* sore.

Imputed to Chaucer. Coke's Tale of Gamelyn, p. 611.

And thus after hir lorde's graunt,

Upon a mule white amblant

Foorth with a fewe rode this queene.

Thei *wondred*, what she wolde mene,

And riden after a softe pas.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 36.

And than out of his sepulture

There spronge anone perauenture

Of floures such a *wonder* sight,

That men ensample take might

Upon the dedes, whiche he dede.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 21.

Myn herte is *wonderly* begone

With counsaile, whereof witte is one,

Whiche hath reason in companie,

Againe the whiche stant partie

Wisse, whiche hath hope of his accorde.

Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 54.

She hath a warde in redy aie,

Whiche is so *wonderfull* a wight.

That hym ne maie no man's might

With swerd, ne with no wepon daunte.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 120.

And the circonstaunces of thys place do in dede proue that they
were fleshly mynded, and vnderstode not the spyrytuall wordes of
oure sauour Jesu Christ, and therefore *wondered* and murmured,
in so moche that oure sauoure Jesu Christ sayde vnto them:
doeth this offende you?

A Boke made by John Fryth, &c. fol. 28.

Now fortune sheweth herself so fair,

That I content me *wonderly*.

Wyat. The Lover Rejoiceth, &c.

Merily, saied I, but yet in earnest, where suche a solempne
yerely myracle is wrought, so *wondersly* in the face of the world
before so great a multitude, it is a great vntowardnes in a thinge
so holy touching the honour of God and helth of our owne soule,
both to mystrust all them that say they haue sene it, and eyther
of sloth or incredulite, not vouchsauf him self to proue it.

Sir Thomas More. Workes. A Dialogue concerning Heresy, &c.
book i. ch. xiv. fol. 134.

WONDER And much more reason it is, where a *wonderful* worke is wrought, there to ascribe it to God the maister of all maistries, rather than the deuill, that can do nothing but by suffrance, except we see some cause that can not suffer y^t worke to be rekened God's.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, book i. ch. xvii. fol. 138.

Ulpianus, Scevola, Caius, and all the other there named [the Pandectes] of whose sayings all the sayde textes be assembled, were not onely studyous of eloquence, but also therein *wonderful* exercised: for as moche as their stile dothe approche nere to the antique and pure eloquence, than any other kynde of writers, that wrate aboute that time.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xiv. fol. 55.

Arered excedyng impositions of the people, and greued theym *wonderfully*. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, ch. 200. p. 207.

Out vpon men's maners! out vpon it, what a world is this? and after this sort, woulde make suche a like *wonderment*, as these men seme to vse against me.

Wynchestre. Of True Obedience, fol. 57.

In whiche meane tyme, the erle with his company made bulwerkes and barbycanyes atwene the toure and the cytie, and caste dykes and trenches in some places of the cytie, and fortyfied it *wonderously*. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 363. Anno 1268.

PHI. ————— Then thus I turn

My language to your prince, you foreign man.
Nere stare nor put on *wonder*, for you must
Indure me, and you shall.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i.

————— I found
The new created world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold, a fabrick *wonderful*
Of absolute perfection, therein man
Plac't in a paradise, by our exile
Made happie: Him by fraud I have seduc't
From his creator, and the more to increase
Your *wonder*, with an apple.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 482.

Behold a *wonder*! they but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Id. Ib.* book i. l. 782.

And after all the rascall many ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement,
To see the face of that victorious man
Whom all admired, as from heauen sent,
And gaz'd vpon with gaping *wonderment*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12. st. 9.

And have call'd them the choice handy works of nature, the patterns of perfection, and the *wonderment* of women.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act iv. sc. 1.

How do I look, Sir, in this handsome trim?
Methinks I am *wondrous* brave.

Id. The Custom of the Country, act v.

The father *wonder'd* at the son's return,
And knew not whether to reioice or mourn;
But doubtfully receiv'd, expecting still
To learn the secret causes of his alter'd will.

Dryden. Cymon and Iphigenia.

Thirdly, That the self-existent and original cause of all things is an intelligent being, appears abundantly from the excellent variety, order, beauty, and *wonderful* contrivance, and fitness of all things in the world, to their proper and respective ends.

Clarke. On the Attributes. Prop. 8. p. 58.

To this wise management it is owing, that the stream of beneficence, which at first was not great, hath, by several rivulets, which have since fallen into it in its course, *wonderfully* enlarged its current, and grown wider and deeper still, the further it hath flowed.

Atterbury. Sermon 7. vol. ii. p. 234.

This cloud hindered them from discerning the excellency of his doctrine, from regarding the sanctity of his life, from being duly affected with the *wonderfulness* of his works.

Barrow. Sermon 43. vol. iii. p. 36.

They might have made the same *wonderment* of any other rivers which run any long course from out the torrid zone.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 35. Anno 1688.

————— Tho' 'tis hard,
'Tis *wond'rous* hard, when I remember thee
(Dear native Greece!) and you, ye weeping maids,
That were companions of my virgin youth!

Rowe. Tamerlane, act iv.

Wonder expresses an embarrassment of the mind after it has **WONDER** somewhat recovered from the first percussion of surprise.

Cogan. On the Passions, part i. ch. ii. sec. 2. p. 58. **WOOD.**

All the primary pleasures of the imagination result from the perception of greatness, or *wonderfulness*, or beauty in objects.

Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination. Argument.

WOO, } A. S. *wogan*, *nubere*, hence perhaps
WOO'ER, } our verb to **WOOE**. *Wog-ere*, a *wooer*.
WOO'ING, n. } *Awogod*, *ambitus*, *petitus*, *wooed*. Lye.
It is formed probably upon the verb *weg* or *wæg-an*,
to go, to go to, to sue.

To sue, *sc.* for favour or good will; to solicit, to court.

Fulle so frendes he had, & fele foos inowe,
Unto þe duke of Normundie he went for to *wouwe*.

R. Brunne, p. 40.

But sire as of my lady selue
Though she haue *wowers* .x. or twelue,
For no mistruste I haue of hir
Me greueth nought.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 28.

Yet was she faire, and in her countenance
Dwelt simple truth in seemely fashion.
Long thus I *woo'd* her with dew obseruance,
In hope vnto my pleasure to haue wonne;
But was as farre at last, as wen I first begonne.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 7. st. 58.

With looks, with words, with gifts he oft her *wowed*,
And mixed threats among, and much unto her vowed.

Id. Ib. book vi. can. 11. st. 4.

We are young yet—desire the wayes of honour,
That liberty and common conversation,
The poison of pure spirits, might, like women,
Wooe us to wander from.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act ii. sc. 2.

————— I will humble him.
And her stout heart that stands on such defiance;
And let me see her champions that dare venture
Her high and mighty *woosers*, keep your guards close,
And, as you love your lives, be diligent.

Id. The Island Princess, act ii.

————— Yet we like beasts still cry'd,
Poor men can number their *woers*, give us
Abundance: we had it, and this curse withal.

Id. Cupid's Revenge, act i.

My maiden muse flies the lascivious swaines,
And scornes to soyle her lines with lustfull straines:
Will not dilate (nor on her fore-head beare
Immodestie's abhorred character)
His shamelesse prying, his undecent doings;
His curious searches, his respectlesse *woosings*.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. song 2.

The temple-haunting martlet does approue,
By his loued masonry, that the heauen's breath
Smells *woosingly* here.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, act i. sc. 6. fol. 134.

ALMANZ. Those whom we love, we should esteem 'em too;
And not debauch that virtue which we *wooe*.

Dryden. Conquest of Granada, Part Second, act iii.

OT. 'Tis rash, and savors of unwary youth:

Tell him he trusts too far—If I mistook not,
You said he was a *wooer*.

Rowe. Ulysses, act i.

WOOD, or } A. S. *wed-an*; D. *woeden*; Ger.
WODE, } *waten*, *furere*, *insanire*, *sævire*. The
WOOD'LY, } god *Wod-en*, had his name from his
WO'ODNESS. } fierce and ferocious disposition.

See **VERSTEGAN**, and *Wednesday*.

A. S. *wod*; Goth. *wods*, mad, furious, outrageous,
out of his mind or wits. Somner, *wodnysse*, madness.

The words seem akin to *wild*, *wildness*.

————— he was neý vor wrappe *wod*.

R. Gloucester, p. 185.

þo was al þe court anyed, as þei moste nede,
þe kyng ferde eke for wrappe as he wolde *wede*.

Id. 53.

WOOD.

His hunger was so grete, he wend haf waxen *wode*.

R. Brunne, p. 94.

Si þen in to forest he yede naked & *wode*,
Als a wilde beste, ete of þe gres þat stode.

Id. p. 336.

Whan R. herd say, þat James was slayn,
He wend for dole to deȝ, he com as a *wode* man.

Id. p. 190.

But he [Balaam] hadde repreuyng of his *woodnesse* a doumbe
beeste undir yok that spak with voice of man that forbeed the
unwisdom of the prophete.

Wiclif, 2 Peter, ch. ii.

A man wote litel what shal him betide,
This man is fallen with his astronomie
In som *wodnesse* or in som agonie.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3453.

Seneca saith a good word douteles :

He saith he can no difference find

Betwix a man that is out of his mind,

And a man whiche is dronkelew :

But that *woodnesse*, yfallen in a shrew,

Persevereth lenger than doth dronkenesse.

Id. Pardoneres Tale, v. 12431.

To maken me a wicked wight (quod she)

Lo, he dissimuleth here in audience,

He stareth and *wodeth* in his advertence.

Id. Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15936.

But the Flemynges, lyke *wood* tygres, were so enragyd vpon y^e
Frenshmen, that they wolde neuer leue theym tyl they by pure
force draue theym vnto theyr tentes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 411. Philip IV. Anno 1299.

Seynge the rage and *wodnesse* of the Flemynges whiche so
cruelly slewe and bet downe the Frenshe men.

Id. Ib.

Wherefore in all haste he sent downe, gyunge straye com-
maundement that they shuld cease of the ryot, but the people
were in suche ire and *wodenes*, that they refrayned not for all the
kynges sonde, tyll they had executyd the fyne of theyr malyce.

Id. Ib. p. 299. Anno 1181.

The bishops therefore, and their seruantes, with a great stiere
and shoue cried *woodly* out : crucifie him, crucifie him.

Udall. Erasmus. John, ch. xix. fol. 509.

Thus his fortune alteryng hys nature, chaunged hym into
straunge maners, and turned his wrath into *woodnes*.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book iv. fol. 69.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught

His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond

Emongst the Shepheard swaynes, then wexeth *wood* beyond.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 8. st. 40.

With fell *woodnesse* he effierced was

And wilfully turn throwing on the grass

Did beat and bourne his head and breast full sore.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. 11.

This is the Clote bearing a yellow flower,

And this black horehound, both are very good

For sheep or shepherd, bitten by a *wood-dog's* venom'd tooth.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act ii.

WOOD,

Woo'DED,

Woo'DE,

Woo'DY,

Woo'DINESS.

A. S. *wude*, *wudu*; D. *woud*;

Ger. *wut*; Sw. *wed*; and A. S.

wald; D. *wald*; Ger. *wald*. Ver-

stegan affirms that *wald*, *weald*, or

wold, though differing in vowel, yet

signify one thing, to wit, a forest. Of the first, *Wald*-
ham forest retaineth yet the name. Of the second, the
weald of Kent, that is, the forest part of Kent. Of
the third, which is *wold*, the *l*, and the highness of the
sound of *o* being omitted, is become in the Netherlands
wout; and in England Yorks-*wold* and Cots-*wold*, he
believes, were *woody* places, and had their names
for that reason. *Wald* is derived by Wachter from an
obsolete verb, *wal-en*, *crescere*, *luxuriose crescere*, to grow
luxuriously; in A. S. *welig-ian*, *ditare*, to enrich.

Wood (*sylva*) a collection of trees; (*lignum*) the
material of the tree.

Wood is much used in composition, as *wood-bine*, &c.

Ac as he out of London wente in a tyde,
A gret erl hym kepte þer in a *wode* syde,
With an hundred knytyes y armed wel ynow.

R. Gloucester, p. 88

Sir Robynet þe Brus he durst noure abide,
þat þei mad him restus, bot in more & *wod* side.

R. Brunne, p. 336

Ne lýf hoíy as eremýtes

That wonnede wýle in *wodes*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 157.

In a wýlde wýldernesse by a *wode* sýde

Blisse of briddes. abyde me made.

Id. Ib. p. 169.

This herber was full of floures gende,
Into the which, as I beholde gan,
Betwixt an hulfeere and a *woodbende*,
As I was ware, I saw where lay a man
In blacke.

Chaucer. Com. of the Black Knight, p. 339.

In many places were nightingales

Alpes, finches, and *wodwales*;

That in her swete song deliten

In thilke places as they habiten.

Id. Romant of the Rose, fol. 119.

Wherefore to kepe hir selfe in pees,

With suche as Amadriades

Were cleped *woodmaidens* tho,

And with the nymphes eke also,

Upon the sprynge of fresshe welles,

She shope to dwelle, and no where elles.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 118.

Whereof the nymphes of the welles,

And other that there weren els

Unto the *wodes* belongende,

The bodie; whiche was deade lyggende

For pure pitee, that thei haue,

Under graue thei be graue.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 21.

Wee landed, and faire and easily followed for a smal time after
them, who had *wooded* themselues we know not where.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 259. M. Ralfe Lane.

They weare their haire tied on the top like a wreath of hay,
and put a *wooden* pinne within it, or any other such thing instead
of a naile.

Id. Ib. p. 203. Jaques Carthier.

Wherefore least that should happen, he pitched his cāp in a
woody grouūd, directly agaynst one of those bridges that Vercinge-
torix had caused to be hewed downe.

Golding. Cæsar. Com. book vii. fol. 199.

The *wood-borne* people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddesse of the *wood*,
And old Sylvanus selfe bethinks not, what
To thinke of wight so faire, but gazing stood,
In doubt to deeme her borne of earthly brood.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6. st. 16.

PET. In such a number, one would swear they grew,
The hills are *wooded* with their partizans,
And all the valleys overgrown with darts,
As moors are with rank rushes.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act i. sc. 2.

But when they muster before dinner, and sweep the table with
a *woodden* dagger, and then they are troublesome too.

Id. The Coxcombe, act ii.

The *woody* nymphes, faire Hamadryades,
Her to behold doe thither runne apace,
And all the troupe of light-foote Naiades
Flock all about to see her louely face.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6. st. 18.

Now ye shall meet with some fruits, that neither without in
shell, nor within forth in kernell, have any of this *woodinesse*.

Holland. Plinie, book xv. ch. xxviii.

Others the vtmost boughs of trees doe crop,
And brouze the *woodbine* twigges, that freshly bud.

Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

WOOD.

WOOD
—
WOOD-
VILLEA

The primrose placing first, because that in the spring
It is the first appears, then only flourishing;
The azur'd hare-bell next, with them they neatly mix'd,
T' allay whose luscious smell they *woodbind* placed betwixt,
Amongst those things of scent, there prick they in the lilly.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 15.

Heere also playing on the grassie greene,
Woodgods, and satyres, and swift dryades,
With many fairies oft were dauncing seene.

Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

But if I knew when you come next a burding,
Ile have a stronger noose to hold the *woodcock*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Scornful Lady, act i.

What is now the *woodland* in Warwickshire, was heretofore
part of a larger *wild* or forest called Arden. The reliques of
whose name in Dene of Monmouthshire, and that Arduenna or
La Forest d'Ardenne, by Henault and Luxembourg, shews like-
lihood of intpretation of the yet used English name of *woodland*.
Selden. Illus. of Drayton, Poly-olbion, s. 13.

————— Fairest bud
Of maiden vertues, when I leave to be
The true admirer of thy chastitie,
Let me deserve the hot polluted name
Of the wild *woodman*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act i.

Thou *woodman* and forrager both, see thou neither cut nor lop
trees, see thou gather no greene leaves and tendrils for thy fodder
at noone-tide. *Holland. Plinie, book xviii. ch. xxxiii.*

We also by our senses perceive the colour and brittleness of
charcoal, whereby we come by the knowledge of another power in
fire, which it has to change the colour and consistency of *wood*.
*Locke. Of Human Understanding, vol. i. fol. 128. book. ii. ch.
xxiii. sec. 7.*

We saw many *wooden* crosses erected in the way, which
created some jealousy in us that here were some Spaniards.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 18. Anno 1681.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing
woody in them, as grass, sowthistle, and hemlock.

Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, ch. ix.

Our next employment was *wooding* and watering our squadron.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. v. p. 57.

On the 3d of January, she came to an anchor at Prince's Island
in the streights of Sunda, and continued there *wooding* and
watering till the 8th. *Id. Ib. book iii. ch. x. p. 547.*

From Badby I rode through some *woods*, and through
Fawsley Park, to the house of Fawsley, the seat of the antient
family of the Knightleys; standing in an improved demesne,
above some pretty pieces of water, which wind along a fine *wooded*
dell. *Pennant. Journey from Chester, p. 394.*

WOODSIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by R.
Brown to Joseph Woods, F.L.S., a celebrated British
botanist. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and
order *Filices*. Generic character: sporangia seated
on the middle of the veins, forming scattered, roundish
sori; indusia almost covering the sori, membranaceous,
subglobose, saucer-formed, with a lateral mouth.

This genus consists of small tufted ferns, with pin-
nate fronds, natives of Britain, and other parts of the
northern hemisphere, as well as of the Andes of America.
Woodsia ilvensis and *hyperborea* are natives of Britain.

WOODVILLEA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
De Candolle to William Woodville, M.D., the meritorious
author of Medical Botany, in 4 vols. 1790—1793. It
belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and
the natural family of *Compositæ-Asteroidæ-Asterineæ*.
Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate, the
ray flowers in three series ligulate, female, sterile, twice
as long as those of the disk and involucre; those of the
disk tubular, five-toothed, and hermaphrodite; invo-
lucrum campanulate, of two or three series of linear,
oblong, equal scales; receptacle chaffless; ligula with a
long tube at their bases, and hispid; anthers tailless;
styles of the ray flowers bifid and smoothish; and those

of the disk flowers with short, thickish, bifid branches, **WOOD-
VILLEA**, which are puberulous on the back; achenia villous, **WOOL**,
those of the ray linear and sterile; and those of the
disk oblong and compressed; pappus of many series, of
slender rather scabrous bristles.

A genus nearly allied to *Grindelia*, consisting of a
single species, a native of California. It is a glan-
dular villous herb, with the habit of *Calendula*; the
stems are ascending and terete; the leaves are alternate
oblong, attenuated at the base, sessile, obtuse, quite
entire, and obscurely three-veined. The heads of
flowers are solitary and terminal, and as large as those
of a *Calendula*, and the flowers are probably yellow.

WOODWARDIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Smith, to Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, an English
botanist. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and the
order *Filices*. Generic character: sporangia seated
on the veins, which are reticulated near the midrib,
collected into oblong sori, which are parallel to the
midrib on both sides; indusia coriaceous, arched,
inserted in the anastomosing veins on both sides; and
dehiscing inwardly.

This genus consists of several species; they are ferns,
natives of America and Madeira, with erect herbaceous
caudexes, and pinnate fronds; but the sterile fronds are
sometimes only pinnatifid. *W. radicans*, a native of
Madeira, is a pretty species.

WOOF. See **WEAVE**.

WOOL.

WOOLLEN,

WOOLLY,

WOOLWARD,

WOOLFEL,

WOOLPACKER.

applied to—

The clothing that surrounds sheep; any soft substance
similar to it.

Wool-fel and *wool-packer*, common in our Statutes.
See **FELL**, n.

Wool-ward, clad in (coarse) *wool*.

Of whyte [wheat] and of *wolle* god, betere ne may be non.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

Sir Ion Giffard com a day, and Sir Ion de Balun there.
Ride vpe tueye *wolpakces*, chapmen as hu were,
To the West rate ouer the brugge, and the porters bede
To late in tueie *wolmongers*, hor chaffare in to lede.
Id. p. 439.

Com to his mercy, doand him seruise,
pat bies *woule* & wyne, & sellis with conant.

R. Brunne, p. 163.

Wyves and widowes. *wolle* and flax spynneþ.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 28.

And the heed of him and hise heeris weren white as white
wolle, and as snow.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. i.

His head, and his heeres were whyte, as whyte *wool*, and as
snow.

Bible, Anno 1551.

What shepe, that is full of *wulle*
Upon his backe thei tose and pulle
Whyte ther is any thyng to kille.

Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 3. Prologue.

The poorer sort do line their clothes with cotton cloth which is
made of the finest *wool* they can pick out, and of the coarser part
of the said *wool* they make felt to cover their houses and their
chests, and for their bedding also.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 98. The Tartars.

If they shall liue without sea traffique, at the first they become
naked by want of linnen and *woolen*, and very miserable by
infinite wants that will otherwise ensue.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 45. M. R. Hakluyt's Inst.

WOOL. Truly it was a glorious sight to se saynt Poule which gatte his liuyng by his owne great labour i hungre, thurst, watching, in colde, going *wolward*, and bearing about the gospel and lawe of **WOR-CESTER.** Chryst bothe on the sea and on the lande.

Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, Sig. R 1. Ps. 143. p. 2.

In the middest thereof vpon *woolsacks* sitteth the judges of the realme, the maister of the roubles, and the secretaries of estate. But these that sit on the *woolsacks* haue no voice in the house, but only sit there to aunswer their knowledge in the law, when they be asked, if any doubt arise among the Lords.

Sir Thomas Smith. Common-Wealth, book ii. ch. iii. p. 49.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's *wool*.

Milton. Comus, v. 751.

They [Protestants in France] were the first that brought into England the art of making those slight stuffs which are called bays and says, and other such like stuffs of linen and *woolen* weaving.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book i. fol. 119. Anno 1568.

The blushing apricot and *woolly* peach
Hang on thy walls, that every child may reach.

Ben Jonson. Forrest, 2.

Or the storie of Queen Elenor,
With the rearing of London bridge upon *woolsacks*?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of the Burning Pestle. Prologue.

They tell us of their strict lents, frequent fastings; canonicall houres, sharpe penances, their bashfull shrifts, their painfull scourging, their solitarie cells, their *woolward* and barefoot walks, their hard and tedious pilgrimages.

Hall. Sermon, vol. ii. fol. 326. March 30, 1634.

Is *wool* thy care? Let not thy cattle go
Where bushes are, where burs and thistles grow;
Nor in too rank a pasture let 'em feed:
Then of the purest white select thy breed.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iii. v. 590.

A patient, useful creature, born to bear
The warm and *woolly* fleece, that cloath'd her murderer,
And daily to give down the milk she bred,
A tribute for the grass on which she fed.

Id. Ovid. Met. book xv.

The *woollen* coat, for example, which covers the day-labourer, as coarse and rough as it may appear, is the produce of the joint labour of a great multitude of workmen.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. i. p. xv.

Half a dozen *wool-combers*, perhaps, are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work.

Id. Ib. ch. x. p. 173.

WOO'SY, *i. e.* Oozy, *q. v.*

So much the lesse fearing hys shyps, because he had left them ryding at anchor in an *woosye* and open shore.

Golding. Cæsar. Com. book v. fol. 114.

Besides, what is she else, but a foul *woosy* marsh?
And that she calls her grass, so blady is, and harsh,
As cuts the cattel's mouth, constrain'd thereon to feed.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 25.

WOOT.

WOR-CESTER.

WOOT, *v.* } *Wot* is the past participle and tense
WOT, *v.* } of the verb to *wite*; *q. v.* and *weet*.
WOTE.

He *watteþ* ful wel. wan ich sulfere take
Wat wey ich wende.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 66.

Hevene and erthe schulen passe, but my wordis schulen not passe. But of thilke dai and our no man *woot*, neither aungelis of hevenes, but the fadir aloone.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiv.

But well I *wot*, expresse withouten lie
God bad us for to wex and multiplie:
That gentil text can I wel understand.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5609.

For God it *wote*, he sate full oft and songe,
When that his shoful biterly him wronge.

Id. Ib. v. 6073.

For surely if ther wer any one sparke of shame in his whole body, it would set his face on fyre to speake amonge Christe men, that other folk are out of the right way, when he *wotteth* wel that his writing sheweth in what wrong waye him self is.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 626. Against Tindal.

I *wotte* well ye haue longe serued,
And God *wote* what ye haue deserued.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 96.

The Frensshe men of warre *wote* not where better to employ theyr season, for they haue peas w^t Englonde vnto the feest of saynt John.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. ch. xliii. p. 135.

And this let her ofte call to minde specialye, and purpose while she is safe and in her owne power, that if she chance to fal at words with her husband, shee rebuke not nor dispraise either his kinne or person, or condition, or his life, which thing she *woteth* should grieue his stomacke.

Vives. Inst. of a Christian Woman, book ii. ch. v.

Or if thou *woot*, then call thy own Endymion
From the sweet flow'ry bed he lies upon,
On Latmus top, thy pale beams drawn away,
And of this long night let him make a day.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act i.

I *wot* not well whether there be more cause to glorie for the modest carriage of men in those daies, or to greeve at the indignite of the thing, in that among so many Metelli as then were, so audaciouse a villainie as this was of Catinius was never revenged to this day.

Holland. Plinie, book vii. ch. xlv.

These earthly Godfathers of heauen's lights,
That give a name to euery fixed starre,
Haue no more profit of their shining nights
Than those that walk and *wot* not what they are.

Shakspeare. Loues Labour Lost, act i. sc. 1. p. 122.

W O R C E S T E R.

WORCESTER, a large and populous County of Massachusetts, in the United States of North America; it contains 50 townships, 510,236 acres of unimproved land, and 207,430 under cultivation. The inhabitants number 84,365; it extends from North to South, about 50 miles in length by 40 in breadth, and is bounded by the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, and by Middlesex and Hampshire counties.

WORCESTER, a town of Massachusetts, a capital of the above county, situated in a pleasant vale, 45 miles from Boston, with a population of 4172. It contains two congregational churches, a court-house, and a county

gaol; it has a considerable trade, and stands in lat. 42° 20' N., long. 71° 55' W.

WORCESTER, a township of Pennsylvania, United States, in the county of Montgomery; also a township of Vermont, Chittenden County, 25 miles East of Burlington; also the South-easternmost county of Maryland, having Somerset County and the Chesapeak Bay on the West: the chief town is Snow Hill.

WORCESTERSHIRE, in Great Britain, bounded North by Staffordshire and Shropshire, East by Warwickshire, South by Gloucestershire, and West by Herefordshire. It is 30 miles long by 20 broad, containing 466,560

WOR-
CESTER.

Population.

acres, and is divided into 5 hundreds and 171 parishes; it contains 1 city, and 11 market towns, and returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the Eastern and 2 for the Western division. The population, in 1841, comprised 114,753 males and 118,731 females, total 233,484; having 46,962 inhabited houses, 2922 uninhabited, and 351 building. The assessment to the property-tax, in 1815, was 799,605*l.*; in 1831, the population being 211,365, there were 14,654 families employed in agriculture and 19,030 in trade; the poor-rates were 7*s.* 9*d.* per head in 1834, and in 1837 5*s.* 2*d.* This county is divided into the hundreds of Blackenhurst, Doddingtree, Halfshire, Oswaldstow, and Pershore; Oswaldstow is divided into the upper, middle, and lower districts; the other hundreds into upper and lower districts. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Worcester; the county is included in the Oxford circuit. There are 24 districts of the Registrar-General, and 8 Poor Law unions:—the Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Dudley, Kidderminster, King's Norton, Martley, Stourbridge, and Worcester.

Divisions.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Teme, and Stour, besides several smaller streams, as the Salwarp, Arrow, Ledden, and Rea. The *Severn* is one of the principal rivers of Great Britain, and has the longest navigation, without artificial aid, of any river in the island. It rises in the mountain of Plynimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and thence, flowing to Newtown Eastwards, it takes a course North-eastward to Llandrinio, near which it again flows Eastwards to Shrewsbury; and so by Broseley to Bridgnorth, and, passing Bewdley and Stourport, reaches Worcester; thence, proceeding Southward, it washes Upton, and enters Gloucestershire, near Tewkesbury, where it receives the Avon, and so onwards, passing Gloucester, the navigation being free the entire distance. It was anciently called Sabrina; but, by the Saxons, Sæferne, and is supposed to have been, in the Roman district, called Flavia; its stream is exceedingly rapid; and near Worcester, in summer, when the springs are low, it grows shallow. It receives several tributary rivers, the principal of which is the Avon: the salmon it breeds are esteemed the best in England. Shad of a high flavour makes its appearance in May, and remains about two months; and it produces the lamprey in abundance. Vessels of 120 tons burthen go up to Gloucester; besides which there is a canal below that town, admitting large West Indiamen out of its channel. Vessels of 80 tons go as high as Worcester Bridge; and those of 60 to Bewdley, the uninterrupted navigation being 160 miles. Some of the vessels that navigate this river are of a peculiar form, called trows, being in length 50 or 60 feet, square rigged, with mast and top-mast made to strike under the bridges, and fit for the stormy navigation of the Severn estuary and the British Channel. This river is connected with the navigation of the Eastern side of the island by the Stourport Canal. The *Avon*, distinguished as the "Shakspeare Avon," enters Worcestershire near Cleeve Prior, where it receives the Arrow, and passes on to Evesham, which it almost encircles. It flows by Hampton, Fladbury, Pershore, Croome, and Strensham, falling into the Severn at Tewkesbury: it is navigable for barges all through the county. The *Teme* rises in Radnorshire, and enters the county near Tenbury. Winding through very beautiful and romantic scenery, it passes the villages of Eastham, Lyndridge, Stockton, and Stourport Park, to

Broadway, and then to Powick Bridge, 2 miles below Worcester, where it enters the Severn. It is navigable for barges to Powick Bridge. The Vale of the Teme is one of the most beautifully cultivated valleys in the kingdom. The *Stour* rises in Staffordshire, and joins the Severn at Newport; it is only remarkable for its parallel navigation, which joins the Severn and Mersey. The *Salwarp* falls into the Severn below Howfordbride. The *Ledden* rises near Ledbury, and forms a county boundary on the side of Gloucestershire. The *Rea* rises between Frankley and Chadwick, and quits the county not far from Mosely, near Birmingham.

WOR-
CESTER.

The canals in this county are the Trent and Severn, more commonly called the Stourport Canal; the Droitwich Canal; the Worcester and Birmingham Canal; the Dudley Extension Canal; and the Leominster, near Tenbury.

Canals.

The turnpike-roads of the county are estimated at about 600 miles; the total income of which, in 1839, was 42,824*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure 35,820*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; the total debts were 134,709*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* They are kept in excellent order, although in some districts improvements are still demanded in roads running over uneven ground.

Roads.

Although principally agricultural, this county exports a considerable quantity of manufactures in carpets from Kidderminster, gloves and china from Worcester, glass, earthenware, and manufactured iron. It is noted for its hops, fruit, cyder, and perry; its salt, oil-cake, timber, fat cattle, and corn exports, under the head of agricultural produce.

Manufac-
tures.

The climate, for an inland county, is considered remarkably temperate, even in the higher parts, being less bleak than in other counties, except about the Broadway Hills: the hills of Bredon and Malvern are mild, owing most probably to the action of the South-western breezes up the valley of the Severn. In the Middle, South and Western parts, the air is soft, healthy, and salubrious, and the Vale of Severn is not much elevated above the sea level. On the hills the harvest is later than in the valleys; Bredon Hill rises from 800 to 900 feet above the valley of the Avon; the Malvern hills, having a most salubrious climate, rise upwards of 1300 feet above the Severn. They are steep, rocky, and occupied principally as sheep-walks, presenting from their summits some of the finest views in the kingdom, particularly from the hill nearest Worcester, called the Worcestershire Beacon. A good part of the county, and the whole vale up to the Wrekin in Shropshire, Herefordshire on the West, and the Vale of Severn on the East, with the hills in that quarter, all appear stretched out like a rich carpet beneath, with the Severn winding its rapid course from Worcester beyond Upton. The Vale of Severn, immediately beneath, includes about 10,000 acres of the richest land in the kingdom, bordering upon the river, from the banks of which, or at least from no great distance off, the land gently rises as far as the foot of the hills. The Bredon Hills are situated South of Pershore. The Lickey district, extending from Bromsgrove to near Hagley, in some places rises to 900 feet in elevation above the Severn. From one point of this range, even a finer view than that of Malvern is obtainable, combining every possible beauty of hill and dale, wood and water: the same extensive prospects are seen from the Broadway Hills, near Broadway; Stagbury Hill, near Bewdley; Witchbury Hill, near the Teme, and Woodbury Hill.

Climate.

Elevations.

WOR-
CESTER.

The country between Droitwich and Bromsgrove is the least interesting in the whole county; less rain is said to fall in this than in the adjoining counties. In the Vale of Severn the harvest is commonly a fortnight earlier than on the surrounding hills.

Soil.

The soil of this county, as well as the surface, varies much: North of Worcester it is chiefly composed of a fine, loamy sand, mingled with a proportion of gravel, here and there spots of sand or clay, and, to the Eastward, peat earth. Between Worcester and Evesham the soil is partly red marl, with sandy loam and strong clay, in some places mingled with a subsoil of limestone. In the Vale of Worcester the soil is deep, of a darkish-coloured earth, with a substratum of clay and some gravel; beyond this, running into the Cotswold Hills, limestone prevails on the upper land, and rich loam in the lower; between Worcester and Malvern, clay occurs mingled with gravel; to the left of which, including Malvern Chace, a deep clay is found in some spots; in others, rich loam, inclining to sand, with a substratum of marl; no traces of flint or chalk are found. The whole surface, from any considerable elevation, presents a verdant, well-cultivated picture, nowhere exceeded in England for fertility. The distribution of the soil has been estimated at—

Common fields of arable land	20,000 acres.
Enclosed land	340,000 "
Grass land permanent	100,000 "
Gardens	5,000 "
Wood, wastes, rivers, &c.	35,000 "
	500,000

Farms.

The farms are not too large, running generally from 50*l.* up to 300*l.* per annum rent; a few are larger, but the small is the predominant class. The produce of this rich agricultural county has been estimated at 1,200,000 bushels of wheat, or, deducting seed, 1,091,250. The rent per acre is various, but it has been of late years very much increased beyond what it was at the end of the last century, even to double and triple rates in some places. The tenures are various: much is freehold; copyholds are abundant, with the common heriots or fines: church and corporate leaseholds are not a few, with small reserved rents, but considerable fines on lives dropping in.

Minerals.

The minerals of the county are not numerous, as may be judged from the luxuriance of the surface, which is seldom the accompaniment of much mineral wealth beneath. Limestone abounds; coal is raised in the North-western part, and there are coal-mines at Pensax, but the veins are small. The principal part of the coal consumed comes out of Staffordshire. Quartz occurs in the Malvern Hills, and freestone is found in Cleeve Prior parish, of a very hard quality, in beds 14 feet below the surface, which is conveyed by the Avon navigation over the county. There are also quarries of red sandstone on the Broadway Hills. The quarries of limestone near Dudley are very curious, and have been largely excavated under the castle, in which many marine remains are found. A canal is carried subterraneously into these dark quarries for the purpose of shipping this material. Flagstones of a calcareous nature are found in the parishes of the Littletons. The salt-springs of Droitwich have long been famous; they are said to afford a supply sufficient, if demanded, for the whole kingdom. The workmen bore through an upper stratum of stone, beneath which the brine is found upon making a hole

four inches in diameter, when it rises in such quantities that no new pits have been sunk for a long period, being wholly unnecessary. Chalybeate springs are found at Kidderminster, and there are some much frequented at Malvern.

WOR-
CESTER.

There were once five forests in this county, namely, Forests. those of Malvern, Horewell, Feckenham, Wyre, and Ombersley. Feckenham was very large, but was disforested in the reign of Charles I.; Ombersley began near Worcester, and extended along the banks of the Severn. Horewell was disforested in the reign of Henry III.; Malvern and Wyre still retain some traces of their forest character. Malvern was divided in the reign of Edward I. into Malvern Chace, and Cors Lawn; the last has but recently been enclosed. Indeed the enclosures of recent times, in this county, have been very considerable and advantageous. A good deal being ancient enclosures, the fences have become full of timber-trees, the elm more especially; and many are lined with fruit-trees, which yield in great profusion. In the rich vale of Evesham, it has been remarked that the enclosure of the common fields has diminished the growth of grain. The orchards of this county have long been famous, and the hops are considered excellent. There are few woods, but a good many coppices.

The cattle of Worcestershire are of no peculiar breed, Cattle. as it is principally a fattening county, and those used for the field or stall are selected according to the fancy of the agriculturist, while every breed is accessible. The sheep are of all varieties; one kind, bred on the commons, is said to be peculiar to the county: they have no horns, and are supposed to have had the same origin as the South Downs. Hogs are numerous, but very few horses are bred.

The whole of the county, except 15 parishes and 8 chapelries, is in the diocese of Worcester and province of Canterbury: it forms an archdeaconry of Ecclesiastical divisions. itself, and is divided into the deaneries of Blockley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Kington, Pershore, Powick, Warwick, Wick, and Worcester. It contains 271 parishes, of which 92 are rectories, 55 vicarages, and 24 perpetual curacies; there were formerly 28 monastic establishments in the county.

WORCESTER, a city and capital of the above county, Worcester. stands in lat. 52° 9' N., and long. 2*h.* 0*m.* W., and is of remote antiquity, being named by the ancient Britons *Caer Guernanton*. It became a city under Wulfhan, the sixth King of the Mercians. It was the abode of Ethelred, son-in-law of Alfred the Great in 894, and was burned by Hardicanute in 1041. In 1081 the citizens supported William Rufus, and repulsed his enemies. It was injured by fire in 1113, and burned by Stephen in 1149; but the castle successfully resisted him. The cathedral was unroofed by fire in 1202. In 1216, King John died, and was buried in the cathedral. Here Cromwell routed the Scotch under Charles II. in 1651, the king narrowly escaping. The city stands upon the Eastern bank of the Severn, which is crossed by an elegant stone bridge erected in 1780, conducting to the suburb of St. John. The streets are well paved and lighted, and there is a neat theatre. The town-hall is a handsome building of brick and stone, ornamented with allegorical figures. The principal rooms are the town-room and council-chamber, the former containing the courts used for the assizes. There is also a county gaol and house of correction, the former erected in 1809. There is a subscription library of some thousand volumes, with a reading-room for newspapers and other pub-

WOR-
CESTER.

Cathedral.

lications attached. Worcester returned members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. The charter was remodelled under James I. in 1621. The number of electors is about 4000. The parishes are 9 in number, St. Albans, All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Clement, St. Helen, St. Martin, St. Nicolas, St. Peter, and St. Swithin, containing, in 1841, a population of 27,130, including the entire borough limit, and 2000 houses at 10%. There are several fairs held here in the year, and a fine market-place was constructed in 1804; there is also a corn and hop-market. The great ornament of the city is the cathedral of St. John; this building belonged originally to a monastery of the Benedictine Order, and was reconstructed in 964, and received some additions in 1088: afterwards, being burned, it was erected, as it now stands, soon after 1202. In 1218 a new front was given to it, and some alterations or additions were made in 1386. It is 514 feet long, 78 wide, and 68 high; the central tower measures 200 feet in elevation. The stalls are as old as 1397, and are decorated with numerous grotesque carvings. Here, too, is the tomb of King John, the oldest in existence of any of the English kings since the Conquest. The monarch's effigy is recumbent on an altar tomb, on which, nearly illegible, is the inscription "*Johannes Rex Angliæ.*" The figure is as large as life, and crowned, a sceptre in the right hand, and in the left a sword, the point of which enters the mouth of a lion couchant at his feet. Two figures, one of St. Oswald, and the other of St. Wolstan, are sculptured on each side of the tomb, of a smaller size, the monarch lying between them, according to his own express desire, in order to secure the absence of evil spirits from his grave. It had often been disputed whether the monarch was really interred here or not, and while some repairs were proceeding in the year 1797, the dean and chapter, being desirous to ascertain the fact, it having been said, too, that the king was laid in the Lady Chapel, they made an examination of the monument. Removing the effigy, they lifted the slab beneath; under this were two walls of brick, raised evidently to strengthen the tomb, and assist in supporting the superincumbent weight; and between these the space was filled up with rubbish. On removing the end and one of the side pannels, the rubbish being cleared away, they found two strong elm-boards, once joined by a batten at the ends, but now loose, and under them lay a stone coffin containing the royal body, in exactly the same posture as that of the exterior effigy. The skull had evidently been moved before, for it was out of its position. The head was much decayed, the jaws being completely detached, and lying near the right elbow; it contained several of the teeth in a state perfectly sound; the lower jaw-bones were without teeth. Near one of the sutures on the cranium, some grey hairs were still visible; the arms were nearly in their original position, but the bones of the right hand were wanting. The thigh and leg-bones, and those of the inferior extremities, were perfect, and on the toes of the right foot there were vestiges of the nails. Some pieces of mortar were observed in the coffin, which showed that the remains had been disturbed before. A cowl had once covered the head, the straps of which were found. The corpse had been covered with a robe to the feet, some embroidery still remaining upon one part. The cuff of the left hand remained, and the sword and scabbard, the last more perfect than the former. The legs had been covered, and the covering, through which

the toes appeared, had extended over the feet. The coffin was closed up again, and all replaced as it stood. The coffin had evidently been removed from some other part of the church. Here, too, lie the remains of the Duke of Hamilton, who died of his wounds after the battle of Worcester, and defeat of Charles II., by Cromwell. The chapel of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., who died in 1502, is a beautiful piece of workmanship; the tomb is of white marble. There are many memorials of prelates and others of ancient date in this cathedral. The vaults under the choir are very fine. The cloisters are elaborately ornamented. The lavatory remains. The refectory is now known as the college hall, and used as a school. The chapter-house is decagonal in form, and now serves for a library. The audit hall, formerly called the "great hall," is all that remains of the public offices of the ancient monastery.

Edgar's tower is an ancient gateway, which once led to the castle, and afterwards became attached to the ecclesiastical buildings. The Bishop's Palace stands on the bank of the Severn. Among the other churches, St. Andrew's possesses a fine spire, which may dispute the palm of beauty with that of Salisbury. The city also boasts a house of industry, an infirmary, and Beckley's, St. Oswald's, Moon's, Wyatt's, Nash's, Trinity, Shewring's, and Inglethorp's hospitals.

Stourbridge is a market-town on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge connecting Worcestershire with Staffordshire. It possesses a spacious market-place, and manufactures of glass and iron, much coal being found in the vicinity; fire-bricks are made here, remarkable for their enduring quality. A canal, running from the town, to the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal, connects it with the Severn. The market-house is a handsome structure of brick in the Doric order; there is an Episcopal chapel, and places of religious worship belonging to most religious sects; a free grammar-school and library, and several charitable schools, and other institutions. The population is 6148, and the distance from Worcester 21 miles.

Stourport is a market-town, situated at the confluence of the Severn and Stour rivers, in the parish of Mitton, and on the basin of the Staffordshire canal, four miles from Kidderminster. It is the centre of the great canal navigation of the western side of the kingdom, and consisted of only a few cottages until the canal navigation was opened. It was dependent then upon the chapelry of Mitton, in which it stands; the canal, one of the earliest works of Brindley, connecting the Trent and Severn, was completed in 1770. The basin was begun at Stourport, and finished in 1771, when the present town sprung into existence, containing 3000 inhabitants, with neat and commodious houses and shops, the result of the rendezvous of the canal boats, a new species of port. Here is a fine iron bridge over the Severn, of 150 feet span. Stourport has a weekly market, and an annual fair: it is lighted with gas, and well paved.

Shipton-upon-Stour, a market-town, and parish in Oswaldstow hundred, once celebrated for its sheep-market; it stands upon the river Stour, in a fertile country, 16 miles South-west from Warwick, having a population of 1632; it has several annual fairs; the buildings are mean and poor.

Pershore, a hundred and market-town on the northern bank of the Avon, remarkable for its abbey, founded in 689, and the number of pear trees in the vicinity.

WOR-
CESTER.Stour-
bridge.

Stourport.

Shipton.

Pershore.

WOR-
CESTER.
WORD.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, it went to decay; but, from the beauty of its site, attracting many persons as a residence, it is now a neat, well-built and well-paved little town. Much of the large and elegant church of the monastery remains, known by the name of the Holy Cross, and near it is the church of All Saints, which belongs to the town. The population is 2600: near the town is a beautiful view of the Vale of Evesham.

Tenbury. *Tenbury*, an ancient town on the Hereford and Shropshire side of the county, stands upon the Teme, over which is a bridge of six arches. The market-place is ancient, and it has manufactures of gloves and several tanneries. This town lies low, and both that and the church are subject to floods; one, in 1770, threw down both the side and middle aisles, and carried away the organ and the windows. There is a canal communication here. The activity of trade, and with that, the population, have increased; the last was, in 1801, 1138, and, in 1831, 1768. Much agricultural produce is exported from the town and vicinity. It comprehends the hamlets of Berrington, Sutton, and Tenbury Foreign.

Broms-grove. *Bromsgrove*, once called Bromesgrove, stands on level ground, upon the river Salwarp, 15 miles from Worcester, the principal street being long, and containing some good houses and shops; many are built of wood frame-work blackened. The church is a fine old Gothic edifice, with a spire rising 189 feet, of very harmonious proportions, and ornamented with statues: this church contains some ancient painted glass. The manufactures carried on are considerable, principally of sheeting, nails, and needles; there is a grammar-school founded by Edward III. The population is 8612, with the parish, the latter consisting of 14,000 acres.

Kidderminster, formerly *Chidderminster*, stands on both sides of the river Stour, 14 miles from Bridgnorth, and contains 20,865 inhabitants. The church is a fine old structure: many of the houses are cut into the rock. There is a heavy-looking town-hall, an excellent free-school, and some almshouses. This town is noted for its manufactures of woollen, principally carpets; the last introduced about 1735. The Staffordshire Canal passes through the town to Stourport. The borough returns one member to Parliament.

Evesham is situated in a fertile valley near the Avon, 11 miles from Worcester, and returns two members to Parliament. It has the remains of an abbey, once of great renown, which gave birth to the town; the noble tower still remains, as well as the gateway. Here are the ruins of the church of St. Laurence, and other ancient remains. Edward I. defeated Simon de Montfort in a fierce battle at this town in 1265. Evesham has a manufactory of stockings, and a population of 3991.

Malvern, Great and Little, are contiguous villages, situated at the foot of the hills of that name. There are the remains of an abbey here, to which a chace was attached, and the springs are visited, particularly what is called the Holy Well, by great numbers of persons during the season. Malvern is 8 miles from Worcester, at the foot of hills rising 1444 feet above the Severn: the population of both villages is 2228.

Dudley is situated in a detached part of the county in Staffordshire, about 10 miles from Birmingham, and returns one member to Parliament: the population is 23,043. The town possesses extensive iron manufactures, and coal-mines abound in the vicinity. Dudley has two churches, and the remains of an ancient castle, which belonged to the family of Dudley, seated upon a hill of limestone.

WORD, *n.* } Goth. *waurd*; A. S. *word*; D. *waerd*, *woord*; Ger. *wort*; Sw. *ord*, from the Goth. *wairth-an*, *fieri*, to be or become. See WORTH, *v.* Junius, and see Wachter. A *word*, then, will be—
WORD, *v.* }
WO'RDER, }
WO'RDING, *n.* }
WO'RDISH, }
WO'RDISHNESS, }
WORDLESS, }
WORDY. } A thing, any thing said or spoken, or told; the name of a

thing; an articulate utterance of the voice, and hence applied generally to language, speech, talk; and more consequentially, affirmation, or thing affirmed; declaration, or thing declared; promise, information; elliptically for *word* of affirmation, declaration, &c.

He bileuede with oute þe toun, & in wel gret fere.
He sende þe quene ys dozter *word*.

R. Gloucester, p. 35.

Of an holi prechoure's *word* heo nolde not so ofte þenche.
Id. p. 119.

þe bisshop gan it rede, God is þe turned grȳm,
Ouper in *word* or dede has þou greued him.
R. Brunne, p. 94.

For thees aren *wordes*. wryten in þe Evangelys
Date and dabitur vobis.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 23.

Therefore lerne the byleue leuest me were,
Gif any *wordly* wight wil me couthe.
Id. Crede, book ii.

Than hise disciplis camen and seiden to hym, thou knowist
that if this *word* be herd the farisees ben sclaunderid.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xv.

Dyscrete he was, and of gret reverence:
He semed swiche, his *wordes* were so wise.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 316.

The *worde* was like to the conceite
Without semblant of deceit.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue.

I saw when at his *word* the formless mass,
This world's material mould, came to a heap:
Confusion heard his voice, and wild Uproar
Stood ruled, stood vast Infinitude confin'd.
Till at his second bidding Darkness fled,
Light shone, and Order from Disorder sprung.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iii. l. 708.

This said, he paus'd not, but with ventrous arme
He pluck't, he tasted; mee damp horror chil'd
At such bold *words*, voucht with a deed so bold.

Id. Id. book v. l. 66.

I find the Italian a degree higher in compliment than the French; he is longer and more grave in the delivery of it, and more prodigal of *words*; insomuch that if one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language, in regard of the fluency and softness of it. *Howell. Letters*, book i. sec. 1. *Letter* 42.

We would not say as much of our high *worders*.

Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 359.

He [Dr. Hammond] charged himself that his performances were incompetent to the designed end, and would solicitously enquire what he might do to speak more plainly or more movingly; whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect, and the like.

Fell. Life of Hammond, sec. 3.

8 F

WORD. The bitterer his reproaches are, the less they are credited; he will have reason to think what I have hitherto said in these *wordish* testimonies (as he will call them) is more for his than mine own advantage, if his cause will but allow him to make use of it.
WORDS. *Hammond. Works*, vol. ii. fol. 167. *The Dispatcher Dispatched*.

And decks with praises Collatine's high name,
 Made glorious by his manly chivalry,
 With bruised arms and wreaths of victory:
 Her joy with heav'd-up hand she doth express
 And *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.
Shakspeare. Rape of Lucrece.

With this yet for a conclusion, that if in this their *wordy* and wearisome volume, they shall mete with any one argument, which they dare avow for new, they shall expect their answer by the next post.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 415. *An Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnus*.

Tort'ring poor innocent grammar, to confess
 The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*.
Digby. On Bodies. Verses. Preface.

Upon a nearer approach, I find that there is so close a connexion between ideas and *words*; and our abstract ideas and general *words* have so constant a relation one to another, that it is impossible to speak clearly and distinctly of our knowledge, which all consists in propositions, without considering, first, the nature, use, and signification of language.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 180. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxxiii. sec. 19.

Man had by nature his own organs so fashioned as to be fit to frame articulate sounds, which we call *words*.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. i. sec. 1. fol. 181.

For what else are *words* and talk against thunderbolts? and the weak, empty noise of a querulous rage against him who can speak worlds, who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again.

South. Sermons, vol. x. *Sermon 5*.

Men may snarl, and *word* it high against Providence; but we have already observed what silly, senseless things such verbal assaults are against the Creator and Governor of the universe, and to what little purpose we spend our breath against him who gave it, and can take it away when he pleases. *Id. Ib.*

GLOS. Enough of this. To deal in *wordy* compliment
 Is much against the plainness of my nature.

Rowe. Jane Shore, act iii.

An oyster, cast upon the shore,
 Was heard, though never heard before,
 Complaining in a speech well *worded*,
 And worthy thus to be recorded.

Cowper. The Poet, &c.

WORDS, LEGAL INTERPRETATION OF. It is held that words which may be interpreted or taken in a general or common sense ought not to receive a strained or unusual construction; ambiguous words are to be construed so as to make them stand with law and equity, and not to be wrested to do wrong. Courts of law have laid down divers general rules for the construction and exposition of the several conveyances whereby a title to lands and tenements may be transferred and conveyed from one man to another; that the construction be favourable and as near the minds and apparent intents of the parties as the rules of law will admit; wherefore the construction must also be reasonable and agreeable to common understanding; that where the intention is clear, too minute a stress be not laid on the strict and precise signification of words; that neither false English nor bad Latin will destroy a deed; that the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjointed parts of it, therefore that every part of it, if possible, be made to take effect, and no word but what may operate in some shape or other; that the deed be taken most strongly against him that is agent or contractor, and favour of the other party, for the principle of self-preservation will make men suf-

ficiently careful not to prejudice their own interests by the too extensive meaning of their words; and hereby all manner of deceit in any grant is avoided, for men would affect ambiguous and intricate expressions if they were afterwards at liberty to put their own construction upon them; that if the words will bear two senses, one agreeable to, and the other against, law, that sense is to be preferred which is most agreeable thereto; that if there be two clauses so totally repugnant to each other that they cannot stand together, the first shall be received and the other rejected.

With regard to the interpretation of words in wills, some rules have been inserted in the article *WILL* from the recent statute 1 Vict., c. 26. Some few other instances may be mentioned which have been long sanctioned by the courts; that a devise be most favourably expounded, to pursue, if possible, the will of the devisor, who, for want of advice or learning, may have omitted the legal or proper phrases; that an estate may pass by mere implication, without any express words to direct its course; but every implication must be such as is necessary, or at least probable, and not merely possible; and that, contrary to the rule laid down as to deeds, if there be two clauses so totally repugnant that they cannot stand together, the latter shall be received and the former rejected. "The rule," says Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, in *Shippardson v. Tower*, *New Cases in Chancery*, p. 441, "in favour of preferring the latter to the former of two dispositions in a will dealing differently with the same subject, is applied only after the failure of every endeavour to give such a reasonable construction to the entire dispositions as will render every part of them operative."

In modern Acts of Parliament, in order to prevent disputes about terms, a clause of interpretation is usually added to define the meaning of words employed, as that words in the singular number may mean words also in the plural number; words denoting the male sex may be words denoting also the female sex, and the like.

WORK, v.

WORK, n.

Wo'RKER,

Wo'RKING, n.

Wo'RKLESS,

Wo'RKMAN,

Wo'RKMANLIKE,

Wo'RKMANLY, adj.

Wo'RKMANLY, adv.

Wo'RKMANSHIP.

Goth. *waurk-jan*; A. S. *wyrc-an, wyrc-ian, weorc-an*; D. *werck-en*; Ger. *wirken, wurken*; Sw. *wærka*; Gr. *εργον*; perhaps from the A. S. verb *werian, werig-an (werig, werg, werc or wyrc)*, to defend, to protect, to fortify. See **WROUGHT**.

To act, to act upon, to affect, to effect; to operate; to continue or keep in action or operation; to labour; to practise; to employ, to perform, form, produce or execute, by action or labour.

Hys conseil he tok þo, how he mygt make þere
 Some *werk*, in honour of hem, þat euer in mynde were.
R. Gloucester, p. 144.

Me wolde wene, þat in þis lond no ston to *worche* nere.
Id. p. 146.

And bigan a strong castel of lym and off ston,
 And of quoynte *werkmen* let hym brynge mony on.
Id. p. 127.

Or it wer alle entended þe *werke* þat þei did *wirke*,
 þei ordeynd a couent, to ministre in þat kirke.
R. Brunne, p. 80.

Faire is þe *werk* and hie in London at Westmýnster kirke,
 þat þe kýng Henrie of his tresore did *wirke*.
Id. p. 213.

WORDS.
WORK.

WORK.

Worchynge and wandrynge, as þe worlde askep
Somme pute hem to plow.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 2.

And w^t ydel þouhtes
þer þat wil wolde. and *werkmanshup* faileþ.

Id. Ib. p. 29.

And dyuerse [spirits] ther be, but it is al oo spirit. and dyuerse
seruyces ther ben, but it is al oo lord, and dyuerse *worchynge*s ther
ben, but al is oo god that *worchith* alle thingis in alle thingis.

Wiclif. Corynth. ch. xii.

There are diuersities of gyftes verely, yet but one spirite. And
there are differences of administracyons, and yet but one Lord.
And there are diuers manners of operacions, and yet but one
God, which *worketh* al thinges that are wrought in al creatures.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But Ihesus seyde suffre ye hir, what ben ye hevy to hir? Sche
hath wrought a good *werk* in me.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. 14.

And Jhesus sayde: let her be in reste, why trouble ye her?
She hathe done a good *werke* on me.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Therefore preye y^e lord of the ripe corne that he sende *werk-men*
into his ripe corn.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. ix.

And he schal seye to you, I knowe you not of whennes ye ben,
goth away fro me alle ye *worcheris* of wickidnesse.

Id. Luke, ch. xiii.

And he shall say: I tell you, I knowe you not whence ye are;
depart from me all ye *workers* of iniquitie.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But oure lyuyng is in heuenes, fro whennys also we abiden the
sauyours oure lord iesu crist which schal refourme the bodi of oure
mekenesse that is maad lyk to the bodi of his clerenesse bi the
worching by which he mai also make alle thinges suget to him.

Wiclif. Filipensis, ch. iii.

But our conuersation is in heauen, from whence we loke for a
sauour, euen the Lorde Jesus Christe, whych shal chaunge our
vyle bodies that they maye be fashioned lyke vnto hys glorious
body accordynge to the *workynge*, whereby he is able to subdue
al thynges vnto hym selfe.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And for to *werchen* as I shal you say
To-morwe, whan ye riden on the way,
Now by my faders soule that is ded,
But ye be mery, smiteth of my hed.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 782.

Salomon saith; *werke* all thinges by conseil, and thou shalt
never repente.

Id. Tale of Melibeus, p. 75.

And nie to them there was a company,
That haue the susters waried (warraied) and missaide,
I meane the three of fatal destiny
That be our *workers*.

Id. Court of Love, p. 376.

But yet this broche, as in conclusion,
Was not the cause of his confusion,
But he that wrought it enfortuned it so,
That euery wight that had it shold have wo,
And therefore in the *worcher* was the vice,
And in the coueitour that was so nice.

Id. Com. of Mars and Venus, p. 363.

The children of Mercury and of Venus
Ben in hir *working* ful contrarious,
Mercury loveth wisdom and science,
And Venus loveth riot and dispence.

Id. Wif of Bathes Tale. Prologue, v. 6281.

For we seen many thinges, whan thei been beforne our eyne,
right as men seen the carter *woorchynge* in the tournyng, and in
the attemptyng or a dressing of his cartes or chariottes, and by
this maner, as who saieth, maieste thou vnderstande of all other
werkemenne.

Id. Boecius De Consolatione, book v. p. 449.

The highe God, that all this world hath wrought,
Saith, that the *workman* worthy is his hire.

Id. Sompnoures Tale, v. 7556.

It shall not stande with me so,
To *worchen* any felonie
In loue, for no suche enuie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 29.

So wolde I nowe this *werke* embrace.

Id. Ib. fol. 1. Prologue.

WORK.

So that my bedde in holy *churche*
There might some miracle *wurche*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 123.

This false knight vpon delaie
Hath taried till thei were aslepe,
As he that woll time kepe
His deadly *werkes* to fulfille.

Id. Ib. fol. 32.

But howe so that his wille was good
Towarde the pope and his franchise,
Yet hath it proued otherwise
To see the *worchynge* of the dede.

Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 47.

An horse of brasse thei lette to forge
Of suche entaile, and of suche a forge,
That in this worlde was neuer man
That suche an other *werke* began.
The craftie *werkeman* Epuis
It made.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 14.

He is alyue agayne, and being now made a saint, *worketh* suche
thinges as passeth mannes power.

Udall. Erasmus. Marke, ch. vi. fol. 151.

For of all your good *woorkes* and miracles (be they neuer so
wonderfull) ye shall challenge ne claime nothing vnto your
selues: but ye shall referre all glorie and prayse vnto hym, from
whom cummeth whatsoeuer men dooe that is worthy prayse.

Id. Ib. Matthew, ch. v. fol. 20.

Whiche was done so excellently, that Pandenus, a counnyng
paynter, therat admaruaylynge, required the craftes man to
shewe hym where he had the example, or paterne of so noble a
warke.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Gouernour, book i. ch. viii. fol. 20.

Suche fayre and subtile wordes that the duke of Lancastre
sayde in good entencion, and for welthe of the kynge, and all his
subiectes, couerted the kynge by the grace of the holy goost, who
was chiefe *warker* in that case.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 212. p. 255.

And part they let not muche to denye, as Luther doth the
epistle of sainte James, because it speaketh playnly against his
ydle *worklesse* faith.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 411. Against Tindal.

Neither shall there any seede of a manne mortall be requisite
or nedefull to this diuine conception, but the holy ghoste shall from
heauen come downe into thee: and in thy wombe (as it were in an
heauenly *woorkehouse*) shall accomlishe the *working* of this holy
babe.

Udall. Luke, ch. i. fol. 222.

Than *warkmen* were sette *awarke* to make redy lodgynges in
the cytie of Cambray.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vi. ch. 450. p. 794.

Their teeth are all filed, which they doe for a brauerie, to set
out themselues, and doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and
bodies, as *workemanlike* as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 504. M. John Hawkins, 2.

The wals of the houses of the Indians are but plaine, but the
stones are layd so close that you shall not well perceiue the ioynts
betweene one stone and another, they are so finely cut: and by the
meanes that the stones are so *workmanly* done, and finely ioyned
together, there is some beautie in their wals.

Id. Ib. p. 468. Henry Hawks.

Trulye all the vnsounde sowderynges of Alyngton's sophistry,
wyl not be found able *workmaly* to clowte up thys foule broke
hole.

Bale. Apology, fol. 17.

And after theyr retourne vnto the cytie, encensyd so the
comynaltie y^t they sette aparte all *werkemanshup* and occupacyon,
in shyttynge in theyr shoppys, and drewe vnto theym theyr armoure
and harnesse.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 504. John, 1356.

Henceforth his might we know, and know our own,
So as not either to provoke, or dread
New warre provokt; our better part remains
To *work* in close design, by fraud or guile,
What force effected not.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 651.

Our greatness will appeer
Then most conspicuous, when great things of small,
Useful of hurtful, prosperous of aduerse,
We can create, and in what place so e're
Thrive under evil, and *work* ease out of pain
Through labour and indurance.

Id. Ib. book ii. l. 261.

WORK.

WORLD.

At top whereof. but farr more rich appeerd
The *work* as of a kingly palace gate,
With frontispiece of diamond and gold
Imbellisht, thick with sparkling orient gemmes
The portal shon, inimitable on earth
By model or by shading pencil drawn.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii.

MOTH. You can say well: if you be mine, wench, you must
doe well too, for words are but slow *workers*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Coxcombe*, act iv.

This [the fome] I say he liked not, neither thought he it
workmanly done, insomuch as he wiped it out many times and be-
gan it anew: but never was it to his mind.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 191.

THIER. Oh thou hast drunk the juyce of hemlock too,
Or did upbraided nature make this pair
To shew she had not quite forgot her first
Justly prais'd *workmanship*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Thierry and Theodoret*, act iii.

What time this world's great *workmaister* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seemes that he before his eyes had plac't
A goodly patterne, to whose perfect mould
He fashioned them as comely as he could.

Spenser. *An Hymne in Honor of Beautie*.

Verily dame nature (the mother and *workmistresse* of all things)
sheweth how little else she is, not ceasing by her continuall
operations to make knowne her wonderfull power.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxi. ch. i.

And thou shalt do all, over-see my *work-folkes*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentleman*, act ii.

Trade, I cashier thee till to-morrow: fellow
Onion, for thy sake I finish this *workiday*.

Ben Jonson. *The Case is Altered*, act iv. sc. 3.

Once when the admiring people would by force have taken him
and made him their king, he chose even to *work* a miracle to
avoid that, which was the only thing that could be imagined to
have been the design of an impostor.

Clarke. *Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion*, Prop. xiv.
p. 372.

The *worker* from the *work* distinct was known,
And simple Reason never sought but one.

Pope. *Essay on Man*, Ep. iii. v. 229.

KING. O thou hast read me right, hast seen me well,
To thee I have thrown off that mask I wore;
And now the secret *workings* of my brain
Stand all revealed to thee.

Rowe. *Royal Convert*, act v.

Mr. Kraye told me that there was a print of this portrait by
Sandrart, and that he was a *worker* in silver.

Reynolds. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 405. *A Journey to Flanders and
Holland*.

Short date is granted to the farther *workings* of thy malice;
and all the while thou shalt heavily drag the burden of an un-
blessed existence.

Horsley. *Sermon* 13. vol. ii. p. 49.

In those trifling manufactures which are destined to supply the
small wants of but a small number of people, the whole number of
workmen must necessarily be small, and those employed in every
different branch of the *work* can often be collected into the same
workhouse, and placed at once under the view of the spectator.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book i. ch. i. p. 5.

WORLD, } A. S. *weoruld*, *woruld*; D.
WO'RLDLY, } *weereld*, *wereld*; Sw. *werld*;
WO'RLDLINESS, } Ger. *welt*, *werelt*, anciently *wer-*
WO'RLDLING, n. } *old*, which Wachter thinks meant
WO'RLDLESS. } the age of man (*wer*, viz. man, and
old, age) and thence transferred—*ad mundum*. Kilian
derives *wereld* from *weren*, to endure, to last (to wear).
Junius thinks that *weoruld* was first used to denote
seculum, and subsequently *Mundus*, and that this ap-
plication was made from the unceasing motion and cir-
cum-volution of ages; and thus he traces it to the A. S.

verb *wærł-an*, *bi-wærł-an*, to pass, *ymb-wærłan*, to pass WORLD.
or go, or turn round (to *whirl*). *World* is applied to—

The universe, or whole system of created things; to
the earth or globe, the human inhabitants, the coun-
tries or regions of it; (as in A. S. also) to time, the
age or duration of it; the state or condition, course,
manner or manners of life, or existence; the business,
employment, or occupation of life; a great multitude;
the people.

Worldly (met.) is opposed to heavenly, as earthly
also is.

So clene lond ys Engolond, and so pur with outen ore,
þat þe fairest men of þe *world* þer inne bep ybore.

R. Gloucester, p. 9.

This kyng as in *worldeliche* doying was nat holde fulle wyse,
but more deuoute to spirituelle thinges.

Id. p. 521.

He is his lorde & broþer, he certifies þat to þe,
þat no man in þis *werld* he lufes so mykelle.

R. Brunne, p. 259.

For auntecrist and his. shal al þe *worlde* greve.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 377.

And fulliche folweth the feith and feyneth non other
That no *wordeliche* wele wilneth no tyme.

Id. *Crede*, book ii.

Ther was a verey light, which lightneth ech man that cometh
unto this *world*.

Wiclif. *Jon*, ch. i.

That was a true lyght, whiche lighteth al men that come into
the *worlde*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

This knight the which cowth his good,
Right of his truth meued his blood,
That pale he wox as any lead,
And lookt as he would be dead,
Blood was there none in nother cheke,
Worldlesse he was and semed sicke.

Chaucer. *Dream of Chaucer*, p. 382.

If I shall drawe into my mynde
The time passed, than I fynde
The *worlde* stode in all his welthe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* fol. 2. *Prologue*.

Yet death and time consume all wit and *worldly* fame.

Surrey. *Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes*, ch. ii.

By meane whereof the Saxons dayly drewe to the sayd lande,
and couenaūted w^h the Brytons y^t the Brytōs shuld entende theyr
worldlynes and other necessities.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii. p. 61.

They be *worldelinges*, and geuyng them selues in to the seruice
of *worldly* affectes, and voyde of the spirite, they hunt after vo-
luptuous pleasures, seke to reigne aloft, and scrape after lucre.

Udall. *Erasmus. Jude*, fol. 24.

For, the *world*, which the Greekes by the name of ornament,
called *κοσμος*, wee, for the perfect neatnesse and absolute elevancie
thereof, have tearmed *Mundus*.

Holland. *Plinie*, book ii. ch. iv.

Suffice it then, thou money-god, quoth hee,
That all thine idle offers I refuse.
All that I need I haue; what needeth mee
To covet more than I have cause to vse?
With such vaine shewes thy *worldlings* vile abuse.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 7. st. 39.

Saint Austin himself tells us, by so much as they lov'd their
goods more or less, by so much sooner or later they should be
sav'd. And what he said of this kind of sin, viz. too much *world-*
liness, with the same reason he might suppose of others.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 507. *Dissuasive from Popery*,
book ii. part ii.

So sat she, as when speechless griefs tormenting
Locks up the heart, the captive tongue enchaining;
So sat she joyless down in *worldless* grief complaining.

P. Fletcher. *Eliza*.

SI. I am content, Sir,
To prove no purchaser.

MEM. Away, thou *world-worm*,—
Thou win a matchless beauty!

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, act ii.

WORLD.
—
WORM.

And this [spherical] must be allowed to be the most commodious and apt figure for a *world* on many accounts; as it is most capacious, as its surface is equi-distant from the centre, not only of the globe, but (at least nearly) of gravity and motion too, and as some have thought, of the central heat and waters.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book ii. ch. i. p. 39.

When we have called off our thoughts from *worldly* pursuits and engagements, then (and not till then) are we at liberty to fix them on the best, the most deserving, and desirable of objects, God.

Atterbury. Sermon 10. vol. i. p. 362.

But, good God! what is the heart of such *worldlings* made of, and what a mind do they bring with them to so holy an ordinance!

South. Sermon 8. vol. ii. p. 307.

Sure there is need of social intercourse, Benevolence and peace, and mutual aid, Between the nations in a *world* that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease, And by the voice of all its elements To preach the gen'ral doom.

Cowper. Task, book ii.

The poor, on the other hand, excluded from the hope of *worldly* pleasure, were likely to listen with the more attention to the promise of a distant happiness; and, exposed to much actual suffering here, they would naturally be the most alarmed with the apprehension of continued and increased suffering in another *world*.

Horsley. Sermon 10. vol. i. p. 219.

But supposing we are clear, both of *worldliness* and vanity, still what can we answer with respect to pleasure?

Secker. Works, vol. iv. p. 8. *Sermon* 1.

WORM, *n.* } A. S. *wyrm*; D. *worm*; Ger. *wurm*,
WORM, *v.* } Martinus, from Lat. *vermis*, and this
Wo'RMY. } from Gr. *ερπ-ειν*, to creep. Junius from the Gr. *ορμα*, *tenuis funiculus*, ob *manifestam similitudinem*. Wachter, if he could decide upon a German origin, would prefer *werb-en*, to move in curved lines, to turn, to return (to *warp*). *Worm* and *verm-is* have evidently the same origin. See VERMICULAR.

To *worm*, to act like a worm; silently, slowly, insensibly; to penetrate, make way into gradually; to effect by sly use of opportunities.

To draw or take away a worm.

Bute hýt þo more wonder be,
Selde me, schal in þe lond eny foule *wormes* se.

R. Gloucester, p. 43.

And seith to briddes and bestes. þat no blisse knoweþ
And wilde *wormes* in wodes, þow wynter þow hem grevest.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 258.

That if thin yghe sclaudrith thee, caste it out, it is better to thee to entre gogil yghed into the reume of God than have twayne oyghen and be sent into helle of fier: where the *worm* of hem dieth not and the fier is not quenched.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. ix.

Euen so yf thyne eye offende the, plucke him out. It is better for thee to go into the kyngdome of God with one eye than, hauyng two eyes, to be cast into hell fyre: where their *worme* dyeth not, and the fyre neuer goeth out.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And he was waastid of *wormes* and diede, and the word of the lord wexide, and was multiplied.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xii.

And he was eaten of *wormes* and gaue vp the goost. And the worde of God grewe and multiplied.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And the thridde aungel trumpide, and a greet sterre brennyng as a litil broond feld fro heuene, and it felde into the thridde part of floodis, and into the wellis of watris, and the name of the sterre is seid *wermode*.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. viii.

And the thyrd angell blewe, and there fel a great starre from heuē burnyng as it were a lampe, and it fel into the thyrd parte of the ryuers, and into fountaynes of waters, and y^e name of the starre is called *wormwode*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Thou sayest right, as *wormes* shende a tre,
Right so a wif destroieth hir husbonde.

Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Tale. Prologue, v. 5959.

Beth ware, for no man wot whom God wol smite
In no degree, ne in which maner wise
The *worms* of conscience may arise
Of wicked lif, though it so privee be,
That no man wote therof, sauf God and he.

Chaucer. Doctoures Tale, v. 12215.

If cow, or calf, or shepe, or oxe swell,
That any *worm* hath ete or *worme* ystonge,
Take water of that well, and wash his tonge,
And it is hole anon.

Id. Pardoner's Tale, v. 12990.

But ye are but as fruite of almondes, seemyng drie without,
and *wourme* eaten within.

Golden Boke, Letter 4. ch. iii. Sig. C.

These camels will lue very well two or three dayes without water: their feeding is on thistles, *wormewood*, magdalene, and other strong weeds which they finde vpon the way.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 270. *M. John Eldred*.

Worms and moths
Breed out of too much humour, in the things
Which after they consume, transferring quite
The substance of their makers into themselves.

Ben Jonson. Sejanus, act iii. sc. 3.

P. CAN. I have you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklock, with your *worming* brain,
And wriggling engine-head of maintenance,
Which I shall see you hole with very shortly.

Id. Staple of News, act v. sc. 1.

Damned spirits all,
That in crosse-waies and fouds haue buriall,
Alreadie to their *wormie* beds are gone.

Shakspeare. A Midsommer Night's Dreame, act iii. sc. 2. fol. 156.

And thousand flaming serpents hissing flew
About his soul, from hellish sulphur threw,
And every one brandish'd his fiery tongue,
And *worming* all about his soul they clung;
But he their stings tore out, and to the ground them flung.

G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

I have frequently found great numbers of long slender *worms* in the stomachs and other parts of fish, particularly cod-fish, especially such as are poor: which *worms* have worked themselves deeply into the coats and flesh, so that they could not easily be gotten out.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book viii. ch. vi. p. 389. No. 9.

Animals of the *worm* kind, being entirely destitute of feet, trail themselves along upon the ground, and find themselves a retreat under the earth, or in the water.

Goldsmith. History of Animated Nature, ch. ii. p. 309.

I hate not foes, for they declare
'Tis war for war, and dare who dare;
But your sly sneaking, *worming* souls,
Whom Friendship scorns and Fear controls,
Who praise, support, and help by halves,
Like heifers, neither bulls nor calves.

Lloyd. Charity.

Such [delicate female] students are not to be sent to dull libraries, to strain their fine eyes over *worm-eaten* folios larger than their band-boxes.

Knox. Works, vol. ii. p. 310. *Winter Evenings*.

WORMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Rottboell in honour of Olaus Wormius, a celebrated Danish philosopher and naturalist. His writings on the history and antiquities of Denmark and Norway are valued for their accuracy. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Pentagynia*, and the natural family of *Dilleniaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five persistent sepals; corolla of five deciduous petals; stamens indefinite, filiform, equal; styles five, filiform; stigmas emarginate; carpels five, capsular, dehiscing inside, from eight to twelve-seeded, furnished with pulp or aril at the base of the seeds.

Four species of *Wormia* are known to botanists; they are elegant trees, natives of Madagascar, Ceylon, and New Holland. The leaves are entire or toothed; the

WORM.
—
WORMIA.

WORMIA. flowers are either white or yellow, and disposed in axillary panicles or racemes.

—
WORRY.

WORMSKIOLDIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to M. Wormskiold, a Danish botanist, by Thonning and Schumacher. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Turneriaceæ*. Generic character: calyx coloured, tubular, slender, with a five-toothed limb; petals five, linear, obtuse, equal, inserted above the base of the tube; stamens five, inserted near the bottom of the tube of the corolla, shortly exserted; filaments subulate, free; anthers erect; ovary free, oblong, cylindrical; placentas three, parietal; ovula numerous; styles three, terminal, filiform, undivided; stigmas fringed a little; capsule silique-formed, terete, somewhat torulose, one-celled, three-valved; valves linear, seminiferous in the middle; seeds somewhat ovoid, with a crustaceous scrobiculate testa.

Of this genus only a single species is known: it is an annual herb, covered with stiff, coloured hairs, with the habit *Raphanus*, a native of the tropical parts of Western Africa. The leaves are alternate, pinnatifidly or serrately toothed, without glands and without stipulas; the flowers are few and axillary, towards the tops of the peduncles racemose; the pedicels are short, and furnished each with a minute bractea at the base, and the flowers are yellow. The plant is the same as *Raphanus pilosus* of Willdenow and *Cleome Raphanoides* of De Candolle.

WO'RRY, v. } D. *worghen*; Ger. *wurgh-en, necare*,
WO'RRIER. } *jugulare*, formed upon the respective verbs *wer-en* and *war-en*.

Worry is the same word as *warray* or *werrey*—

To attack hostilely; to continue to attack or assail; to persecute, to harass, to distress; to destroy by repeated or continued attacks.

And vor Roberd was eldore and eýr, gret folc he sende also
From Normandye to *worrij*, and hys fader býquide vndo.
R. Gloucester, p. 384.

There come Venus the goddesse
Whiche aie *werrieth* Chastite.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 133.

Against her fos she fought so cruelly,
That ther na's king ne prince in all that lond,
That he n'as glad, if he that grace fond
That she ne wolde upon his lond *werreye*.

Id. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 14338.

So liberall and so bounteous
Unto his people at all times found,
Which made him strong, his fomen to confound,
And loue only his enemies to *werrey*.

Lidgate. *Story of Thebes*, part iii. p. 591.

Therefore he that is a true shepheard, and in his herte careth
for the flocke for none other skill but because he loueth the flocke,
redy to do his commaundement that gaue him that flocke to be
kepte safe, and not to be nye shorne, spoyled, slayn, or *worried*.

Udall. *Erasmus. John*, ch. x. fol. 469.

Ill mote he thrive! and may his hogges,
And all that ere they breed,
Be ever *worried* by our dogges,
For so presumptuous deed.

Browne. *Shepherd's Pipe. Egl.* 3.

SAM. For want of words, no doubt, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals.

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 907.

More material and coarser sort of dæmons, conceived the *wor-*
riers of souls.

Spencer. *On Prodigies*, p. 229, Anno 1665.

No man's life or property will be safe; mankind would *worry*
and prey upon one another, and we should ere-long fall a-sunder
into a condition of dissolution and wildness.

Glanvil. *Discourses*, p. 212.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn
Their real int'rest to discern,
That brother should not war with brother,
And *worry* and devour each other.

Cowper. *Nightingale and Glowers*.

A want to undo what has been done, and alter past events,
which, being palpably impossible, the mind works without any
subject to work upon, and *worries* herself with empty strugglings.

Search. *Light of Nature*, vol. i. part ii. ch. xxi. p. 68.

WORSE, adj.

WORSE, ad.

WORSE, v.

WO'RSEN, v.

WORST, adj.

WORST, n.

WORST, v.

Goth. *wairs*; A. S. *wærra*,
wyrs, *wyrsian*; D. *wers*, *wærs*,
(per syncopen, q.d. *weders*, Kilian).
Junius says the Eng. *worse* has
by some been derived from to
wear, the A. S. *werian*, *gerere et*
gerenda deterere, whence *worse* is
detritus; he would prefer *wriest*, from *wry*, *tortus*,
obliquus. See WEAR and DETERIORATE. *Worst* is the
past participle of *wyrsian*, *wyrsed*, *wyrs'd*, *wyrst*, or
worst—

To *worse* or to *worst*, is to impair or reduce (*sc.* the
goodness or strength,) to diminish, to weaken, to injure
or hurt, to defeat.

Worse, adj. is used (grammatically) to express com-
paratively a greater degree of bad or ill.

Worst, a superlatively greater degree.

Worser is common in our old writers, and is used
even by Dryden. Yet Butler, in his *Grammar*, which
was published in 1633, observes (p. 37) "that *worser*
and lesser are not comparatives, but superfluous com-
paratives of comparatives; which some ignorantly use
for *wors* and *les*."

Who so come to esse [ask] hym rygt of eny trespas,
Bote he payde hym the bet, þe *worse* hys ende was.

R. Gloucester, p. 374.

For gef þei hadde eny þing y wonne of castel or of ton,
Wel þe *worse* it wolde be to brynge hem þer don.

Id. *Ib.* p. 48.

Enlyve wel bý oure Lorde. for love of goure covetyse
þat al þe worlde be þe *wors*. as holy wrygt telleth.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 6.

Thus he, whiche loue had in disdeigne
Werst of all other was beseine.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. fol. 21.

To whom the Heduanes and their confederates had diuers
tymes gyuen battell: wher in going by the *wors*, they had re-
ceyued great damage.

Golding. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, book i. fol. 23.

It *worsens* and slugs the most learned.

Milton. *Of Reformation in England*, book i.

Thou dost deserve a *worser* end, and may
All such conclude so, that their friends betray.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The False One*, act v. sc. 3.

I'll tell thee, had the Devil
But any essence in him of a man,
And could be brought to love, and love a woman,
'Twould make his head ake *worser* than his horns do.

Id. *Ib.* *The Woman's Prize*, act iii. sc. 1.

Nowe fearing the sequell of *worser* inconveniences [he] hadde
made them sure, enforced thereunto by apparent presumptions.

Brende. *Quintus Curtius*, book vii. fol. 171.

In all this heat art thou become so cold,
To leave me thus forsaken at the *worst*,
My state at last more wretched than at first?

Drayton. *Barons' Wars*, st. 76.

The state of a regenerate man, that it is no other but an in-
effective striving and struggling against sin, a contention which
he is most commonly *worsted*, and that this striving is all that
he can shew of holiness to be a testimony of his regeneration.

Taylor. *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 772. *Repentance*, ch. viii. s. 1.

WORRY.

—
WORSE.

WORSE.
—
WOR-
SHIP.

Whatever doing, what can we suffer more,
What can we suffer *worse*? is this then *worst*,
Thus sitting, thus consulting, thus in arms?
What when we fled amain, pursu'd and strook
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us; this hell then seem'd
A refuge from those wounds: or when we lay
Chain'd on the burning lake? that sure was *worse*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 163.

DAL. In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the *worse*, whatever be her cause.
SAM. For want of words no doubt, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was worried with thy peals.
Id. Samson Agonistes, l. 905.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes,
Or equal what between us made the odds,
In nature none.
Id. Paradise Lost, book vi. l. 440.

A dreadful quiet felt and *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war.
Dryden.

Besides the chief errand of the Diræ, was to warn Juturna
from the field, for she cou'd have brought the chariot again, when
she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel.

Id. Dedication to Virgil.

Through the anger of providence, a thriving army of rebels had
worsted justice, cleared the fields, subdued all opposition and
risings, even to the very insurrections of conscience itself.
South. Sermon 2, vol. v. p. 71.

By the famous treaty of commerce with Portugal, the con-
sumer is prevented by high duties from purchasing of a neigh-
bouring country a commodity which our own climate does not
produce; but is obliged to purchase it of a distant country,
though it is acknowledged that the commodity of the distant
country is of a *worse* quality than that of the near one.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. viii. p. 29.

WO'RSHIP, n. } A. S. *weorth-scepe*, *weorth-*
WO'RSHIP, v. } *nesse*, worthiness, from *weorth-*
WO'RSHIPPER, } *ian*, to think worthy. See
WO'RSHIPFUL, } WORTH. Upon the noun we
WO'RSHIPFULLY, } have formed the verb, to wor-
WO'RSIPPING, n. } ship, *i. e.* —

To think, to deem *worthy*; to respect, to regard as
worthy; to honour, to revere; to offer or make offerings
of honour or reverence, to perform offices or ceremonies
of honour or reverence; to adore.

Tent and pavillon till Isaac did he signe,
Wirschipped him at reson, right as himself was digne.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

In *wirschip* of Jhesu, and of his passion.
Id. Ib. p. 17.

Said Sir Roberd, monk pou was whilom,
For *wirschip* of þe werld forsoke pou alle and som.
Id. Ib. p. 172.

To zorke þe com ageyn, and wrouht þer *worschiply*
Cloistre with couent pleyn a kirk of our Lady.
Id. Ib. p. 81.

For he is fader of faith, and formour of alle
To be faith ful to hym, he gave gou fyve wittes
For to *worshepen* hym þ' with wile ge lyven here.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 13.

Lo astronomyens camen frō the eest to Jerusalem. And seiden,
where is he that is borun kyng of Jewis? for we han seen his
sterre in the eest: and we comen for to *worschipe* him.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. ii.

Beholde, there came wyse men frō the east to Jerusalē, saying:
where is he that is borne kyng of Jewes? we haue sene his starre
in the east, and are come to *worshyp* him.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Worschipe thi fadir and thi modir: and thou schalt love thi
neighbore as thi selfe.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xix.

WOR-
SHIP.

For the tyme is comun, and now it is: whanne trewe *wor-*
schippers schulen *worschipe* the fadir in spirit and in treuthe: for also
the fadir sekith sicke, that *worschipe* him.

Wiclif. Jon, ch. iv.

But the houre cometh and now is, whē the true *worshyppers*
shal *worship* the father in the spirit and in trueth. For verely
suche the father requireth to *worshyppe* hym.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Men of Athenys bi alle thingis I se ghou as veyne *worschiperis*,
for I passide and sigh ghoure mawmetts, and foond an auter in
which was writen to the unknown god, therfore which thing ghe
unknowinge *worschipe* this thing I schewe to ghou.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xvii.

Mē of Athēs I perceauē that in all thynges ye are to super-
stycious. For as I passed by and beheld the maner how ye
worshyp your goddes, I founde an auter wherein was wryten;
vnto the vnknewen God. Whom ye thē ygnorauntly *worshyp*,
him shewe I vnto you.
Bible, Anno 1551.

For Solomon sayth: It is a gret *worship* to a man to kepe him
from noise and strif.

Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 109.

Soche *worship-willers* mote ill fele.

Imputed to Chaucer. Plowman's Tale, part i. p. 625.

That al the wide worldes fame

Spake *worship* of hir good name.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 31.

The priuilege of regalie

Was safe, and all the Baronie

Worshipped was in his estate.

Id. Ib. fol. 2. Prologue.

Receiue and take a newe feith,

Whiche shall be forthrynge of thy life,

And eke so *worshipfull* a wife,

The daughter of an emperour

To wedde, it shall be great honour.

Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 31.

Vpon y^e v day played togyder an Henauder and a squyre called
John Stewarde, whiche daye also the Englyssheman wan y^e
worshyp.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 574. Anno 1409.

And there caused the sygne of the crosse to be paynted in the
ryght handes of the images, whiche the Senatours of olde tyme
hadde areyd in *worshyppe* of theyr victories.

Id. Ib. ch. lxix. p. 47.

His moder Helayne, thanne beyng ferre from hym, and herynge
that he was become a Cristen man, sent vnto hym letters of re-
comendaciō that he hadde forsaken the *worshyppynge* of idollys;
but she dispraised him in that, that he *worshypped* a man y^e was
nayed vpon a crosse.

Id. Ib. ch. lxix.

And then delighteth in true *worshippers* hurt, because they
iudge cursedly the good to be bad, and therfore reioyseth in the
punishment of the godly.

Sir John Cheke. The Hurt of Sedicion. Sig. M. 1.

Therefore rather, whan thou shalt be desired to any *worshipfull*
table, chose and take vnto thy self the neathermoste place of al
to sitte in.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. xiv. fol. 323.

In which [goodly and honorable funeralles] the folishe sicke
man is sometime occupied, as though he thought that he should
stand in a window, and see how *woorshipfullye* he shall bee broughte
to churche.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 79. De Quatuor Nouissimis.

Is not this cōclusiō *worshipfully* deduced vpō scripture?

Id. Ib. fol. 463. Agaynst Tyndal.

Walke [after the example of the olde Salomon], as it were before
the porche of the temple, lyke Godde's true minister, to expell and
kepe out all false *worshipingges*.

Id. Ib. Ephesians. The Prologue.

It was sometime in English lawes, that the people and the
lawes were in reputation: and then were the wisest of the people
worshyp-worthy, euery one after his degree: carle, and churle,
thein, and vnder-thein.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. i. p. 126. Emp. Con. K. Canu.

— Fye for shame! go work,

Or serve; you are grave enough to be a porter

In some good man of *worship's* house, and give

Sententious answers to the comers in.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain, act i. sc. 3.

WOR-
SHIP.
—
WORT.

Your altars and your temples shake to nothing;
And you false *worshippers*, blind fools of ceremony!
Shall seek for holes to hide your heads and fears in.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Island Princess, act v.

And findes the testie gentleman so hot,
That he will lose his head, ere giue consent
His master's child, as *worshipfully* he tearmes it,
Shall lose the royaltie of England's throne.

Shakspeare. Richard III. fol. 189, act iii. sc. 4.

It being evident that God cannot be the God of the dead, but of the living; and that all promises made to such *worshippers* of the true God as at any time forsook all that they had and even life itself for the sake of that *worship*, could be nothing but mere mockery, if there was no life to come, and God had no power to restore them from the dead.

Clarke. Evidence of Natural and Rev. Rel., Prop. xiv. p. 397.

That God is to be *worshipped*, is without doubt as great a truth as any can enter into the mind of man, and deserves the first place amongst all practical principles. But yet it can by no means be thought innate, unless the ideas of God and *worship* are innate.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 4. *Of Human Understanding*, book i. ch. iv. sec. 7.

How pale each *worshipful* and rev'rend guest
Rise from a clergy or a city feast!

Pope. Imitation of Horace, book ii. *Sat.* 2. v. 76.

If the *worship* of God be a duty of religion, public *worship* is a necessary institution; forasmuch as, without it, the greater part of mankind would exercise no religious *worship* at all.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, book v. sec. 4.

To this protestation against heathenism, the propriety of which binds the *worshippers* of the true God in all ages to a weekly sabbath, it is reasonable that Christians should add a similar protestation against Judaism.

Horsley. Sermon 23, vol. ii. p. 233.

WORSTED. See the Quotation from Fuller.

Some weren a miter and ring,
With double *worstid* well idight.

Imputed to Chaucer. Plowman's Tale, book iii. p. 631.

They shewed vs a certain coarse cloth, which I thinke to be made in France, for it was coarse wooll, and a small threed, and as thicke as *wosted*.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. ii. part ii. p. 32. *M. Wil. Tourson.*

Of double *worsted* was his semicope.

Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 265.

Worsteds. These first took their name from *Worsted*, a village in this county. Originally it is nothing but *woollen*-thread spun very fine, and for the more strength twisted together. But oh! it surpasseth my skill to name the several stuffs (being *worsted* disguised with weaving and colouring) made thereof.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. ii. p. 125. *Worthies of Norfolk.*

They seemed to have with them all their property, which was a dog and a cat, a fishing-net, a hatchet, a knife, a cradle, some bark of trees intended for the covering of a hut, a reel, some *worsted*, a flint and steel, &c.

Anson. Voyages, book ii. ch. iii. p. 194.

Woollen yarn and *worsted* are prohibited to be exported under the same penalties as wool.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. viii. p. 20.

WORT. A. S. *wyrt*; D. *worte*, *wortel*; Ger. *wurze*; Sw. *oort*. (See ORCHARD). Wachter resorts to the Gr. *op-eiv*, *excitare*, *attollere*, *surgere*, *crescere*: to lift up, to rise, to grow. May it not be from A. S. *ord*, *ortus*? applied to—

Any plant that arises or springs from the ground.

Laborers þat han no lond. to lȳven on bote here handes
Deyned to dȳne a dāy nȳght olde *wortes*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 145.

But take ghe a syk man in bileue, not in demyngis of thoughtis. for a nother man leueth that he mai ete alle thingis, but he that is syk ete *wortis*.

Wiclif. Romayns, ch. xiv.

And in a bedde of *wortes* stille he lay,
Till it was passed undern of the day,
Waiting his time, on Chaunteclere to falle.

Chaucer. Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15228.

And that the residue of their diete shuld be salte, olyues, chese, and lykes, and more ouer *wortes*, that the fieldes do bring forth, for their potage.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xxi. fol. 213.

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure in *worts* and water, in bread and onions, for then a man can never want pleasure when it is so ready for him, that nature hath spread it over all its provisions.

Taylor. Sermon, part i. fol. 150.

WORT, A. S. *wyrt*, *mustum*, new beer or ale; D. *werte*, *worte*. *Wyrt*, see WORT, *ante*, is applied to all sorts of smelling flowers, spices, &c. and may be applied to the new beer, on account of its pleasant smell, or it may have sprung from the verb *orath-ian*, *spirare*, to breathe.

And oile

Of tartre . . . *wort* and argoile.

Chaucer. Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16284.

But nevertheless, if the leaf [of burrage] be infused long, it yieldeth forth but a raw substance of no virtue: therefore I suppose if in the must of wine, or *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a short time, and be often changed with fresh; it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy passions.

Bacon. Natural History. Cent. i. sec. 18.

WORTH, Goth. *wair-than*; A. S. *weorth-an*; D. *werd-en*, *worden*, *fieri*, to be or become; or cause to be or become. *Wo worth* is a very common expression in our older writers; woe be; woe be to you. See WITH.

þe kȳng adde bȳ hȳs vorste wȳf one stalwarde sone,
þat, vor hȳs stalwardhed, longe *worþ* in mone.

R. Gloucester, p. 293.

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Wo mote you *worthen*
That the toumbes of profetes tildeth vp heighe.

Piers Plouhman. Crede.

Whan I shall shewen my shrift, shent mote I *worthen*.

Id. Ib.

Wo *worthe* the fayre gemme vertulesse

Wo *worth* that herbe also that doth no bote.

Chaucer. Troylus and Creseide, book iii. v. 344.

The brocke of Thebes was of suche a kynde,

So full of rubies and of stones of Inde,

That euery wight that sette on it an eye

He wende anone to *worthe* out of his mynde.

Id. Complaynt of Mars, v. 95.

Wo *worth* ever false enuie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book viii. fol. 181.

But I a draught haue of that welle

In whiche my deth is and my lyfe:

My ioye is tourned into strife

That sober shall I never *worthe*.

Id. Ib. book vi. fol. 128.

One night

I strew'd the stairs with pease, as he past down;

And the good gentleman (woe *worth* me for't)

Ev'n with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,

Told two and twenty stairs, good and true.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman's Prize, act v. sc. 1.

WORTH, *n.*

WORTH, *adj.*

WO'RTHY, *adj.*

WO'RTHY, *n.*

WO'RTHILY,

WO'RTHINESS,

WO'RTHLESS,

WO'RTHLESSNESS.

D. *waard*, *weerd*, *werdig*; Ger.

wert, *wurdig*; Sw. *werd*; A. S.

weorth; Goth. *wairths*. Dignus.

The D. *waard*; Ger. *wert*; Sw.

werdæ; A. S. *weorth*; worth,

value, price, may be the Fr.

guerdon, our own *ward*, in re-

ward. See WERT in Wachter,

and WORSHIP.

Any thing given or paid, price or value set or fixed, rated or estimated in—*regard* or *reward*; value, desert, merit, and *worthy*.

Valuable, estimable, deserving, meritorious.

Vor þe more þat a man con, þe more *worþ* he ys.

R. Gloucester, p. 364.

WORT.
—
WORTH.

WORTH.

þe kyng Wýllam, vorto wýte þe wurþ of lond,
Let en query streytlyche þoru al Engeland.
R. Gloucester, p. 373.

Ac hym self hym crowuede, and made hym kyng so,
þe sacryng was lute worþ, and napeles yt was ydo.
Id. Ib. p. 106.

For he was so worþi man.
Id. Ib. p. 38.

þou físshest not worþe a leke, rise and go þi ways.
R. Brunne, p. 204.

When Isaac herd seie, what help R. was comen,
And how to stop his weie parties had þei nomen,
Of his men most worþi, at þam conseile gan take,
þe best he mot go bi, a cord with R. make.
Id. Ib. p. 162.

Fore þe more a man may do. bý so þat he do hit
The more is he *worth* and *worthi*. of wýse and good ýpreised.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 182.

Lo in hevene on hý. was an holý comune
Til Lucifer þe lyere. leyved þat hymselfe
Here wittýour and *worthiour*. þan he þat was hus maister.
Id. Ib. p. 85.

And we han this tresour in brotil vessels, that the *worthynesse* be
of *Godis* vertu and not of us.

Wiclif. 2 Corinth. ch. iv.

Ye ben salt of the erthe, that if the salt vanishe away wherynne
schal it be saltid? to nothing it is *worth* over, [valet ultra] no but
it be cast out and be defouled of men. *Ib. Matthew, ch. v.*

Therefore I boundun for the lord beseche ghou, that ghe walk
worthili in the clepyng in which ghe ben clepid with al mekenesse
and myldenesse. *Id. Effesies, ch. 4.*

I therefore whych am in bondes for the Lorde's sake, exhorte you,
that ye walke *worthy* of the vocacyon wherwyth ye are called, in
al humblenes of mynde, and meknes.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Ful *worthy* was he in his lordes werre,
And therto hadde he ridden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse,
And ever honoured for his *worthynesse*.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 48.

Furthermore, men may also refraine and put away venial sinne,
by receiving *worthily* the precious body of Jesu Crist, by receiving
eke of holy water; by, &c.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 311.

But Humblesse is all other wise,
Whiche most is *worth*, and no reprise
It taketh agein, but softe and faire
If ony thing stant in contraire,
With humble speche it is redressed.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 27.

This *worthie* maiden, whiche was there
Stode than, as who saith, dead for fere,
To see the feast how that it stode,
Whiche all was tourned into bloud.

Id. Ib. book ii. fol. 31.

Whiche *worthely* of hem she bought.

Id. Ib.

Whan I my dere lady mete,
And thinke howe that I am not mete
Unto hir highe *worthynesse*.

Id. Ib. fol. 30.

And as for al the landes and fees that I haue in all Englande,
besyde suche landes and fees as I haue of the gyfte of the kynges
moste noble grace is not at this daye, nor shall bee whyle my
mother in lawe lyueth (whose lyfe and good helth I praye God
longe keepe and continue) *woorthe* yearlye to my lyuynge, the
summe of full fyfthe pounde.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 867. *The Apology*, ch. x.

But wilful Will did prick me forth,
Blind Cupid did me whip and guide;
Force made me take my grief in *worth*:
My fruitless hope my harm did hide.

Surrey. The Sight of his Mistress, &c.

And if the besetting of one house to robbe it be iustly deemed
worthy death, what shall we thinke of them that besiege whole
cities for desire of spoile?

Sir John Cheke. The Hurte of Sedicion. Sig. H.

VOI. XXVIII.

For such as receaue Christes most precious body and bloud in *WORTH*.
the sacrament *worthly*, they haue Christ dwellyng in the.

Wynchestre. Explicatio of the true Catholike Fayth, fol. 18.

Who can express the slaughter of that night?
Or tell the number of the corpses slain?
Or can in tears bewail them *worthily*?

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii. v. 465.

Ouer all theis Druides there is one primate, whych hathe chyefe
authoryte ouer theym. When he is dead, if there be any of the
rest that excelleth in *worthines*, he succeedeth.

Golding. Cæsar. Commentaries, book vi. fol. 156.

The justice that so his promise complisheth
For his word's sake to *worthless* desert,
That gratis his graces to men doth depart.

Wyat. The Author.

Say, Muse, thir names then known, who first, who last,
Rouz'd from the slumber, on that fiery couch,
At thir great emperor's call, as next in *worth*
Came singly where he stood on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous croud stood yet aloof.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 383.

But he his wonted pride
Soon recollecting, with high words, that bore
Semblance of *worth*, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.

Id. Ib. l. 534.

Here we may reign secure, and in my choyce
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell.

Id. Ib. l. 267.

Here, happie creature, fair angelic Eve,
Partake thou also; happie though thou art,
Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be:
Taste this, and be henceforth among the gods
Thyself a goddess.

Id. Ib. l. 76.

Begin then, o' my dearest sacred dame,
Daughter of Phœbus and of Memorie,
That doest ennoble with immortall name
The warlike *worthies*, from antiquitie,
In thy great volume of Eternity.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 3. st. 4.

They pervert pure Nature's healthful rules
To loathsom sickness, *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 524.

If no law forbids it, then it is lawful; and to abstain from
what is lawful, though it may have a *worthiness* in it more than
ordinary, yet to use our liberty is at no hand a sin.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 618. *Repentance*, ch. iii. sec. 3.

Pardon Evadne, would my *worth*
Were great as yours, or that the king, or he,
Or both thought so,—perhaps he found me *worthless*,
But till he did so, in these ears of mine,
(These credulous ears) he pour'd the sweetest words
That Art or Love could frame.

Baumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act ii.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy paranymp, *worthless* to thee compar'd,
Successour in thy bed,
Nor both so loosly disally'd
Their nuptials.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 31.

It is, therefore, *worth* while to search out the bounds between
opinion and knowledge; and examine by what measures, in
things whereof we have no certain knowledge, we ought to regu-
late our assent, and moderate our persuasions.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 2. *Of Human Understanding*, book i.
ch. i. sec. 3.

Thee still she seeks, and tuneful sings thy name,
As once she Theron sung,
While with the deathless *worthy's* fame
Olympian Pisa rung.

Congreve. Pindaric Ode.

There is no one of the antient philosophers who does in all his
writings speak so excellently and *worthily* as he [Plato] con-
cerning the nature and attributes of God.

Clarke. On the Attributes, p. 34.

8 G

WORTH. Mysia is a country in Asia Minor, bordering upon Troas, remarkable for nothing more than the *worthlessness* of its inhabitants. *Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love*, book iii. Note 24.

WOULD-ING.

The words are taken from a psalm of Asaph, written on purpose to set out the weakness and *worthlessness* of external performances, when compared with more substantial and vital duties.

Atterbury. Sermon, vol. i. p. 4.

He yields, though not without a sigh of regret, to think that he must divest himself of all those sentiments which he once hoped would raise him to the rank of the *worthies* whom he admired in books, and cannot help lamenting that he must study degeneracy.

Knox. Works, vol. i. p. 221. Ess. 60.

The descendants of those who persecuted them [the prophets], when living, held their memories, when dead, in eternal honour; doubly convinced of their mission from Heaven by the accomplishment of their predictions, and the singular *worthiness* of their conduct.

Secker. Works, vol. iii. p. 375. *Sermon* 23.

It [gaming] brings the *worthless* and the wicked into credit and familiarity with their betters.

Id. Ib. Sermon 8, vol. ii. p. 12.

But the Christian religion humbles pride and controls avarice, by showing the littleness of all earthly grandeur, the comparative *worthlessness* of all riches, and by founding the true dignity of human nature on the gifts of divine grace.

Knox. Works, vol. vii. p. 514. *Con. on the Lord's Supper*.

WOT. WOTE. See **WOOT**.

WOULDING, *s.* } is formed from *wol*, *woled*, *wold*,
WOULDINGNESS, } or *would*. And see fifth Quota-
WOULD, } tion from Gower.

To *wol* is to will, *q. v.*

A pousant pound of seluer ich *wolde* hym geue anon,
And make hym euer vnder me mayster of al my londe,
And þat ich hym *wolde* myd trew þe siker faste on honde.
R. Gloucester, p. 150.

And yf hue wirche wisliche. by wysmen counsail
Ich *wolle* forgyve hure alle hure gultes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 38.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that sleest profetes and stonest hem,
that ben sent to thee: hou ofte *wolde* I gedere togedere here
chykens under hir wyngis and thou *woldest* not!

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiii.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, whiche kyllest prophetes, and stonest them
which are sent to the: how often *would* I haue gathered thy chil-
drē together, as y^e henne gathered her chickens vnder her wynges,
but ye *would* not.

Bible, Anno 1551.

What man of you is, that if his sone axe him breed: whether
he *wole* take him a stoon? Therefore alle thingis, whatever
thingis ye *wolen* men do to you, do ye to hem.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. vii.

And at a knight then *wol* I first begine.

Chaucer. The Prologue, v. 42.

Now, maister, quod the wif, er that I go,
What *wol* ye dine? I *wol* go thereabout.

Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7419.

But of your grete goodnesse, by your leue,
I *wolde* pray you that ye not you greue,
I *wol* with Thomas speke a liel throw.

Id. Ib. v. 7347.

The warre *wole* no peace purchase.

Gower. Conf. Am. The Prologue.

And saide, if that he might acheue
His purpos, it shall well be yolde,
Be so that thei hym helpe *wolde*.

Id. Ib. book vii.

For of two pointes, I am bethought
That though I *wolde*, I might nought
Obeye vnto my ladie's reste.

Id. Ib. book i. fol. 15.

But certes I maie nought obeye,
That I ne mote algates saie
Some what, of that I *wolde* mene.

Id. Ib.

But yet is not my fest all pleyn,
But all of *woldes* and of wisshes,
Therof haue I my full disshes.

Id. Ib. book vi.

Fly, fly, good knights, said hee, fly fast away
If that your liues ye loue, as meet ye should;
Fly fast, and saue your selues from neere decay,
Here may ye not have entrance, though we *would*:
We *would* and *would* againe, if that we could.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9. st. 12.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirits.

Hammond.

And Q. whatsoever you do, you do, first against one velleity (or *wouldingness*) or other; and secondly, with some mixture of the contrary.

Id. Works, fol. 22. *Practical Catechism*, lib. i. sec. 8.

A man's heart beats, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power by any thought or volition to stop; and therefore, in respect to these motions, where rest depends not on his choice, nor *would* follow the determination of his mind, if it should prefer it, he is not a free agent.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 100. *Of the Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxi. sec. 11.

WOULDING. *Vox nautica*, says Skinner; and he believes it to be from the A. S. *v. weald-an*, to wield, *regere, gubernare*.

For, on a survey, it was found that the main-mast was sprung at the upper *woulding*, though it was thought capable of being secured by a couple of fishes.

Anson. Voyages, book i. ch. v. p. 73.

WOUND. See **WIND**, *v.*

WOUND, *v.* } Goth. *wund*; A. S. *wund-ian*;

WOUND, *n.* } D. *wand-en*; Ger. *wunden*, *lace-*

WOULDING, *n.* } rare, *sauciare, vulnerare*. Mar-

WOULDLESS. } tinus, Junius, and Skinner derive from *wind-an*, to *wind*; because *wounds* are rolled with bandages; to which Wachter objects that this is confounding the hurt with the remedy.

See the Quotation from Wiseman. To wound generally is—

To hurt, to injure, to pain or inflict pain, to damage.

For þer nas non þer with y *wounded*, þat euer keuer mygte.
R. Gloucester, p. 49.

Bataile þei smyte strong ynow, and mony slowe to gronde,
So þat Fulgence þere hadde deþeis *wonde*.
Id. p. 76.

Roberd with a knyue þe Comyn þer he smote,
þorgh whilk *wounde* his lyue he lost, well I wote.
R. Brunne, p. 330.

He gede to þe hie autere, & stode & rested him þore,
Come Roberde's squiere, & *wounded* him well more.
Id. Ib.

Ac ich sewede þe Samaritan. and seide hou þei bothe
Weren afered and flowen fro þe man y^t was *wonede*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 325.

And eftsoone he sente to hem another servaunt, and thei
woundiden him in the heed and turmentiden him.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. xii.

And he hymself baar oure synnes in his bodi on a tree, that we
be deede to synnes and lyue to rigtuinesse, bi whos wan *wounde*
we ben heeled.
Id. 1 Petir, ch. ii.

And thei blasfemyden god of heuene for sorewis of her *woundis*,
and thei diden not penance of her werkis.
Id. Apocalips, ch. xvi.

Nor how that they, whereto should I write,
Embraced him in hir armes white,
Nor the gadering about him, or the prees,
Nor the sorrow that Polimites
Made in himselfe, to see him sore *wounded*.

Imputed to Chaucer. Story of Thebes, part ii. p. 585.

Foure of his olde foos han it espied and setten ladders to the
walles of his hous, and by the windowes ben entred and beten
his wif, and *wounded* his daughter with five mortal *woundes*, in five
sondry places.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 72.

WOULD-ING.

WOUND.

WOUND. Wherewith Gysippus was soo wounded to the harte, thynkyng
 Titus had contempned his fortune, that oppressed with mortal
 WRACK. heuynes, fell in a sowne.
Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. xii. fol. 48.

For after that Antony was come into his winter garrison, and
 that the city of Arras continued in obedience, Comius, who after
 his wounding that we spake of before, was wont euer to be ready at
 hand to his country men at euerye stir.

Golding. Cæsar. Com. book viii. fol. 268.

Thammus came next behind,
 Whose annual wound in Lebanon allur'd
 The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
 In amorous ditties all a summer's day,
 While smooth Adonis from his native rocks
 Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
 Of Thammus yearly wounded.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 452.

And sing of bloody Mars, of warres, of giusts,
 Turne thee to those, that weld the awfull crowne,
 To doubted knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts,
 And helmes vnbruzed, wexen daily browne.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. October.

This [Achillios] is that wound-hearbe, wherewith (by report) he
 cured prince Telephus.

Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. v.

Come, Gertrude, we'll call up our wisest friends,
 And let them know, both what we mean to do,
 And what's untimely done: so haply, slander,
 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
 As level as the cannon to his blank,
 Transports his poison'd shot,—may miss our name,
 And hit the woundless air.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, act iv. sc. 1.

I would rather bate him a few strokes of his oar, than not em-
 ploy an honest man that has been wounded in the queen's service.

Spectator, No. 383.

A wound is a solution of continuity in any part of the body sud-
 denly made by any thing that cuts or tears, with a division of the
 skin.

Wiseman. Chirurgical Treatises, book v. ch. i.

If a man considers that all his heavy complaints of wounds and
 deaths arise from some little affectations of coquetry, which are
 improved into charms by his own fond imagination, the very laying
 before himself the cause of his distemper may be sufficient to
 effect the cure of it.

Spectator, No. 377.

Oh! Achilles, Peleus' son!
 Bear with my grief, thou noblest of the host!
 Since such distress hath on the Grecians fall'n.
 Our bravest chiefs lie wounded in the fleet;
 Some in close conflict, others from afar.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, book xvi.

WRACK, or } See To RACK, WREAK, and
 WRECK, v. } WRETCH.
 WRACK, n. } A. S. *wrican, wrac-an*; Goth.
 WRA'CKFUL, } *wric-an*; D. *rachen, wracke*.
 WRE'CKLING, n. } To afflict or inflict; to distress
 or distract; to afflict or dash against; and consequentially
 to destroy, to ruin; to distress, and consequentially to
 punish, to torture. See RACK.

The constable of the castle doun is fare
 To seen this wrecke, and al the ship he souht,
 And fond this wery woman ful of care.

Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4934.

Of this mervaille agast was all the prees,
 As mazed folk they stonden everich on
 For drede of wreche, save Custance alone.

Id. Ib. v. 5100.

COUNT F. O, in what tempests do my fortunes sail!
 Still wrack'd with winds more foul and contrary
 Than any other northern gust, or southern flaw
 That ever yet enforced the sea to gape,
 And swallow the poor merchant's traffic up.

Ben Jonson. The Case is Altered, act iii. sc. 1.

As when a ship, that flies faire vnder saile,
 An hidden rock escaped hath vnwares,
 That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile,
 The mariner, yet halfe amazed stares
 At perill past.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6. st. 1.

No more guns now, nor hates, but joyes and triumphs,
 An universal gladness fly about us:
 And know however subtle men dare cast,
 And promise wrack, the gods give peace at last.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Island Princess, act v.

This day allotts the punishment, or gaines,
 Of all our warres: thinke vpon Cæsar's chaines,
 His wracks and gibbets: thinke you see this face,
 These quarter'd limmes stand in the markt place.

May. Lucan. Pharsalia, book vii.

Through his distressed troopes, and on all sides
 Sounds a retreat, from death calling them backe,
 Thinking himselfe not worth so great a wracke.

Id. Ib.

Thereto they us'd one most accursed order,
 To eate the flesh of men, whom they mote find,
 And strangers to deuour, which on their border
 Were brought by errour, or by wreckful wind,
 A monstrous cruelty gainst course of kind.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 8. st. 36.

Where king Latinus lent
 Safe harbour for his ships, with wrackful tempest rent.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 1.

Besides, it causeth it to seeme scorch'd and full of knots, yea
 and to grow like a dwarfe or wreckling.

Holland. Plinie, book xvii. ch. xxii.

As seamen parting in a general wrack,
 When first the loosening planks begin to crack,
 Each catches one; and straight are far disjoyn'd,
 Some born by tides, and others by the wind.

Dryden. Conquest of Granada, Part Second, act iii.

Supposing that they saw the Duke's ship wrackt,
 And his great person perish.

Id. Tempest, act i.

It [industry] is in itself sweet and satisfactory; as freeing our
 mind from distraction, and wrecking irresolution; as feeding us
 with good hope, and yielding a foretaste of its good fruits.

Barrow. Sermon 20. vol. iii. p. 288.

Thus we were once more safe at sea, after narrowly escaping
 being wrecked on the very island we but a few days before so
 ardently wished to be at.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book i. ch. x. p. 133.

Thus the importation of wool-cards, except from Ireland, or
 when brought in as wreck or prize goods, was prohibited by the
 3rd of Edward IV.; which prohibition was renewed by the 39th of
 Elizabeth, and has been continued and rendered perpetual by
 subsequent laws.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book iv. ch. viii. p. 2.

WRANGELIA, in Botany, a genus dedicated to
 Baron Wrangel, a promoter of the sciences. It belongs
 to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Algæ*. Generic
 character: threads branched, rose-coloured, solid, irre-
 regularly cellular, articulated at apex, emitting concepta-
 culiferous pedicellate branchlets, from the knees of the
 branches. Marine plants.

WRA'NGLE, v. } Skinner thinks from *wrong*

WRA'NGLE, n. } (injury), because they who threw

WRA'NGLER, } the blame of a *wrong* or injury

WRA'NGLING, n. } from themselves upon another

were said to *wrangle*. *Wrangle* has probably the same
 origin as *wrong*, i. e. the verb to *wring*; *constringere*,
torquere.

To constrain, to compress; to strain or press (met.),
 the mind, the faculties of the mind, and hence to argue
 or reason strictly, rigidly, severely; to dispute or dis-
 cuss acutely; and further, to twist and turn; to dis-
 tort, to pervert.

WRAN-
GLE.

Ryd forth syre Reson, and recche nat of here tales
For þr wratthe and *wranglyng* ys ther þeir wol abyde.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 65.

WRAP.

Wherof this auctor may not thinke nowe as vpon a *wranglyng*
argument, to satisfie a coniecture deuised, thereby to confirme a
newe teachyng.

Wynchestre. Explicatio of the True Catholique Fayth, fol. 43.

As for such other *wranglyng*, as is made in the understanding
of the wordes of Christ, shall after be spoken of, by further oc-
casione.

Id. Ib. fol. 14.

Wranglers and yrefull folke should not be iudges ouer the pea-
sible, and the ambitious ouer the meke, and the malicious ouer the
symple.

Golden Boke. Letter 13. K k 4.

With their brethren they will *wrangle* and go to law, nay, they
will be ready to enter the lists and combat for a plot of ground
whereupon a house standeth, about some corner of a messuage or
tenement, or end of a little tenement.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 147.

He sheweth himselfe besides to be a lover of the truth, and is
not taken for a litigious quarreller, a rash *wrangler*, or a bitter
brawler.

Id. Ib. fol. 44.

Sancta Croce, the legat, who well enough understood that the
council intended not to determine the truth, yet, to silence their
wranglings in the council, let them dispute abroad; but the coun-
cil would not end it, by clearing the ambiguity.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 397. Dissuasive from Popery,
book i. part ii. sec. 1.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce law-
suits and *wrangles*.

Swift.

I worship as my fathers did before me.

Unpractis'd in disputes, and *wrangling* schools,

I seek no farther knowledge, and so keep

My mind at peace, nor know the pain of doubting.

Rowe. Royal Convert, act i.

Let me therefore advise this generation of *wrangers*, for their
own and for the public good, to act at least so consistently with
themselves, as not to burn with zeal for irreligion, and with
bigotry for nonsense.

Spectator, No. 185.

But at last he appeared so well satisfied of her innocence, that
from reproaches and *wranglings* he fell to tears and embraces.

Id. No. 126.

————— The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all;
I burn to set th' imprison'd *wrangers* free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again.

Cowper. Task, book iv.

The disputations at Oxford are now indeed merely formal, but
the *wranglings* at Cambridge still continue, and often infuse an
acid into the mind of youth which turns the milk of human kind-
ness quite sour.

Knox. Works, vol. iii. p. 324. Winter Evenings. On the Spirit
of Controversy.

WRA'NKLING, *i. e.* RANKLING, *q. v.*

However seeming outwardly content,
Yet th' inward touch that wounded honour bears,
Rests closely *wrankling*, and can find no ease,
Till death of one side cure this great disease.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book iii.

WRAP. *v.*

WRA'PPER,

WRA'PPING, *n.*

See ENWRAP. Skinner derives
from A. S. *hwæorf-ian*, to turn, to
return, because the thing *wrapping*
or rolling, is often *turned* about that which is *wrapped*
or rolled.

To turn or roll round, to fold, round or enfold; to
involve.

It was so *wrapped* under humble chere,
And under hew of trouth in swiche manere,
Under plesance, and under besy peine,
That no wight coud have wend he coud feine,
So depe in greyn he died his coloures.

Chaucer. Squieres Tale, v. 10822.

A large couerchief of threde
She *wrapped* all about her hede,
But she forgate not her psaltere.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 150.

In this tyme that Fraunce was thus *wrappyd* in these harde
happes and battaylles, dyed the kynge Theodoricus.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 148. p. 134.

Which was payed with great murmure and grudge, consyderinge
y^e manyfolde myseryes that the common people at those dayes
were *wrappyd* in.

Id. Ib. ch. 323. p. 426.

And therein they founde a greate difficultie and mucche trauaile
by reason that the wreathing and *wrappinge* together of the
boughes kepte them off from the bodyes of the trees.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book vi. fol. 148.

He was stricken from the wall wyth an arrow in the thighe,
whiche he pulled out, and without *wrapping* of his wounde, called
for his horse, and letted not for his hurte to geue order for such
things as he thought expedient.

Id. Ib. book viii. fol. 238.

————— Let every passion
Be fed, ev'n to a surfet, which in time
May breed a loathing: let him have enough
Of every object, that his sence is *wrapt* with,
And being once glutted, then the taste of folly
Will come into his relish.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Nice Valour, act i.

Wee shall kill them therefore as they bee *wrapt* in oure spoiles.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book iv. fol. 93.

If it be wisdom, and not cunning, this
Which so embroils the state of truth with brawls,
And *wraps* it up in strange confuseness.

Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

Some pleasant hour thy woe may *wrap*, and thee defend and
cover.

Wyat. Complaint of the Absence of his Love.

I have often thought *wrapping-gowns* and dirty linen, with all
that huddled economy of dress which passes under the general
name of "a mob," the bane of conjugal love, and one of the
readiest means imaginable to alienate the affection of an hus-
band, especially a fond one.

Spectator, No. 302.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together
by so many *wrappers* one over another, that I looked like an
Ægyptian mummy.

Id. No. 90.

I quickly found that Nitella passed her time between finery
and dirt; and was always in a *wrapper*, nightcap, and slippers,
when she was not decorated for immediate show.

Johnson. Rambler.

Let none of us then suppose he hath no account to give. A
single talent, *wrapped* up in a napkin, brought its possessor, you
may remember, into a direful case.

Gilpin. Sermon 5. vol. i. p. 139.

WRATH, or

WROTH,

WRA'THFUL,

WRA'THFULLY,

WRA'THFULNESS,

WRA'THLESS.

WREATH.

Hence one in *wrath* is one *writhed*, tortured, by angry
passion. And *wrath*—

Torturing anger, raging, violent, furious anger; also
applied to anger less violent. To *wrath*—to cause or
excite wrath or anger.

Ac þoru þe mýzte of Jhesu Crist we beþ ýbrogt to grounde,
þat we *wrapped* euere mo, and now we abbeþ ýfounde.

R. Gloucester, p. 253.

Bituex þe kýng of France & þe erle William
Was þat tyme a distance, a *wrath* bituex þam nam.

R. Brunne, p. 294.

I kan not telle þow whi þat werre was reised olofte,
Men said þe *wrath* & cri com þorgh þe lord Tiptofte.

Id. p. 245.

þorgh þat Cristendom, þo, þat were so *wroþe*,
At haly kirke's fayth alle on were boþe.

Id. p. 24.

WRAP.
—
WRATH.

WRATH.

He ne suffred neuere *wrath* to be aboue
Bituex kyng & baron, þat ne he mad ay loue.
R. Brunne, p. 6.

When *wrathed* Steuen with Daid of Scotland,
þat wild not tille him cheuen, no bowe vnto his hand.
Id. p. 111.

S. Dunstan tille him spak *wrothfulle* wordes.
Id. p. 37.

þe kyng his wordes toke *wraþfully* tille herte,
For ire nere he quoke, & ansuerd him fulle smerte.
Id. p. 292.

God was wel *wrother*. and toke þe rapier veniaunce.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 6.

I likene it to a limyerde, to drawen men to helle:
And to worchipe of the fend, *wraththen* the soules.
Id. Crede, D. 4.

And yf he *wraþe* we mowe be war. and hus may rounne.
Id. Vision, p. 10.

Why þow *wraþest* now. wonder me pinkeþ.
Id. Ib. p. 49.

And he byheelde hem about with *wraththe* and hadde sorowe on
the blyndnesse of her herte, and seith to the man, holde forth thin
hond; and he held forth, and his hond was restorid to him.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. iii.

Al bittyrnesse and *wraththe* and yndignacioun and cry and blas-
femye be taken awei fro ghou with al malice.
Id. Effesies, ch. iv.

Lette all byternes, fearsnes and *wrathe*, rorynge and cursed
speakyng, be put awaye from you, with all maliciousnes.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But the kyng, whanne he hadde herd, was *wroth*, and he sente
hise oostis, and he destriede the manquelleris, and brent her citee.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxii.

Whē the kyng hearde y^t, he was *wroth*, and sent forth his
warriers and destroyed those murtherers, and brent vp their citie.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Be ghe *wrothe* and nyle ghe do synne, the sunne fall not down
on ghoure *wraththe*, nyle ghe ghyue stide (*locum*) to the deuel.
Wiclif. Effesies, ch. iv.

Wherefore as the hooli goost seith, to dai if ghe han herd his
vois nyle ghe hardne ghoure hertis as in *wraththyng* lyk the dai
of temptacioun in desert.
Id. Ebrewis, ch. iii.

To dai if ghe han herd the vois of him nyle ghe hardne ghoure
hertis as in that *wraththing*.
Id. Ib.

Kisse me, quod she, we be no lenger *wrothe*,
For by my trouth I wol be to you bothe,
This is to sayn, ye bothe faire and good.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6822.

I wol not *wrathen* him, so mote I thrive;
That that I spake, I sayd it in my bourd.
Id. Manciples Prologue, v. 17030.

In all the parish wif ne was ther none
That to the offering before hire shulde gon,
And if ther did, certain so *wroth* was she,
That she was out of alle charitee.
Id. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 454.

And the same Salomon saith: The angrie and *wrathfull* man
maketh noises, and the patient man attempreth and stilleth hem.
Id. Tale of Melibeus, p. 111.

My good father, telle me this,
What thyng is ire? Soue it is,
That in our Englisshe *wrath* is hote,
Which hathe his wordes ay so hote,
That all a man's pacience
Is fired of the violence.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 47.

He tho caught
A yerde, whiche he bare on honde,
And thought, that he wolde fonde
To lette hem, and smote hem bothe,
Whereof the gods weren *wrothe*.
Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 49.

So might it neuer ben honest,
A man to *wrathen* hym to sore,
Of that another doth the lore
Of kinde.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. fol. 49.

What man hath that complexion,
Full of imaginacion,
Of dedes, and of *wrathfull* thoughte,
He freteth hym seluen all to noughte.
Id. Ib. book vii. fol. 143.

Whan toward Colchos out of Grece
By sea seilend vpon a pece
Of londe of Troie reste preyde.
But he *wrothfully* conseide [sent away.]
Id. Ib. book v. fol. 124.

Once may thou love, never beloved again?
So love thou still, and not thy love obtain!
So *wrathfull* love, with spites of just disdain,
May fret thy cruel heart!
Wyat. To his Unkind Love.

Wrathfulness is voyded out, and gentlenes and mekenes is in
stede therof infused.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, fol. 210. Preface.

But welcome now, my Lord, in wele or woe,
Whose presence I haue lackt too long a day;
And fie on fortune mine avowed foe,
Whose *wrathfull* wreakes themselves doe now alay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 8, st. 43.

And gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*;
Let's carue him, as a dish fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carkasse fit for hounds.
Shakspeare. Julius Caesar, fol. 115.

But all those pleasant bowres, and palace braue,
Guyon broke downe, with rigour pittillesse;
Ne ought their goodly workmanship might save
Them from the tempest of his *wrathfulness*,
But that their blisse he turn'd to balefulness.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. c. 12. st. 83.

PHI. What's this to love, and to the lady? he's old,
Wrathful, perverse, self-willed, and full of anger,
Which are his faults.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Laws of Candy, act iii.

Let me, Ixion-like,
Embrace my black cloud, since my Juno is
So *wrathful*, and averse.
Id. The Knight of Malta, act i. sc. 1.

The Thracian could (though all those tales were true
The bold Greeks tell) no great wonders do:
Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless, and *wrathless*, while they heard him play.
Waller. Of the Countess of Carlisle.

Friend to my life! (which did not you prolong,
The world hath wanted many an idle song),
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?
Or which must end me, a fool's *wrath* or love?
Pope. Prologue to Satire. Epilogue to Dr. Arbuthnot, v. 30.

Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute:
But, as it was agreed, pronounced, that I
Was destin'd by the *wrathful* gods to die.
Dryden. Virgil. Aeneid, book ii. v. 180.

Wrath is violent and permanent anger; and as such it may be
deemed an affection.

Cogan. On the Passions, part i. ch. ii. sec. iii. p. 116. Anger.

WRAW, } Tyrwhit says—peevish, peevishness. Per-
WRA'WNESS. } haps rew or rue—*Wraw*, rueful; *wraw-*
ness, regret, reluctance.

And with this speche the coke waxed all *wraw*,
And on the Manciple he gan nod fast
For lacke of speche.

Chaucer. Manciples Prologue, v. 16996.

He doth all things with annoye, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse,
and excusation, with idelnesse and unlust.

Id. Persones Tale, p. 343.

WRATH.

WRAW.

WRAWL. **WRAWL,** } Junius says that to *wrall*, in Chau-
WREAK. **WRALL, v.** } cer, is to bestow care and anxiety upon
any thing. In Spenser it seems to be a diminutive of
rew or *wraw* (to rue), to moan.

Such successours [of Peter] yben to bolde,
In winning all ther witte thei *wral*.

Chaucer. *The Plowman's Tale*, part 1.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night,
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 12. st. 27.

Man alone, poore wretch, she hath laid all naked upon the bare
earth, even on his birth-day, to cry and *wraule* presently from the
very first houre that he is borne into this worlde.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. *Proeme*.

Howbeit, crying and *wrawling* as like as possibly might be to
an infant new come into the world. *Id.* *Plutarch*, fol. 271.

WRAY. Tyrwhit says—betray, discover; perhaps
array. See **BEWRAY**.

He was dispeired, nothing dorst he say,
Sauf in his songes somewhat wold he *wray*
His wo, as in a general complaining;
He said he loved, and was beloved nothing.

Chaucer. *Frankleines Tale*, v. 12257.

And saide: John, min hoste lefe and dere,
Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me here,
That to no wight thou shalt my conseil *wrey*.

Id. *Miller's Tale*, v. 3504.

WREAK, v. } See *ante* to **WRACK**. A. S. *wrican*,
WREAK, n. } or *wræc-an*; D. *wreeken*; Ger.
WRE'AKER, } *rechen*.
WRE'AKFUL. } To inflict; to avenge or revenge;
to glut vengeance or anger; to glut, to satiate.

For ich habbe of hym *wreche* ynow, wen he bi secheþ myn ore.
R. Gloucester, p. 58.

bider he seide he wolde hym self, þag he ne myþte on fote, go,
þef any horsbere wolde hym bere, to *wreke* hym of ys fo.
Id. p. 163.

Op þisilk treson he herd ofte speke,
& of fals Edrik fayn wild he him *wreke*.

R. Brunne, p. 46.

For eft it wille be *wroken* with a hardere klap.

Id. p. 116.

A *wreke* me on þes wastours. þat maken þis worde dere.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 136.

————— And the cite long
Besiegeden nigh ten yeres ere they stent
And in diuers wise, and in one entent
The rauishing to *wreke* of quene Heleine
By Paris don. Chaucer. *Troilus*, book i. fol. 152.

Great rumour rose, whan it was first espied
In all the toune, and openly was spoken
That Calcas traitour fled was and alied
To hem of Grece, and cast was to be *wroken*
On him, that falsly hath his faith broken. *Id.* *Ib.*

Withdraw thy sentence and be gracious,
As thou were never, sheweth through thy dede,
A *wrekefull* sentence given on Creseide.
Id. *Testament of Creseide*, p. 296.

And than if I maie seeke and fynde,
That any worde be lefte hehynde,
Which as I shulde more haue spoke,
I wolde upon myself be *wroke*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. fol. 50.

No man shall wonder, though this Appolyn toke *wreche* of
them that spoyled the goddes and theyr temples.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. xxxi. p. 24.

————— Ulysses ever sith
With new found crimes began me to affray.
In common ears false rumours gan he sow:
Weapons of *wreak* his guilty mind gan seek.
Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book ii. v. 123.

And of our bones some *wreaker* may there spring,
With sword and flame that Trojans may pursue
Now, from henceforth, when that our pow'r may stretch.
Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv. v. 837.

WREAK.

WREATH.

AMO. Be constant.

PER. Else Pan *wreak*,

With double vengeance, my disloyalty;
Let me not dare to know the company
Of men, or any more behold those eyes.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Faithful Shepherdess*, act. v.

Nay, weep not; let your loves speak in your anger;
And, to confirm you gave no suffrage to
The damned plot, lend me your helping hands
To *wreak* the parricide.

Id. *The Prophetess*, act ii. sc. 2.

For at that birth another babe she bore,
To weet, the mighty Ollyphant, that wrought
Great *wreake* to many errant knights of yore,
And many hath to foule confusion brought.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 7. st. 47.

————— Our writings are,
By envious instruments, that dare
Apply them to the guilty, made to speak
What they will have to fit their tyrannous *wreak*.

Ben Jonson. *Sejanus*, act iv. sc. 3.

Ne any liv'd on ground that durst withstand
His dreadfull beast, much lesse him match in fight,
Or bide the horror of his *wreakfull* hand,
When so he list in wrath lift vp his steely brand.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 1. st. 8.

Secure in this belief, he left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame;
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love.

Dryden. *Sigismonda and Guiscardo*.

Enraged at the behaviour of this supercilious peer, and exceed-
ingly mortified at the miscarriage of all my efforts, I *wreaked* my
resentment upon the innocent cause of my disgraces, and forth-
with condemned it to oblivion.

Smollet. *Regicide. Preface*.

WREATH, v. } Also written *writhe*. And see
WREATH, n. } **WRATH.** A. S. *writh-an*, *tor-*
WRE'ATHING, n. } *quere*, to torture, to twist.
WRE'ATHY. } To twist or twine, or intertwine,
to interweave; to involve; to enfold; to girt or gird.

A wreath, in Hakluyt and Beaumont and Fletcher,
wreathed (tort) bread. See **TART**.

This horne is *wreathed* and strait, like in fashion to a taper
made of waxe, and may truly be thought to be the sea-unicorn.
Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. iii. p. 65. M. Frobisher, 2.

With certaine beetles of wood they beate their corne to powder:
then they make paste of it, and of the paste, cakes or *wreathes*.

Id. *Ib.* p. 220. Jaques Cartier, 2.

The same in the furniture and outwarde appearaunce differed
lyttel from other common waggon, but there was in it a thing
notable, which was a rope folded and knitt with many knots, one
so *wrethed* within another, that no mā coulede perceiue the maner
of it, neyther where the knottes began nor where they ended.

Brende. *Quintus Curtius*, book iii. fol. 21.

The single twined cords may no such stress endure
As cables braided threefold may, together *wreathed* sure.
Surrey. *Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes*, can. iv.

Of them the shepheard, which hath charge in chiefe,
Is Triton, blowing loud his *wreathed* horne,
At sound whereof, they all for their reliefe
Wend to and fro at euening and at morne.

Spenser. *Colin Clout's come home again*.

TER. Minutius tells us here, my lord,
That a new head being set upon your statue,
A rope is since found *wreathed* about it.

Ben Jonson. *Sejanus*, act v. sc. 4.

————— Your wheaten *wreath*
Was then not thrash'd, nor blasted; fortune at you
Dimpled her cheeks with smiles.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act i. sc. 1.

WREATH.

WRECK.

Sow-thistle is yeleep'd, whose downy *wreath*,
If any one can blow off at a breath,
We deeme her for a maide.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. st. 4.

Till that he came vnto another gate,
No gate, but like one, being goodly dight
With boughes and branches, which did broad dilate
Their clasping armes, in wanton *wreathings* intricate.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 12. st. 53.

Some [horns] are *wreathed*, some not: that famous one which
is preserved at St. Dennis near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and
chocleary turnings about it, which agreeth with the description
of the unicorn's horn in *Ælian*.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iii. ch. xxiii. p. 203.

Less wild the Bacchanalian dames appear
When, from afar, their nightly god they hear,
And howl about the hills, and shake the *wreathy* spear.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iv. v. 438.

This said, a myrtle sprig, which berries bore,
She gave me (for a myrtle *wreath* she wore).
The gift received, my sense enlighten'd grew,
And from her presence inspiration drew.

Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, book iii.

WRECK. See WRACK.

WRECK, in *Law*, *wreccum maris*; *wreck de mer*; sometimes written *varech*, *wreche*, *werec et scup werpe*, quasi *sea-up werp*, i. e. *ejectus maris*. Wrecks are such goods as, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea and left there, within some county; for they are not wrecks so long as they remain at sea in the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. There are some things in which a permanent property may subsist, not only as to the temporary use, but also the solid substance, and which yet would be frequently found without a proprietor, had not the law provided a remedy to obviate the inconvenience. Such, among other things, are wrecks, with regard to which disturbances and quarrels would frequently arise among individuals, contending about the acquisition by first occupancy, wherefore the law has vested them in the sovereign of the state, or else in his representatives appointed and authorized by him, being usually lords of manors. Shipwrecks form one of the maritime revenues of the crown, founded, it is said, on the consideration that the sovereign guards and protects the seas from pirates and robbers. They were declared to be the property of the crown by the statute *De Prerogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II. c. 2, and were so, long before, at the common law. Wreck, by the ancient common law, was where any ship was lost at sea, and the goods and cargo were thrown upon the land; in which case these goods, so wrecked, were adjudged to belong to the king; for it was held that, by the loss of the ship, all property was gone out of the original owner. But it was ordained by King Henry I., that if any person escaped alive out of the ship it should be no wreck; and afterwards King Henry II., by his charter, 26th May, 1174, declared that if, on the coasts of either England, Poictou, Oleron, or Gascony, any ship should be distressed, and either man or beast should escape, or be found therein alive, the goods should remain to the owners if they claimed them within three months, but otherwise should be esteemed a wreck, and should belong to the king, or other lord of the franchise. This was again confirmed with improvements by King Richard I., who, in the second year of his reign, not only established these concessions, by ordaining that the owner, if he was shipwrecked and escaped, "*omnes res suas liberas et quietas haberet*," but also, that if he perished, his children, or in default of these his brethren and sisters, should retain the property; and, in de-

fault of brother or sister, then the goods should remain to the king. In the reign of Henry III., according to Bracton, the law was, that if not only a dog, for instance, escaped, by which the owner might be discovered, but if any certain marks were set upon the goods by which they might be known again, it was held to be no wreck. Afterwards, in the statute of Westminster the first, 3 Edw. I. c. 4, the time of claim was extended to a year and a day; and it enacts, that if a man, a dog, or a cat, escape alive, the vessel shall not be adjudged a wreck; the man, the dog and the cat being only put as instances. It has since been held that not only if any live thing escape, but if proof can be made of the property of any of the goods or lading which come to shore, they shall not be forfeited as wreck. This statute, 3 Edw. I. c. 4, further ordains that the sheriff of the county shall be bound to keep the goods a year and a day; but if any man can prove a property in them, either in his own right, or by right of representation, they shall be restored to him without delay; but if no such property be proved within that time, they then shall be the king's. If the goods are of a perishable nature, the sheriff may sell them, and the money shall be liable in their stead.

It is to be observed that, in order to constitute a legal wreck, the goods must come to land. If they continue at sea the law distinguishes them by the barbarous and uncouth appellations of *jetsam*, *flotsam*, and *ligan*. Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam is where they continue swimming on the surface of the waves; ligam is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. These are also the property of the crown if no owner appears to claim them; but if any owner appears, he is entitled to recover the possession. For even if they be cast overboard without any mark or buoy, in order to lighten the ship, the owner is not by this act of necessity construed to have renounced his property; much less can things ligam be supposed to be abandoned, since the owner has done all in his power to assert and retain his property. These three are therefore accounted so far a distinct thing from the former that, by a grant from the crown to a man of wrecks, things jetsam, flotsam, and ligam, will not pass.

Wrecks, in their legal acceptation, are at present not very frequent: for, if any goods come to land, it rarely happens, since the improvement of commerce, navigation, and correspondence, that the owner is not able to assert his property within the year and day limited by law. And in order to preserve this property, the statute 27 Edw. III. c. 13, enacts that if any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is entitled "salvage." Also by the common law, if any persons, other than the sheriff take any goods cast on shore which are not legal wreck, the owners might have a commission to inquire and find them out, and compel them to make restitution. And by statute 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 18, confirmed by 4 Geo. I. c. 12, in order to assist the distressed, and prevent the scandalous and illegal practices on some of our sea-coasts, it is enacted that all head officers and others of towns near the sea shall, upon application made to them, summon as many hands as are necessary, and send them to the relief of such ship in distress, on for-

WRECK.

WRECK.
—
WRENCH.

feiture of 100*l.*, and in case of assistance given, salvage shall be paid by the owners, to be assessed by three neighbouring justices. And by subsequent acts these provisions have been amended. All persons that secrete any goods shall forfeit their treble value: and if they wilfully do any act whereby the ship is lost or destroyed—by making holes in her, stealing her pumps, or otherwise—they are still, by statute 1 Vic. c. 89, guilty of capital felony. By the same statute, the hanging out of false lights or signals to cause shipwreck is also punishable with death, and so is the setting fire to, casting away, or otherwise destroying ships, with intent to murder any person. The same Act also contains clauses declaring that the punishment for the forcibly preventing any person saving his life from any vessel in distress, wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, shall be transportation for life, and that for the plundering any such ships, the punishment shall be transportation for fifteen years.

WREN, *n.* A. S. *wrenna*, *wrænna*; perhaps from *wræne*, *salax*.

And than the *wren* gan scippen and to daunce.

Chaucer. *Court of Loue*, p. 377.

There finde I howe that euery creature
Somtime a yere hath loue in his demayne,
So that the litell *wrenne* in his measure,
Hath of kynde loue vnder his cure.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii. fol. 185.

But then, as little *wrens* but newly fledge,
First by their nests hop up and downe the hedge;
Then one from bough to bough gets up a tree.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. Song 4.

Thus the fable tells us, that the *wren* mounted as high as the eagle by getting upon his back.

Tatler, No. 224.

WRENCH, *n.* } Past participle of *wring-an*, *tor-*
WRENCH, *v.* } *quere*; and the verb formed upon
WRE'NCHING, *n.* } the noun.

To pull or drag, with force; to wrest, to rend, or tear; to extort, to distort.

For siker þis [is] þe soþe wei, withouten eny *wrenche*.

R. Gloucester, p. 55.

Men sauh on þe kýnge's side þer was no gile, no *wrenke*.

R. Brunne, p. 58.

þe first justise in benk Sir Thomas of Weland,
For falsched & for *wrenk* he forswore the land. *Id.* p. 246.

She was expert in his seruice
She knew ech *wrench* and euery gise
Of loue and euery while.

Chaucer. *Romant of the Rose*, fol. 136.

Yet our generall wrought so with them, that they did confesse it: but hee was faine to cause them to be tormented with their thumbes in a *wrinch*, and to continue them at seuerall times with extreme paine.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 811. *M. Thos. Candish*.

The worlde is so malicious, that yf wee take not heede to prepare against his *wrinches*, it wyll ouerthrowe vs to our greater losse and hurte.

Golden Boke. Letter 3. Sig. A a.

Now he's secure,
Nor dreams, we stand before your puissance
Wrinching our holy begging in our eyes
To make petition clear.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act i. sc. 1.

When each man runs his horse, with fixed eyes and notes,
Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats,
They *wrench* her once or twice, ere she a turn will take.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 23.

Of all their ways I love Meander's path,
Which to the tune of dying swans doth dance,
Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath,
Such creaks, such *wrenches*, and such dalliance.

Davies. *On Dancing*.

If one straine make them not confesse, let them bee stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 1017. *Con. Lib.* 12. *The Arke and Dagon*.

A saplin pine he *wrench'd* from out the ground,
The reddiest weapon that his fury found.
Thus furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey.

Dryden. *Theodore and Honoria*.

The first that boarded the boat entered close to Mr. Banks, and instantly snatched his powder-horn out of his pocket; Mr. Banks seized it, and with some difficulty *wrenched* it out of his hand.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book i. ch. xx. p. 252.

WREST, *v.* } A. S. *wræst-an*, *a-wræstan*, *tor-*
WREST, *n.* } *quere*, *intorquere*.
WRE'STING, *n.* } To extort, to distort; to twist;
WRE'STLE, *v.* } to pull with violence. To *wrestle*,
WRE'STLER, } the dim. of *wrest*. And see WRIST.
WRE'STLING, *n.* } To pull or drag about, to pull
or strive to pull down, to strive, to struggle.

Wrest-beer (see the Quotation from Selden). It is by some supposed that this name is derived from *Wrest Park*, in Bedfordshire, where Selden used to visit.

The miller was a stout carl for the nones,
Ful bigge he was of braun, and eke of bones;
That proved wel, for over all ther came,
At *wrastling* he wold bere away the ram.

Chaucer. *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, v. 551.

Pipen he coude, and fish, and nettes bete,
And turnen cuppes, and *wrastlen* wel, and shete.

Id. *Reves Tale*, v. 3927.

Thei haue bene tangled with a certain folish and cancred vile supersticion, and haue *wrested* against the truth of a long time,

Wynchestre. *Of True Obedience*, fol. 6.

What letters and crafty counsels, blasphemouse bablynges and abhomynable *wrastlynges* of the scriptures went betwixt that lewde byshopp of Rome and Anselme.

Bale. *Actes of English Votaryes*, part ii. fol. 56.

The whiche he causyd to *wrestle* w^t Corneus or Coryn his neuewe besyde Douer: in whiche *wrestlynge* y^e geant brake a rybbe in y^e side of Corneus.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. iv. p. 10.

And being a Cornish man and a good *wrastler*, shewed his companion such a Cornish tricke, that he made his sides ake against the ground for a moneth after.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 64. *M. Frobisher*, 2.

They toke by strength of armes and *wrestlyng*, speres, axes, and other wepyns, eche frō other, and toke prisoners on bothe partes.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 221. p. 288.

As *wrestling* winds, out of dispersed whirl
Befight themselves, the West with southern blast,
And gladsome East proud of Aurora's horse;
The woods do whiz.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book ii. v. 531.

Just as in brewing of *wrest-beer*, there's a great deal of business in grinding the malt; and that spoils any man's cloaths that comes near it; then it must be mash'd, then comes a fellow in and drinks of the wort, and he's drunk; then they keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the cellar, and a twelvemonth after 'tis delicate fine beer.

Selden. *Table-Talk*, p. 81.

Blyndynge the poore people's eyes wyth two or thre textes wrongfully *wrested*, to aūnce theyr pryde.

A Boke made by John Fryth, fol. 33.

Any instrument mistunyd shal hurt a true song,
Yet blame not the claricorde the *wrester* doth wrong.

Shelton. *A Claricorde*.

Yet 'gainst this noble gentleman, this Montague,
For in that name I comprehend all goodness,
Wrong, and the *wrested* law, false witnesses,
And envy sent from hell, have rose in armes,
And though not pierc'd, batter'd his honor'd shield.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Honest Man's Fortune*, act iii.

For this fellowship in feeding together is a bond that knitteth, or rather a *wrest* that straineth and stretcheth benevolence to the utmost.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 4.

WRENCH.
—
WREST.

WREST. Corineus, who desir'd nothing more, might try his strength, whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg, **WRETCH** broke three of his ribs.

Milton. *History of Britaine*, book i. p. 20.

Oh! teach my power
To cure those ills which you unjustly suffer,
Lest heav'n should *wrest* it from my idle hand,
If I look on, and see you weep in vain.

Rowe. *Tamerlane*, act iv.

The father's eyes no object *wrested*,
But on the smiling prattler hung,
Till what his throbbing heart suggested,
These accents trembled from his tongue.

Cooper. *A Father's Advice to his Son*.

God never design'd to give us an account of the mysteries of Christianity in expressions every way so bright and clear as should prevent all possible *wrestings* and misconstructions.

Atterbury. *Sermon* 10. vol. iii.

An old *wrestler* loves to look on, and to be near the lists, though feebleness will not let him offer at the prize.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 182.

The entertainment was then suspended for a few minutes, after which another couple of *wrestlers* came forward and engaged in the same manner.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. book i. ch. xi. p. 114.

WRETCH, } A *wretch*; any one *wrecked*,
WRE'TCHED, } *i. e.* afflicted, distressed; miser-
WRE'TCHEDLY, } able, unhappy, pitiable; and also
WRE'TCHEDNESS, } pitiful, or mean; despicable, con-
WRE'TCHFUL. } temptible.

Here elderne þer byfore were y nome in ostage
Fram the bataile of Troie, in *wreche* as it were.
For þe grete slaugt and wo, þat here kunde dude þere.

R. Gloucester, p. 11.

þe gydye *wretche* lette sette þe toun of Rome on fuyre,
To habbe game of þe lygt, þe while yt mygte dure.

Id. p. 70.

Away! away! we synuol men, alas! oure *wrecchede*,
þat we abbýþ þus God agult myd moný synuol dede
We and oure elderne ek, þe *wreche* ych vnderstonde
þat þus *wrecchedlyche* nou vus [us] dryfþ out of oure kunde londe.

Id. p. 252.

þat þe emperour bi gan to fle mid ys folk at the laste
To schippes, and into þe see with *wrechede* hed ynow.

Id. p. 64.

Constantyn myd ys power, among al þis *wrechedom*,
At þe hauene of Tottenais stilleliche o lond com.

Id. p. 103.

Ac kýng hymself zet supþe hys mede, vor he nom hym vaste,
And in prison hym huld, and *wrecchelyche* he deýde atte laste.

Id. p. 446.

þat is þe *wreccchede* worlde. þat wolde þe býgýle.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 14.

Alas that lordes of the londe leueth swiche *wrechen*
And leueth swych lorels, for her lowe wordes.

Id. Crede, E. 3.

Doith now ye riche men, wepith ye yellynge in youre *wrecchid-*
nessis that schulen come to you.

Wiclif. *James*, ch. v.

Go to now ye riche men. Wepe, and houle on youre *wretch-*
ednes that shall come vpon you.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For thou seist that I am riche and ful of goodis, and I haue
nede of nothing, and thou woost not that thou art a *wreche* and
wreccheful, and pore and blynde and nakid.

Wiclif. *Apocalyps*, ch. iii.

Because y^a saiest thou arte rych and increasen wyth goodes,
and hast nede of nothyng, and knowest not that thou arte
wretched and myserable, poore, blynde and nakyd.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Use (sayeth he) the riches that thou hast ygeten in swiche
manere, that men may have no manere ne cause to calle thee
nother *wretche* ne chinche: for it is a gret shame to a man to
have a poure herte and a riche purse.

Chaucer. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 117.

And redeth the proud wordes that he seid,

And why he fell from his prosperitee,

And in an hill how *wretchedly* he deid.

Chaucer. *Monkes Tale*, v. 14501.

He [Charlis the Great] was meke and lowly in his herte, and mylde and gracious to the poore, and marcyful to *wretchis* and nedy.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 156. p. 145.

Euery man be he neuer so extreme and *wretched* a synner, may and ought to hope assuredly, that albeit the maiestie of God is supereminent, and vnspeakable dignitie, yet is he gracious, mercyfull, and mylde.

Fisher. *A Godly Treatise*, &c. Sig. C 2.

For that neither by lot of destiny,
Nor yet by kindly death, she perished;
But *wretchedly* before her fatal day,
And kindled with a sudden rage of flame,

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv. v. 930.

Most *wretched* are the terms of men's estate when once they are at a point of *wretchlessness* so extreme, that they bend not their wits any further then only to shift out the present time, never regarding what shall become of their successors after them.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book vii. sec. 24. p. 270.

And miserable it is
To be to others cause of misery,
Our own begotten, and of our loines to bring
Into this cursed world, a woful race.
That after *wretched* life must be at last
Food for so foule a monster.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book x. l. 985

And though only some profligate *wretches* own it [atheism] too barefacedly now, yet perhaps we should hear more than we do of it from others, did not the fear of the magistrate's sword, or their neighbours' censure, tie up people's tongues.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 24. *Of Human Understanding*, book i. ch. iv. sec. 8.

Sloth is a base quality, the argument of a mind *wretchedly* degenerate and mean.

Barrow. *Sermon* 19. vol. iii. p. 273.

Fair Isabella is so fond of fame,
That her dear self is her eternal theme;
Through hopes of contradiction, oft she'll say,
"Methinks I look so *wretchedly* to-day!"

Young. *Love of Fame*, Sat. 6.

The heart of man, just as it is disposed, becomes either the seat of piety and joy, or the seat of wickedness and *wretchedness*.

Gilpin. *Sermon* 25. vol. i. p. 308.

WRE'TCHLESS, } *i. e.* *rechless* or *reckless*. Shak-
WRE'TCHLESSLY, } speare writes *wreak*. See RECK.
WRE'TCHLESSNESS. }

Cursed are all they that do the Lord's business *wretchlessly*.

Strype. No. 44. *A Tract shewing*, &c. 1555.

Wherby the devyl may thrust them either into desperation, or els into *wretchlessness* of most unclene lyving.

Id. No. 63. *The Faith and Goodly Agreement*, &c.

The smallest article of objection, managed and conducted by the devil's arts, and meeting with a *wretchless*, careless, indeuout spirit, is a lion in the way, and a deep river; it is impassable, and is impregnable.

Taylor. *Sermon* 14. part i. fol. 132.

It is want of faith in our selues, my brethren, which maketh us *wretchless* [in folio *retchlesse*] in building others.

Hooker. *Sermon vpon St. Jude*, sec. 33. fol. 582.

If such incogitancy comes to be habitual, as it is in very many men, (first by resisting the motions of the Holy Spirit, then by quenching him,) we shall find the consequences to be, first an indifferency, then a dulness, then a lethargy, then a direct hating the ways of God; and it commonly ends in a *wretchlessness* of spirit to be manifested on our death-bed.

Taylor. *Sermon* 8. part ii. fol. 73.

WRIE, v. Chaucer uses **WRINE**. A. S. *wrig-an*, to wrine, or *wrie*, to cover, to cloak, to array. See Tookey.

Ac mid fyþ þousand hors *yw ye* as it was bi speke,
þe erl of Kent was in a wode, hym forte a wreke.

R. Gloucester, p. 55.

And ycholle our ost eche, and our bachelerye,
Wýpoute archers and votmen, wýþ tuo þousend hors *ywrye*.

Id. p. 199.

Though I him *wrie* a night, and make him warm.

Chaucer. *The Sompnoures Tale*, v. 7404.

And *wrie* you in that mantel evermo.

Id. *Troilus*, book ii. v. 906.

WRIE.
—
WRIGH-
TIA.

But of hys honde wolde he gette
Clothes to *wrine* hym, and hys mete.
Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, v. 6684.

WRIG, *v.* } Perhaps to *wrig* is formed upon
WRI'GGLE, *v.* } the verb to *wry* (or *writhe*) by the
WRI'GGLE, *n.* } addition of the guttural *g*.
WRI'GLER. } To *wriggle* is the dim.

To writhe, or twist, or turn, or bend about; to move
(*awry*) in short turns or curves, in crooked lines.

The sowe with her pygges
The bore his taile *wrigges*
Against the hys bench.

Skelton. Elinour Rimming.

Thus wormes in sturdie pride
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.
More. Immortality of the Soul, book ii. can. 2. st. 37.

Restless he toss'd and tumbled to and fro,
And rowl'd and *wriggled* further off, for woe.

Dryden. Wife of Bathe's Tale.

Seeing themselves within the net [the lampreys] get betwene
the very meshes, which with their much winding and *wrigling* they
will wrest wider and wider still, untill they be gotten through and
escaped.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxii. ch. ii.

Row. Thou hast hit it:

Then talks she ten times worse, and *wryes* and *wriggles*,
As though she had the itch (and so it may be).

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman's Prize, act iii. sc. i.

And now does he creep, and *wriggle* into acquaintance with
all the brave gallants about the town, such as my guest is.

Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, act i. sc. 3.

Your hollow thumb join'd with your *wriggled* box,
The slur and such like, are not to be talk'd of;
They're open to the eye.

Cartwright. Ordinary, act ii. sc. 3.

My ragged ronts all shiuer and shake,
As done high towers in an earthquake:
They wout in the winde wagge their *wriggle* tailles,
Pearke as a peacocks: but now it auailles.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. Februarie.

They have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a *wriggle* in
their bodies, and a trip in their gait.

Tatler, No. 85.

The *wriggling* fry soon fill the creeks around,
Pois'ning the waters where their swarms abound.

Cowper. Progress of Error.

For Providence, that seems concern'd t' exempt
The hallow'd bench from absolute contempt,
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.

Id. Tirocinium.

WRIGHT. See WROUGHT. A. S. *wyrtha*, by trans-
position *wryht-a*, *wright*. One who worketh.

Wright is much used suffixed; as *cartwright*, *ship-
wright*, &c.

be sent to seke many a schip *wright*
To be toun of Sandwiche, the nauie for to dight.

R. Brunne, p. 41.

He com pider on nyght, be *wrightes* slouh at ones.

Id. p. 64.

And *wrightes* þat hit *wroghten*. was non ysaved.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 196.

For I wol tell a legend and a lif
Both of a carpenter and of his wif,
How that a clerk hath set the *wrightes* cappe.

Chaucer. Miller's Prologue, v. 3146.

WRIGHTIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by R.
Brown to W. Wright, M.D., whose ardour in the pursuit
of botanical knowledge in Jamaica is well known. It
belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and
the natural family of *Apocynæ*. Generic character:
calyx five-parted; corolla salver-shaped, the throat
crowned by ten divided scales; anthers sagittate, co-

hering by their middle to the stigma; ovaria two, com-
bined; style one, filiform, dilated at top; stigma nar-
rower; scales five or ten, inserted at the base of the
calyx, outside of the corolla; follicles distinct or com-
bined, with adnate placentas.

There are several species of this genus known; they
are all erect shrubs or small trees, natives of the hotter
parts of India. The leaves are opposite; the corymbs
are nearly terminal, and the flowers of all are white
and sweet scented; the bark of *W. antidysenterica* is re-
puted to be a specific in dysentery, and is the Conessi
Bark of the *Materia Medica*.

WRING, *v.* } See WRONG.

WRING, *n.* } D. *wringhen*; Ger. *wringen*; A. S.

WRI'NGER, } *wring-an*, *stringere*, *constringere*;—

WRI'NGING. } To strain, to constrain, to twist,
strictly or tightly, to twist, to turn; to extort, to distort,
to writhe, to wrest.

Ac trewliche to telle. hue trembled for fere
And boþe *wrang* and wept. when hue was atachede.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 37.

Honger hent in haste Wastsur by the Mawe
And *wrang* him by the wombe, that al watered his eyen.

Id. Ib. p. 137.

His faire stede in his pricking
So swatte, that men might him *wring*,
His sides were all blood.

Chaucer. The Rime of Sir Thopas, v. 13706.

For which he wepte and *wronge* his honde.
And in the bedde his bloody knyfe he fonde.

Id. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5027.

These two princes beying neighbours, the one at Milan, the
other at Parma, shewed smal friendship 'tweene the one to the other.
But Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and
sundry spites.

R. Ascham. Letters, p. 12.

They *wronge* their handes, and tare their heeres, and made
many a pytefull complaynt, and specially suche as were of his
owne house.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 270. p. 404.

Wringing her handes in women's pittious wise,
Tho gan she weepe, to stirre vp gentle ruth,
Both for her noble blood, and for her tender youth.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. i. st. 50

She is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time, who,
when they have got acquainted with a strange word, never rest
till they have *wrung* it in, though it loosen the whole fabric of
their sense.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act ii. sc. 1.

There is no man so wicked, but at sometimes his conscience
will *wring* him with thoughts of another world, and the peril of
his soul.

Milton. Works, vol. ii. fol. 127. Of True Religion, &c.

A poore fisherman, vnknowne, vnlearned, new come from his boat
with his clothes *wringing* wet, hath opened his mouth and taught
me, In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God,
and the word was God.

Hooker. Sermon vpon St. Jude, sec. 6. fol. 561.

The root sodden in wine appeaseth the *wrings* and torments of
the guts.

Holland. Plinie, book xxiv. ch. xix.

Otherwise it could not be, that these men (prudent and wise as
they are) should have been afflicted and tormented with the dis-
eases of painful strangury, dysenteries, and dolorous *wrings* in the
guts, &c.

Id. Plutarch, fol. 480.

And there dwells one Mistress Quickly; which is in the manner
of his nurse; or his dry-nurse; or his cooke; or his laundry; his
washer, and his *ringer*.

Shakspeare. Merry Wiues of Windsor, fol. 41.

The fourth sort they call Torminale, allowed onely for the re-
medie that they affoord to mitigate the torments and *wringing* of
the cholique.

Holland. Plinie, book xv. ch. xxi.

It is not conformable to the tenour of his administrations to con-
vince men against their will, or by irresistible evidence to *wring*
persuasion from stubborn or stupid minds.

Barrow. Sermon 23. vol. iii. p. 464.

WRIGH-
TIA.
—
WRING

WRING. From this excellence arise those violent contortions of the body, that *wringing* of the hands, beating of the breast, rolling of the eyes, foaming of the mouth, and other symptoms of madness, which never fail to gain the applause of the plebeian congregation.
WRIST. Knox. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 196. *Essay* 160.

WRINKLE, v. } A. S. *wrincl*, *wrinclian*, *rugare*,
WRINKLE, n. } *crispere*; D. *wrinckel*, *wronckel*
 —*wrinckelen*, from *wring-an*, to wring, *contorquere*.
Rugæ, veluti ab hoc ipso actu contorquendi, wrinkles, dictæ putentur. Junius. But Junius refers both to the Gr. *ῥυτίς*, *rugosus*:—or (as *ruck*, q. v.) it may be from *wrine* or *wrie* to cover. See **WRITHLE** or **WRITHE**.

To distort, sc. the smooth or even surface; to roughen, or rumple; to wrest or draw into furrows or indented lines, to indent.

Whiche nowe shoulde neyther haue spotte nor *wrinckle*, nor any such lyke, that might be displeasing in the housebandes eyes, but in euery pointe both fayre and faultles.

Udall. *Erasmus. Ephesians*, ch. v. fol. 13.

Her locks, that loathly were and hoary gray,
 Grew all afore, and loosely hung vnrold,
 But all behind was bald, and worne away,
 That none thereof could euer taken hold,
 And eke her face ill fauord, full of *wrinkles* old.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 4. st. 4.

Ne'er an old gentlewoman in the house that has a *wrinkle* about her to hide me in?

Ben Jonson. *Mercury Vindicated*.

Is't possible that such a spacious villain
 Should live, and not be plagued? or lies he hid
 Within the *wrinkled* bosom of the world,
 Where Heaven cannot see him?

Id. *Every Man out of his Humour*, act i. sc. 1.

I am resolved to grow fat, and look young till forty, and then slip out of the world with the first *wrinkle*, and the reputation of five-and-twenty.

Dryden. *Secret Love*, act iii.

Fresh are his ruddy cheeks, his forehead fair,
 And like the burnished gold his curling hair.
 But clear thy *wrinkled* brow, and quit thy sorrow,
 I'd scorn your 'prentice should you die to-morrow.

Pope. *Wife of Bath*, v. 122.

I see two leaders of the solemn train
 Approaching: one a female old and gray,
 With eyes demure, and *wrinkle-furrow'd* brow,
 Pale as the cheeks of Death.

Akenside. *Pleasures of Imagination*, book iii. v. 129.

WRIST, or } That which *wresteth*; the joint which
WREST. } *wrests*, twists, pulls, drags; (the joint of the hand and arm).

The which were pursued and taken, and by iudgment and lawe than vsed brought into Westchepe, and there had they ryght handes smytyn of by the *wrestes*.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 393. Anno 1293.

The wheate will be ripe the fourth moneth after the seed is sowne, and in some places will bring forth an eare as bigge as the *wrist* of a man's arme containing 1000 graines.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 49.

Their shining shieldes about their *wrestes* they tye.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 5. st. 6.

There-with out of his hond
 That vertuous steele he rudely snatcht away;
 And Guyon's shield about his *wrest* he bond.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 8. st. 22.

Cling to my neck and *wrists*, my loving worms,
 And cast you round in soft and amorous folds,
 Till I do bid uncurl.

Ben Jonson. *Poetaster*.

BUB. You'll pick a bottle open or a whimsey,
 As soon as the best of us.

FIS. And dip your *wrist-bands*,
 (For cuffs y' have none) as comely in the sauce
 As any courtier.

Baumont and Fletcher. *Bloody Brother*, act iv. sc. 2.

They [water serpents] were each about four foot long, and about the bigness of a man's *wrist*.

Dampier. *Voyages*, vol. iii. ch. iii. p. 128.

Another mechanical contrivance, not unlike the last in its object, but different and original in its means, is seen in what anatomists call the fore-arm; that is, in the arm between the elbow and the *wrist*. Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. viii. p. 85.

One, and only one, of these bones is joined to the cubit, or upper part of the arm, at the elbow; the other alone, to the hand at the *wrist*.
 Id. *Ib.*

WRIT, *breve*, *writan*, Saxon, that is, *scribere*. A writ is in general the precept of the sovereign, in writing under seal, issuing out of some court to the sheriff or other person, and commanding something to be done touching a suit or action, or giving commission to have it done. Also a writ is said to be a formal letter from the sovereign, on parchment, sealed with a seal, directed to some judge, officer, or minister, or other, at the suit or plaint of a subject, requiring to have a thing done for the cause *briefly* expressed, which is to be discussed in the proper court, according to law.

There are divers kinds of writs. In many respects some writs are grounded on rights of action, and some in nature of commissions; some mandatory and extra-judicial, and others remedial; some are patent or open; some close or sealed up; some writs issue at the suit of the parties, some are of office; some ordinary and some of privilege; some writs are directed to the sheriff, and in special cases to the parties.

The writs in civil actions are either original or judicial: original writs are issued out in the Court of Chancery, for the summoning a defendant to appear, and are granted before the suit is begun, to begin the same; and judicial writs issue out of the court where the original is returned after the suit is begun. The originals bear date in the name of the sovereign, but judicial writs bear *teste* in the name of the chief justice. A writ without a *teste* is not good, for the time may be material when it was taken out, and it is proved by the *teste*. Writs in actions are likewise real, concerning the possession of lands, called writs of entry or of right, touching the property; personal, relating to goods, chattels, and personal injuries; and mixed, for the recovery of the thing and damages. Writs may be possessory, of a man's own possession, or ancestral, of the seisin and possession of his ancestor. But all writs of entry and writs ancestral, and also all other real and mixed actions, with the exception of a writ of right of dower, or writ of dower *unde nihil habet, quare impedit*, and ejectment, are now abolished by statute 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27. There are also certain writs of prevention or anticipation, and of restitution, &c.

By the statute 2 Wm. IV. c. 39, the Uniformity of Process Act, there are now but three species of writs for commencing personal actions in any of the superior courts, namely, a writ of summons, where the process is not bailable; a writ of *capias*, where the defendant is held to bail; and a writ of detainer against prisoners in custody.

A writ of assistance is a writ issuing out of the Exchequer to authorize any person to take a constable, or other public officer, to seize goods or merchandise prohibited and uncustomed. There is also a writ of this name issuable out of the Chancery to give possession of land.

A writ of entry was a possessory remedy which disproved the title of the tenant or possessor, by showing the unlawful means by which he entered, or continued possession. The writ was directed to the sheriff, requiring him to command the tenant of the land that he render to the demandant the land in question, &c.; and that, upon refusal, he do appear in court on such a day

WRIT. to show wherefore he had not done it. This cause might be either a denial of the fact of having entered by the means suggested in the writ, or a justification of his entry, by reason of a title in himself, or in those under whom he made claim; whereupon the land was awarded to him who produced the clearest right to possess it. This writ has been abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27.

A writ of error, *de errore corrigendo*, is an original writ issuing out of the Court of Chancery in the nature as well of a *certiorari* to remove a record from an inferior to a superior court, as of a commission to the judges of such superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record upon which a judgment was given in the inferior court, and, on such examination, to affirm or reverse the same, according to law.

A writ of inquiry of damages is a judicial writ that issues out to the sheriff upon a judgment by default, commanding him to summon a jury to inquire what damages the plaintiff hath sustained *occasione præmissorum*.

A writ of *quare impedit* is one that lies for him who has bought an advowson, against a person who hinders or disturbs him in his right by presenting a clerk thereto when the church is void.

A writ of rebellion is a writ out of Chancery against a person in contempt, for not appearing, or not obeying an order of the court.

A writ of right. This writ was the great and final remedy for him that was injured by ouster or privation of his freehold. Writs of right for such purposes were abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27. A writ of right of advowson is issued when there has been a usurpation of advowson, as where one who has no right presents to a church.

A writ of right of dower is one of the modes by which a widow may recover her dower, and is resorted to when her writ of dower, *unde nihil habet*, cannot be adopted. These two writs are saved out of the operation of the statute last mentioned, by which several, relating to real actions, &c., are abolished.

The foregoing are slight notices of some of the more general original and judicial writs formerly and at present in force; even an enumeration of all the writs which are issuable would be too extensive to be permitted in this place. The greater number of these are noticed in the *Commentaries* of Blackstone; and the law relating to them, if required, may be found in Tidd's *Practice* and Chitty's *Practice*.

WRITE, v. } Writ, written, wrote. A. S. writ-
WRIT, n. } an, scribere. Writere, scriptor, (Som-
WRI'TER, } ner), which Skinner inclines to think
WRI'TING, n. } is the A. S. wrot-an; D. wroeten,
terram suffodere, versare, as the Lat. *exarare*, from *arando*;
since he writes, ploughs, cuts into, digs into, the paper.
See WROTE, *infra*.

To form or frame, to delineate; to *grave*, to impress, literal characters or letters; to compose in letters; to compose, to produce, as an author.

To *write*—with prepositions—is used as equivalent to the compounds of the Lat. *scribere*.

To describe, inscribe, subscribe.

Writative—coined by Pope.

And tho up the furrument an angel he sey,
þat huld a croys, and þer on y *write* was lo! þis,
Constantyne þorg þis signe þou schalt be maister iwis.

R. Gloucester, p. 86.

He sais þis lond has suffred so many tyme wo,
Fiue sorowes he *writes* withouten oþer mo.

R. Brunne, p. 7.

R. þis answered to Saladyn for treu,
For þo men þat it herd *wrote* vs þat word alle new.
R. Brunne, p. 195.

For thees aren wordes. *wryten* in þe Evangelys
Date & dabitur vobis.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 23.

Ich take witnesse quath he at holy *writ*.
Id. Ib. p. 250.

Leveþ such *wrytings*—
God in þe gospel. such gravynge noxt aloweþ.
Id. Ib. p. 41.

And thei broughten to him and he seyde to hem whos is this
ymage and the *wryting*? thei seyen to him the empouris.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. xii.

Whiche answeride and seide to him, it is *writen* not oonly in
breed lyveth a man but in eche word that cometh of Goddis
mouth.
Id. Matthew, ch. iv.

He answered and sayd: it is *writte*, man shal not lyue by bread
onely, but by euery worde that procedeth oute of the mouth of
God.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Maister, Moyses *wroot* to us, if the brother of ony man haue a
wyf and be deed, and he was withouten eiris, that his brother take
his wyf, and reise seed to his brother.
Wiclif. Luk, ch. xx.

Master, Moyses *wrote* vnto vs, yf any manne's brother dye
hauynge a wyfe, and the same dye without yssue; that the his
brother should take his wyfe, and rayse vp seede vnto his brother.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Therto he coude endite, and make a thing,
Ther coude no wight pinche at his *writing*.
Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 329.

And netheles by daies olde,
Whan that the bokas weren leuer,
Wrytyng was beloued euer
Of hem that weren vertuous.
Id. Ib.

Good is, that we also
In our time amonge vs here
Do *write* of newe some mattere
Ensampled of the olde wise.
Gower. Conf. Am. fol. 1. Prologue.

Nor I neuer yet heard any reason layd, why it were not conue-
nient to haue the byble translated into the englishe tong, but al
those reasons, semed they neuer so gay and glorious at the first
sight; yet whē they were well examined they myght in effect, for
ought that I can see, as wel be sayde against y^e holy *writers* that
wrote the scripture in y^e Hebrue tongue, and against the blessed
euāgelistes y^e *wrote* the scripture in Greke, and against all those
likewise that translated it oute of euery of those tonges into
latine, as to their charge that would well and faithfully translate
it oute of latine into our englishe tong.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 243. A Dialogue concerning He-
resyes, &c. book iii.

Vpon y^e morowe folowyng Mary Magdaleyne daye, a *wryt* was
directed vnto the mayre and aldermen, charyngge theym that
y^e kynges peas were fermely kepte within the cytie.
Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 350. Anno 1262.

But that sayinge disagreeeth to the *wrytyng* of Eutropius, for
the countre of Spayne was not subdued by him tyll after that he
was emperour.
Id. Ib. ch. lvi. p. 45.

Would'st thou all wit, all comick art survey?
Read here and wonder; Fletcher *writ* the play.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Elder Brother.

Æschines likewise and Eubulus accorded; Hyperides also and
Leosthenes were lovers and friends; in every which couple the
former employed themselves in pleading and speaking before the
people, and were *writers* and penmen, whereas the other conducted
armies, were warriors and men of action.
Holland. Plutarch, fol. 152.

This having heard, straight I again revol'd
The law and prophets searching what was *writ*
Concerning the Messiah, to our scribes
Known partly, and soon found of whom they spake,
I am. Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 260.

WRITE.

WRIT-
ING.

Thus they win
Great numbers of each nation to receive
With joy the tidings brought from Heav'n : at length
Thir ministry perform'd, and race well run,
Thir doctrine and thir story *written* left ;
They die. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, book xii. l. 596.

If of my reign prophetic *writ* has told,
That it shall never end, so, when begin,
The father in his purpose hath decreed,
He in whose hands all times and seasons roul.
Id. Paradise Regained, book iii. l. 184.

A dire dilemma ! either way I'm sped,
If foes, they *write* ; if friends, they read me dead.
Pope. Prologue to Satires, v. 32.

The crucifixion of Christ, under Pontius Pilate, is related by Tacitus ; and divers of the most remarkable circumstances attending it, such as the earthquake and miraculous darkness, were recorded in the public Roman registers, commonly appealed to by

the first Christian *writers* as what could not be denied by the adversaries themselves.

Clarke. Evidences of Nat. and Revealed Religion, Prop. 12. p. 357.

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has given us a fine allegory of two swans ; who, when time had thrown the *writings* of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality.

Dryden. Cleomenes. Epistolary Dedication.

I find, though I have less experience than you, the truth of what you told me some time ago, that increase of years makes men more talkative but less *writative*, to that degree, that I now *write* no letters but of plain business, or plain how d' ye's.

Pope to Swift. August 17, 1736.

Since the true sense of any *writing* can be no other than that which the author intended to convey, and which was understood by him to be contained in the expressions which he thought proper to employ, an application of a prophecy in a sense not intended by the prophet must be a misinterpretation.

Horsley. Sermon 18. vol. ii.

WRITE.

WRIT-
ING.

W R I T I N G.

WRITING, ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF. The name of the inventor of this noble art, which has perhaps exercised a more extensive and important influence on human civilization than any other, is, it is to be feared, now irretrievably lost. Like most other valuable inventions, it probably was not brought to a regular system all at once ; and there is still great controversy among learned men respecting the various gradations by which it advanced from primitive rudeness to its present state. In the absence of direct historical information, we have little more than analogical reasoning and deductions from imperfect data to direct our views. The most probable supposition, as well as that which has the greatest amount of direct evidence in its favour, is, that it originated in a system of *picture writing*, resembling that in use among the Mexicans, at the time of their discovery by the Spaniards. That remarkable people not only recorded historical events and genealogies by descriptive paintings, bearing some analogy to the sculptures on the column of Trajan, but were also in possession of symbolic hieroglyphics, expressing by arbitrary signs such ideas as water, land, air, wind, day, night, speech, motion, &c. They had also symbols to express numbers and the different days and months of the solar year, by the aid of all which they contrived, in their historical pictures, to show the date of an event ; whether it happened by day or by night ; the age of the principal actors ; which of them had spoken, and many similar categories. In expressing proper names, they had made a decided step towards a phonetic system, by resolving names of persons and places into their significant elements, and representing them by suitable figures. For example, the city of Macuilxochitl—literally *five flowers*—was denoted by the image of a flower placed over five points ; and Axajacatl—*face of water*—by the symbol water joined to a human head. This species of hieroglyphical rebus was addressed in some measure to the ear as well as the eye ; and though far removed from the perfection of alphabetic writing, it was very capable of being improved into something analogous to the phonetic characters of the ancient Egyptians. The ruins of Palenque and other ancient cities of central America exhibit groups of hieroglyphics to all appearance of a still more refined and artificial character than the pictures of the Mexicans ;

but at present we know too little of them to pronounce with any degree of confidence respecting their precise nature.

The system of the Chinese has been fully explained in a former part of this work. (*Ency. Metr.* vol. xix. pp. 580, 581.) Though the Chinese characters are very far from being alphabetical, and are totally unconnected with the system prevailing in Western Asia and Europe, the example of the Japanese shows that it is very possible to extract an alphabet from them. Among the various methods of writing current in Japan, one called the *Kata Kana* is a regular syllabarium of forty-seven Chinese characters, to which specific sounds are attached in the latter language. They are somewhat simplified in form, and are regularly employed with the same phonetic powers, in a manner closely analogous to the combined characters of the Indians and Ethiopians. The framers of this alphabet went upon the rational principle which ought to form the basis of all alphabetic writing, viz., of employing no more characters than were necessary to represent the articulations actually used.

The alphabets current in Europe and Western Asia may, with very few exceptions, be traced to a common source—namely, what is called the ancient Phœnician. There is, however, reason to believe that the Phœnicians were not the original inventors of the characters which they employed, but were indebted for them to the Assyrians—the well-known parents of art and civilization in the East. This belief is strengthened by the fact that inscriptions, totally distinct from the more usual ones in the arrow-headed character, but bearing a close analogy to the Phœnician or Palmyrenian, have been found in the ruins of Babylon, some of which have been deciphered so as to furnish a plausible interpretation. Supposing that these ought to be referred to a period prior to the Medo-Persian occupation of Babylon, it is more natural to attribute them to the Assyrians than to the comparatively barbarous Chaldeans, who do not appear to have been of Semitic origin, but rather related to the ancient Kurds, or other mountain tribes to the north of the Tigris. The Jews of Daghestan still call the Armenians *Chasdim*, or Chaldeans. To the common theory, that the art of writing was invented by the Hebrews, it may be objected that the Hebrews had

WRIT-
ING.

no existence as an independent nation prior to their migration from Egypt, at which time we find the art spoken of by Moses as familiarly known. Their knowledge of it could scarcely have been derived from the Egyptians, who always employed a totally different system; and the supposition that they originally had it from Abraham or Jacob immediately leads us to the country adjoining the Euphrates, of which the former was a native, and where the latter was many years resident. A further confirmation of the Assyrian origin of the alphabet is, that the names of the more ancient Greek letters correspond most nearly with the Aramæan or Syrian dialect, most of them terminating in the emphatic *a* (Alpha, Beta, &c.) a form unknown in Hebrew and pure Phœnician.

Though, on the above grounds, we believe the primitive Semitic alphabet to have been first employed by the Assyrians, we see no reason to question the commonly received statement that it was communicated to the European nations through the medium of the Phœnicians. Whether Cadmus actually introduced the use of letters into Greece, or he is to be regarded as a mere mythological personage, is a point by no means determined. There is, however, no doubt that the most ancient Greek alphabet is of Semitic origin; that it bears the closest analogy in its forms to that of the ancient Phœnicians, with whom the Greeks had considerable intercourse, and that the Latin, Etruscan, Celtiberian, and other early European characters are only modifications of the same system.

The simple principle on which alphabetic writing is founded is, that the words of any given language are resolvable into a limited number of articulate sounds, which sounds are perpetually recurring, and are capable of being suggested to the mind by visible symbols. Those symbols may be purely conventional, and might be designated by any imaginable forms capable of being discriminated by the eye. But a two-fold principle appears to have been kept in view by the framers of the Semitic alphabet, namely, to select names of objects commencing with the articulation wanted to be represented, and designating them by figures bearing some analogy to the forms of those objects. This view is borne out by the fact that the names of the Semitic characters are significant, and that most of those in the ancient Phœnician and Samaritan alphabets display a certain resemblance to the things denoted by these appellations. Thus *Aleph* (ox) presents a rude outline of the head and horns of an ox; *Beth* (house or tent) that of a tent or hut; *Gimel* (camel) represents the head and neck of a camel; and so of the rest. Had it ever entered into the minds of the Egyptians to simplify their complex and elaborate system, they could easily have constructed an alphabet closely analogous to the Semitic, by selecting single characters from their multitude of phonetic hieroglyphics, or from the hieratic or enchorial abbreviations of them. This in fact was done to a certain extent when they adopted alphabetic writing after their conversion to Christianity. The characters which they found it necessary to add to the Greek alphabet to express articulations peculiar to their own language, are evidently taken, with very slight modifications, from their enchorial system of writing. Their not taking some similar step many centuries sooner, must be attributed to national prejudice, or perhaps to the unwillingness felt by those who held the key of knowledge to place it in the hands of the people.

The antiquity of the names given to the Semitic letters may be inferred from the circumstance that the significations of several of them cannot be satisfactorily explained from the Hebrew, but must be sought in Arabic, Syriac and other cognate dialects. There is consequently a little difference of opinion among Oriental scholars as to the precise meaning of some of the terms. The following are the explanations given by Dr. Ferdinand Hitzig, in his *Erfindung des Alphabets*, one of the most recent German publications on the subject.—

Aleph	Ox.
Beth	House.
Gimel	Camel.
Daleth	Door.
He	Window.
Vau	Nail, Hook.
Zain	Sickle.
Cheth	Shovel.
Teth	Serpent.
Jod	Hand.
Caph	Fist, or Palm.
Lamed	Ox-goad.
Mem	Water.
Nun	Fish.
Samech	Roof.
Ain	Eye.
Pe	Mouth.
Tsaddi	Nose, [others Fish-hook].
Koph	Ear.
Resh	Head.
Shin	Tooth.
Tau	Cross.

The Greek *Zeta* has led to the conjecture that the name of the seventh character in the Phœnician alphabet was not *Zain*, but *Zaith* or *Zeeth*, (Heb. זית) olive-tree. All the other appellations appear to have been closely analogous to the Hebrew ones.

Various Semitic Alphabets. No complete specimen has hitherto been recovered of an ancient Assyrian alphabet allied to the Phœnician. The few characters that have been deciphered on the Babylonian bricks bear a distant resemblance to the Palmyrenian, and the Aramæan inscriptions found in Egypt. The remarkable arrow-headed character, sometimes called Persepolitan, found abundantly at Babylon, and various other places within the limits of the ancient Persian dominions, bears no analogy to any other known alphabet, nor is it certainly known to be of Semitic origin. The inscriptions hitherto deciphered in it are in the old Persian language, and it may possibly have been introduced into Mesopotamia by the Chaldeans or Medes. The oldest complete system of alphabetic characters that has been preserved is undoubtedly the Phœnician, of which there are numerous specimens extant in lapidary inscriptions and on coins, found in most of the territories and colonies of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. Some of those found in Africa appear to be in a Lybian or Numidian dialect, the interpretation of which is very doubtful; others are pure Punic. All hitherto known have been diligently collected and explained by Gesenius, in his elaborate work, *Scripturæ Linguaeque Phœniciae Monumenta*.

Ancient Hebrew Alphabet. We have no certain information respecting the most ancient characters em-

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

ployed by the Hebrews, but it may be inferred with great probability that they did not greatly differ from the Phœnician. The oldest specimens extant are the legends upon the Maccabean coins and medals, the series of which commences about a century and a half before Christ. Many of them bear the names of Simon [Maccabæus] and Jonathan; some are bilingual (Hebrew and Greek), especially those struck under Alexander Jannæus and Antigonus. The characters bear a close analogy to those of the Phœnician alphabet. Nearly all those extant may be found in the valuable publication of Perez Bayer, *De Numis Hebræo-Samaritanis*, who has illustrated them in a manner leaving little to be desired.

It was currently supposed that the square Hebrew character now in use was introduced by Ezra from Babylon, on the return from the captivity. It has not, however, been identified with any ancient alphabet known to have existed in Assyria; and there is reason to believe that it was not brought into general use before the third century of the Christian era, having to all appearance originated among the Jews resident in Egypt or Western Syria. It is greatly dissimilar to the ancient Phœnician, but bears a considerable analogy to the Palmyrenian, and to the Aramæan inscriptions discovered in Egypt. The Rabbinical characters are the same alphabet, slightly modified for the sake of greater expedition. There are differences—but of no great moment—between those employed by the Spanish, the Italian, and the German Jews.

The Samaritan characters differ little from those on the Maccabæan coins, and serve as a collateral testimony of the superior antiquity of those letters to the Hebrew character now in use. The oldest known specimens are manuscripts of the Pentateuch, apparently of the XIIIth Century. They are employed in the edition of the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, printed in Walton's *Polyglott*, and in the *Liturgies* published by Professor Gesenius. There appears no reason to doubt that they were regularly used by the Samaritan communities from the time of the captivity to the XVIth Century.

Aramæan Alphabets. It has been already stated that no complete Assyrian or Eastern Aramæan alphabet has been preserved; at least so as to be available in the present state of our knowledge. Of the Syrian or Western Aramæan there are several modifications, the chief of which are the Palmyrenian and the Estrangelo. The former is only known from a few inscriptions found at Tadmor or Palmyra, of the IInd and IIIrd Centuries. Most of them are engraved in the splendid publication of Wood and Dawkins on the *Ruins of Palmyra*, and they are ably deciphered and explained by Barthélemy, in his *Reflexions sur l'Alphabet et sur la Langue dont on se servait autrefois à Palmyre*; and by Swinton, *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xlviii. A character bearing a close analogy to the Palmyrenian appears to have been employed in Egypt by the Jews there domiciled. The celebrated inscription of Carpentras is the most remarkable specimen of this particular class. Others in the same character are occasionally found on papyrus; they are ably illustrated by Beer, in a tract entitled *Inscriptiones et Papyri veteres Semitici quotquot in Ægypto repertæ sunt*, and are remarkable as forming an evident step towards the square Hebrew character now commonly employed. The Palmyrenian alphabet was also the parent of the Sassanian or Pahlavi, as is expressly declared by Epiphanius, in his account of the

writings of Manes, *Adversus Hæreses*, lib. ii., and is moreover evident from a comparison of the characters themselves. The Sassanian letters occur on coins and in ancient inscriptions found at Nakshi-Rustam, near Persepolis, and elsewhere. Specimens are furnished, and partially explained, by Silvestre de Sacy, in his *Mémoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse*. Others are given by Sir Robert Ker Porter in his *Travels in the East*, vols. i. and ii. The relation of the Zend alphabet, as we now possess it, to the Sassanian or any other modification of the Syrian, is very doubtful. A resemblance may be perceived in a few letters; others are more like the Sanscrit or ancient Pali, while several cannot be referred to any known archetype. The number of characters is also much greater than in any ancient Semitic alphabet, and there is the important distinction of a regular set of vowels, short and long, not expressed by points but by appropriate letters. There is, however, this analogy between Zend and Semitic in general—that both are written from right to left. The Zend alphabet was first made known in Europe by Anquetil Duperron, in his translation of the *Zendavesta*. His statements respecting it were by no means free from errors; many of which were corrected by Rask, who was the first to give a satisfactory account of the powers of the alphabet and the general analogies of the language. Much light has been thrown upon both by the labours of Burnouf, Lassen, and Bopp; but the subject still affords an ample field for the future investigations of philologists.

The Estrangelo-Syriac characters are obviously from the same source as the Palmyrenian, but with considerable deviation in forms. The precise date of the introduction of this alphabet is not known; but it appears to have been currently used in Upper Mesopotamia as early as the IInd Century of the Christian era; and there are numerous and valuable manuscripts written in it, some of which are as early as the VIth Century. The Nestorian, sometimes called Chaldean, is the same character, slightly modified, and with a peculiar system of punctuation. The Peshito, commonly used in typography, bears the same analogy to Estrangelo as the smaller Greek and Latin characters do to the Uncial, being a modification gradually introduced by the scribes for the sake of greater expedition in writing. The Zabian, used by a peculiar sect commonly called the Christians of St. John, scarcely differs in any thing from the ordinary Syriac, except that the vowels are not represented by points, but by strokes attached to the body of the letter, as in Ethiopic and Sanscrit. The influence of the Syrian clergy and missionaries in Middle and Northern Asia was at one period very considerable; consequently their alphabet, or modifications of it, became extensively diffused, not only among the Semitic, but the Tartarian races.

Arabic Alphabets. The Arabian historians concur in representing the Himyaritic, also called *Musnad*, as the most ancient form of writing current in their country. They describe it as a large character, written without ligatures; and state that the knowledge of it was studiously confined to the upper classes. It is also said that it was become nearly obsolete as early as the VIIIth Century, the Mohammedans having studiously discouraged the use of it. In fact the alphabet was supposed to be lost, till within the last few years, when a few inscriptions in it were discovered in Southern Arabia by Wellsted and other English travellers. These have since been partially deciphered by Gesenius and

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

Rædiger, but the powers of several letters are still doubtful. Enough, however, has been ascertained to show that it is closely allied to Ethiopic; but it deviates so considerably from Phœnician as to throw some doubt on the fact of any original relationship between them. It is remarkable that several forms approach very nearly to certain letters of the *Lat*, or ancient Pali character, used in the north-west of India, which leads to the supposition that there may have been some transmission of the art of writing between India and Southern Arabia. It would be difficult in the present state of our information to assign the priority to either. The alphabet chiefly employed by the Arabians in the time of Mohammed was the one called Cufic, from its use at the city of Cufa. There are a number of inscriptions in it, which show that it was originally closely allied to the Estrangelo-Syriac, and in all probability borrowed from the Christians of Mesopotamia. The Syriac characters being insufficient to express all the sounds of the Arabic language, additional letters were introduced, and the whole system of writing was gradually moulded to the slender cursive form now known by the name of Nishki. This has by far the most extensive currency of any Semitic form of writing now in existence, it having been introduced by the Arabs wherever they carried their arms and their religion. It has been adopted by the Persians, the Turks, the Afghans and their neighbours, as well as by many of the Malay tribes; and it is commonly employed in India by those who use the Hindostanee, or popular dialect. Nearly all those nations who have adopted it have found it necessary to introduce additional characters, or diacritic marks, to adapt it to sounds peculiar to their own language. There are several varieties of the written character, the chief of which is the *Talik*, commonly used in writing Persian poetry. It is extremely elegant in appearance, but is no improvement on the Nishki in point of perspicuity. The Ethiopic alphabet has not been traced with certainty either to the Phœnician or any other Semitic alphabet, excepting the Himyaritic, with which it appears to have many elements in common. It differs from all hitherto mentioned in two remarkable particulars; namely, in being written from left to right, and in possessing a complete system of vowels; not, however, expressed by separate characters, but by changes in the body of each letter, closely analogous to the system employed in Sanscrit. The language of the Abyssinians shows them to have been a colony from Southern Arabia; and the analogy between their characters and those of the Himyarites, which appears from ancient inscriptions to have been formerly more considerable than it is at present, makes it probable that they carried their alphabet along with them at the time of their emigration from Asia; and that it, consequently, must be of high antiquity. The change in the direction of the writing, and the syllabarium, or method of expressing vowel sounds, appear to be innovations produced by some foreign influence—whether European or Indian, it is difficult to say. They who wish to pursue this curious and interesting subject of investigation will find materials for it in Lieut. Wellsted's *Travels in Arabia*; the *Journal of the Geographical Society*, vol. viii. (in a communication from Mr. Cruttenden); vol. xi. part i. (in some remarks by Professor Gesenius); Rædiger, *Versuch ueber die Himyaritischen Schrift-monumenta*; and, for the ancient Ethiopic, Salt's and Rüppell's *Travels in Abyssinia*. The Amharic alphabet now commonly used is the same

as the Ethiopic, with the addition of a few characters to denote peculiar sounds.

European Alphabets derived from the Semitic. That the Greek characters were directly derived from the Phœnician, or some other cognate dialect, may be collected, not only from the uniform tradition of the ancients, but with still greater certainty from the ancient forms of the letters and their purely Semitic appellations. The time when this appropriation took place is not known; but it may be reasonably presumed that the Asiatic Greeks were the first to avail themselves of the art. It is a commonly received opinion that the ancient Greek alphabet only consisted of sixteen letters; it will, however, be found on investigation that, with the exception perhaps of Tsaddi (Heb. צ), all the Semitic characters were adopted, but with some important modifications in the powers of several of them. It is well known that in the ancient Semitic alphabets there were no distinct characters for vowel sounds, which were at a later period expressed by points. As the language of the Greeks abounded in vowels, and was destitute of several of the guttural and aspirate sounds of the Phœnician, they took the Aleph, He, Jod, and Ain, to express respectively a, e, i, o. Vau was employed for the character afterwards called the *digamma*; Shin was the Dorian *San*; Koph (Koppa) not unfrequently appears in inscriptions and on coins; while Cheth (H) was employed with the power of the Latin H. In process of time the digamma became obsolete, or was confined to the Æolic dialect; *San* coalesced with *Sigma*, and *Koppa* with *Kappa*; and the *spiritus asper* was gradually attenuated to its present form. The employment of definite characters to represent vowel-sounds was an immense improvement on the original system, which every scholar who has had to contend with the ambiguities of an unpointed Oriental manuscript can duly appreciate. Upon the first adoption of the Semitic characters by the Greeks, it appears that the original direction from right to left was retained. This was succeeded by a singular system called *Boustrophedon*, the alternate lines of which were in opposite directions, like the furrows in a ploughed field. A few inscriptions in this style are still extant. The order from left to right finally prevailed, and obtained currency throughout Europe. The most ancient forms of Greek characters are to be found on inscriptions and coins, some of which latter exhibit antique types at a comparatively recent period. The principal varieties have been collected and illustrated by Boeckh, *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*; Duten, *Explication des Medailles Grecques*; Eckel, *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*; Mionnet, *Description de Medailles Antiques—Grecques et Romaines*; Kruse, *Hellas*; Lanzi, *Saggio di Lingua Etrusca*, and Payne Knight, *Essay on the Greek Alphabet*. The letters η, ξ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, were, it is well known, introduced into the alphabet at a much later period.

Ancient Alphabets of Italy. It is distinctly stated by Tacitus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Pliny, that the Italic systems of writing were adopted from the Greeks. This statement is fully borne out by the substantial identity observable between all the ancient Italian alphabets and the Grecian. That this appropriation took place at a very early period, is shown by the forms of the characters, by the preservation of several letters which early became obsolete in Greece, and by the direction of the writing, which, in the older monuments, is almost uniformly from right to left. The most re-

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

markable alphabet that has reached our times is the Etruscan, of which there are many specimens, chiefly consisting of sepulchral inscriptions. The characters are eighteen in number, B, D, and O being omitted, apparently because the corresponding sounds were wanting in the language. Sometimes two letters are combined, and not unfrequently the vowels are omitted, as in the purely Oriental systems. Little or nothing is known of the Etruscan language; but the method of writing and the powers of the letters have been learnedly illustrated by Gori, Lanzi, and Otfried Müller. Though the general course of the writing is from right to left, there are a few specimens, probably more recent, of the opposite direction, and one or two instances of the *boustrophedon* or mixed form.

The Umbrian, Oscan, and Samnite characters, are, with a few trifling exceptions, nearly identical with the Etruscan. The only relics of them are a few inscriptions and legends on coins. They have been illustrated by Grotendorf, *Rudimenta Linguae Umbricae*; Lassen, *Ueber die Eugubinschen Tafeln* (in the *Rheinischer Museum für Philologie*, tom. ii.); and most fully and successfully by Lepsius, *De Tabulis Eugubinis*. All the Italic alphabets—the Latin included—have preserved the *Vau* or *Digamma*, chiefly with the form and power of F.

Latin Alphabet. The Romans are supposed to have made use of Etruscan characters for nearly two centuries after the foundation of their capital; and to have subsequently modelled their alphabet upon that employed by the Greek colonists in the south of Italy. This is inferred from the introduction of several characters not found in the Etruscan or other Italic alphabets, and from the direction of the writing, which was uniformly from left to right, like the Grecian of the same period. The third letter of the alphabet corresponds in form with an Etruscan character supposed to have the power of g, and was used indifferently for c (k) and g till after the second Punic war, as appears from the Duillian inscription, which exhibits the forms *Macestratos*, *Cartaciniensis* and *exfociont* (for *effugiunt*). The forms of the letters appear to have undergone very little change, so that there is seldom any difficulty in deciphering an ancient Latin inscription in a tolerable state of preservation. The conquests of the Romans, the influence of the Latin church, and the colonies of different European nations, have spread this character into every quarter of the world; indeed, from its superior neatness and perspicuity, it deserves to be adopted to express every language for which it is not phonetically unsuitable. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Celtic and Teutonic varieties, the Irish, the Anglo-Saxon, and the black-letter, commonly called Gothic, are mere degradations of the Roman, with the exceptions of the *w* and *th* (ð or þ), which were adopted from the ancient *runes*. The latter character was regularly employed in old English MSS. till the XVth Century, and it is still with great propriety retained by the Icelanders, as it ought to have been by ourselves.

The Celtiberian alphabet, of which there are several specimens in inscriptions and on coins, has not as yet been fully deciphered. As far as the characters have been made out, they correspond with the ancient Italic or the Phœnician, but our ignorance of the language is a serious obstacle to their thorough elucidation. The legends on the coins are given by Mionnet; and readings of them, partly probable and partly doubtful, are

VOL. XXVIII.

proposed by Velasquez, *Ensayo sobre las Letras que se encuentran en Antiguas Medallas y Monumentos de España*. The confident interpretation of entire inscriptions given by some recent Spanish and Basque antiquaries, are, it is to be feared, little to be depended upon.

An interesting discovery has been lately made of a number of inscriptions in the Lycian language, in a character apparently belonging to the class of which we have been treating. The letters have a general resemblance to the ancient Greek and Etruscan forms, and must be related, more or less directly, to the common parent from which these have descended. The language has not as yet been satisfactorily interpreted, or even classed; and as long as this is the case, the real powers of many of the letters must remain uncertain. Some of the original inscriptions have been recently deposited in the British Museum; and copies of nearly all that are known will be found in the Travels of Mr. Fellows, the gentleman to whom the literary world is indebted for their discovery and preservation. Mr. Daniel Sharpe has made a praiseworthy attempt to decipher and interpret them; and many of his remarks are undoubtedly worthy of attention. Whether they are uniformly well-founded, must be decided by future investigation and the possession of additional data.

The Gothic characters, properly so called, namely, those employed by Ulphilas, or Wulfilas, Bishop of Thrace, in his version of the Scriptures, are merely a selection of suitable letters from the Greek and Roman alphabets, with the addition of two or three characters to express peculiar sounds. The most remarkable specimen now extant is the celebrated *Codex Argenteus*, an imperfect MS. of the Gospels preserved at Upsal, first made known by Junius, who published an edition of the text. Fragments were afterwards found by Knittel at Wolfenbüttel; and more considerable ones, comprising a large portion of the Epistles of St. Paul, were recovered from some *codices rescripti* of the Ambrosian Library, by Angelo Mai and Count Castiglione. The genuineness of the language and character was confirmed in a remarkable manner, by the subscriptions to two deeds, preserved at Arezzo and Naples, executed in that part of Italy known to be occupied by the Goths, and perfectly analogous to the scriptural MSS. in all essential points. The letters not derived from the Greek and Latin systems resemble the corresponding *runes*, thus rendering it probable that the heathen Goths were in possession of an independent alphabet, closely allied to the Runic systems of the Germans, Anglo-Saxons, and Scandinavians. The origin of Runic characters is one of the most difficult questions in palæography. They bear a general resemblance in form to the Etruscan and its cognates, but the discrepancies in the powers of individual letters are so numerous as to prevent our establishing a decided connection with any known Semitic or European alphabet. It was the opinion of Rask that the Teutonic tribes brought the characters with them from Asia, and that they are remotely connected with the ancient Greek or Phœnician. The best general account of German and Scandinavian runes is given by W. Grimm, *Ueber die Deutsche Runen*. The Anglo-Saxon runes have been ably and successfully elucidated by J. M. Kemble, Esq., in a paper on the subject, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii.

Slavonic Alphabets. It is commonly supposed that the numerous Slavonic tribes occupying the territories

81

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

bordering on the Danube were ignorant of letters prior to their conversion to Christianity. This event took place in the IXth Century, through the agency of Methodius and Cyril, two ecclesiastics of the Greek church. One of the first labours of those pious missionaries was to furnish their converts with a translation of the Scriptures in their own tongue, in writing which they made use of the Greek alphabet as far as they found it available. As, however, the Slavonic language has a variety of sounds totally unknown in Greek, they judiciously added a sufficient number of new characters to express those articulations. The alphabet, thus modified, is still called Cyrillian; and it has been constantly employed by all the Slavonic tribes adhering to the Greek church, especially in their religious books. The oldest known manuscripts in this alphabet are of the XIth Century; and in those are found forty-two different characters, several of which, however, are properly double consonants and diphthongs. The present Russian civil character is a slight modification of the Cyrillian, introduced at the beginning of the XVIIIth Century, by Peter the Great. Several of its forms are borrowed from the Roman alphabet, and it is upon the whole a neat and perspicuous character; though one or two of the ancient forms have been altered without necessity and without advantage. The Russians still retain the ecclesiastical character in their printed editions of the ancient Slavonic scriptures and liturgies. This character has been recently improved by Wuk Stephanowitsch, a distinguished Servian scholar, for the use of his countrymen; and, as adjusted by him, it may be regarded as the most scientific and philosophical alphabet now current in Europe. The Poles, Bohemians, and the tribes adjoining the Adriatic, who received their religion and civilization from the Latins, have generally adopted the Roman character, a circumstance much to be regretted, as the Roman alphabet is but ill adapted to convey the sounds of any Slavonic dialect.

Glagolitic Alphabet. The Illyrians of Dalmatia, and a few other districts bordering on the Gulf of Venice, have for a long time been in the habit of using an alphabet for ecclesiastical purposes, called *Glagolitic*, analogous to the Cyrillian in the powers of the letters, but totally different from it, and every other known alphabet, in its forms. The origin and early history of this character is extremely obscure. The common tradition, that it was invented by St. Jerome, who was a native of Dalmatia, to be employed in an Illyrian version of the Scriptures, executed by himself, is, to say the least, supported by no competent authority. No such version is mentioned by Jerome in his voluminous writings on Scripture and Scriptural versions; nor are there any grounds for believing that such a one existed before the age of Methodius and Cyril. Dobrowsky, one of the most distinguished Slavonic scholars of the present age, was of opinion that the alphabet was altogether factitious, being invented by the ecclesiastics of Illyria in the XIIIth Century, and by them attributed to St. Jerome, as a means of retaining their vernacular liturgy, which the Roman pontiffs had shown a disposition to abolish. This opinion was founded on the circumstance that no Glagolitic MS. was then known of a date prior to the XIIIth Century; and further, on a licence granted by Pope Innocent IV. to the Dalmatian clergy, "to employ the Slavonic language and special character transmitted to them by St. Jerome in their

public devotions." Dobrowsky's theory was for a time generally acquiesced in by the philologists of Germany; but it has recently been completely overturned by the discovery of MSS. of the Xth and XIth Centuries, written throughout in the Glagolitic character. One of these, namely, an interesting fragment of a Slavonic version of some Greek homilies, apparently of the XIth Century, has been recently published by Professor Kopitar, Assistant Imperial Librarian at Vienna, under the title *Glogolita Clozianus*, accompanied with a learned and elaborate commentary. No light has hitherto been thrown on the actual origin of the character; but as it is at least as old as any known monuments in the Cyrillian alphabet, and does not appear to have any connection either with that or the Greek, it is possible that it may be derived from a system of writing employed by the ancient Illyrians, or some of their neighbours. It is not easy to account for the sudden introduction or the adoption of a complicated and difficult character, where one in all respects preferable had been previously current.

Indian Alphabets. There is every reason to believe that the Brahminical or dominant race in India, prior to the Mahomedan invasion, were immigrants from the districts immediately north of that country. Many ancient authorities concur in representing tribes of them as located in various situations to the north and west of the Indus, and there are vague indications of their having formerly been domiciled in Khoten or Little Tibet, and even as far as the desert of Kobi,—tracts now occupied by Turks and Tartars. We have now no means of ascertaining the period when they first became acquainted with the use of letters. Portions of their sacred poems, the Vedas, are undoubtedly of high antiquity; but we neither know when or in what character they were first committed to writing. As, however, they had considerable intercourse with the ancient Persians, to whom several of their tribes were occasionally subject or tributary, it is reasonable to suppose that they knew something of the method or methods of writing employed by that nation. We have no information how far that acquaintance might operate upon their own practices: but there appears to be an evidence of its partial influence at a tolerably remote period, in the legends of the Bactrian coins, deciphered by the sagacity of Mr. Prinsep. Many of those are bilingual, exhibiting on one side inscriptions in the Greek language and character, and on the other in the Pali or Pracrit dialect of the Sanscrit, in characters decidedly analogous to the Pehlevi or Sassanian, and proceeding, like them, from right to left. The earliest specimens are of the date B. C. 150, or within a few years of it; and it is remarkable that both descriptions of letters continued to be employed for several ages by the Scythian princes, who succeeded upon the overthrow of the Græco-Bactrian dynasty. This instance of Semitic influence, however, proves nothing as to the non-existence of original Indian alphabets in other localities: and, in point of fact, inscriptions at least a century and a half older than the earliest Bactrian coins are still extant, written from left to right, in a character bearing no visible affinity to any known Semitic alphabet. They are found engraven on stone at Allahabad, Girnar, and various other stations in India, as well as on Buddhist coins. The reading and interpretation of them had long eluded the curiosity both of native and European scholars, till within the last five years, when they were hap-

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

pily deciphered by the skill and industry of Mr. Prinsep. This, which may be regarded as the most splendid palæographical discovery of the age, has established several points no less curious than important to science and history. With respect to the present subject of our inquiries, we cannot make it better understood than by availing ourselves of the words of Mr. Prinsep himself:—

“There is a primitive simplicity in the form of every letter, which stamps it at once as the original type whereon the more complicated structure of the Sanscrit has been founded. If carefully analyzed, each member of the alphabet will be found to contain the element of the corresponding member, not only of the *Dēvanāgarī*, but of the *Canouj*, the *Pāli*, the *Tibetan*, the *Hala Canara*, and of all the derivatives from the Sanscrit stock. But this is not all: simplification may be carried much further by due attention to the structure of the alphabet, as it existed even at this early stage; and the genius of its construction, *ab initio*, may in some measure be recognised and appreciated.

“When we come to examine the matter critically, we are insensibly led to the reduction of the written characters to a comparatively small number of elements [ten consonants and three vowels]; or, perhaps it may be preferable to adopt one element as representative of each of the seven classes of letters. We shall thus come to the very position long ago advanced by Jambulus, the traveller. ‘Jambulus was antecedent,’ says Dr. Vincent (*Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*), ‘to Diodorus, and Diodorus was contemporary with Augustus.’ He made, or pretended to have made, a voyage to Ceylon, and to have lived there seven years. Nine facts mentioned by him as characteristic of the people of that country, though doubted much in former days, have been confirmed by later experience; a tenth fact, the learned author of the *Periplus* was obliged to leave for future inquiry, namely, whether the particulars of the alphabet of Ceylon may not have some allusion to truth—for he says, ‘the characters are originally seven, but by four varying forms or combinations, they become twenty-eight.’ It would be difficult to describe the conditions of the Indian alphabetical system more accurately than Jambulus has done in this short summary, which proves to be not only true in the general sense of the classification of the letters, but exact as to the origin and formation of the symbols. As regards the discussion of the edict of *Devānampiyatissa*, the testimony of Jambulus is invaluable, because it proves that written characters—our written characters—were then in use, notwithstanding the Buddhist books were not made up till two centuries later.”—*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. vi. pp. 474—7.

The *Lat* alphabet, thus fortunately retrieved, consists of thirty-one simple and elegantly formed characters, five of which are vowels. The general powers of the letters correspond with those of the *Dēvanāgarī*, but they are fewer in number; the *Pāli* or *Pracrit* dialect of the inscriptions wanting several sounds employed in Sanscrit. Though this form of speech must, from its structure, be more recent than Sanscrit, the *Lat* inscriptions prove that it was extensively prevalent in India several centuries before the Christian æra. All hitherto discovered are Buddhistical. There is no direct evidence to show whether the Brahmins employed the same character or not; but the present Sanscrit or *Nāgarī* character shows a decided affinity to it, becoming still more evident the further it is traced backwards.

The arrangement of the Sanscrit alphabet is far more scientific and refined than that of any other known system. There are five short vowels, each with its corresponding long one; and four diphthongs, formed by the combination of simple vowels. The consonants are thirty-three, classified according to the vocal organs to which they belong, as guttural, palatal, cerebral or lingual, dentals, labials, semivowels, and sibilants. Each of the first five classes consists of a *tenuis* and medial, with their corresponding aspirates and a nasal: for example, the gutturals are *ka*, *kha*, *ga*, *gha*, and *nga*. The semivowels correspond to our *y*, *r*, *l*, and *w*; the sibilants are a palatal, aspirated and ordinary *s*, along with the letter *h*. An ancient character, supposed to be intermediate between *l* and *r*, is peculiar to the Vedas. The system of vocalization presents a remarkable analogy with that of the Geez or Ethiopic. No vowel is written at length, except when it commences a word; the short *ā* is supposed to be inherent in every consonant not accompanied by some other vowel, or marked as quiescent; *e. gr.*, *ktr* is pronounced *kātārā*. The other vowels, when medial or final, are expressed by certain substitutes or abbreviated symbols, commonly combined with the consonant which precedes in pronunciation. Consonants coming together without an intervening vowel are not written separately, but combined so as to form one compound character; the component elements of which are often so altered in form as to be with difficulty recognised by a learner. This refined and complicated system appears to have been fully established long before the Christian æra; indeed there is reason to believe that the Indians had subjected the whole of their language to a severe grammatical analysis before the Greeks and Latins had formed a clear idea of the rudiments of grammar, considered as a science. Though the classification of the letters of the Sanscrit alphabet is undoubtedly far more scientific than that of any European one; the system, taken as a whole, is, practically speaking, attended by several serious disadvantages, the chief of which are its intricacy and want of perspicuity. There are sounds without any corresponding characters, and the ever-varying forms of the letters, with their liability to be confounded with each other, are extremely embarrassing to an unpractised eye. It is observed by Marsden and others, that an Oriental can seldom read even his own writing, without a certain degree of doubt and hesitation; and it is a common complaint of scholars, that the most elaborately written MSS. are seldom free from gross errors of transcription. The Greek and Latin alphabets are perhaps capable of improvement, but they have this advantage, that every distinct sound has its separate and appropriate symbol, which can hardly be mistaken. In this respect they are much better calculated to serve as vehicles of knowledge than any pure Semitic or Indian system.

The current Sanscrit character is termed *Dēvanāgarī*, or writing of the gods. This, or the more ancient form from which it is derived, is, to Southern and South-Eastern Asia, what ancient Assyrian or Phœnician was to the countries of the North and West; almost every alphabetic system prevalent from India to China being obviously derived from it. The various modifications which it has undergone are too numerous to be here specified; almost every province having its peculiarities. This variety is a serious obstacle to the general philologist, as he must learn thirty or forty different alphabets

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

before he can take a comprehensive view of the languages of the East. The principal alphabets formed from the Nāgarī, are the Bengālī; the Modhī or Mah-ratta; the Grantham; Orissa, Guzeratī, Kashmirian, and Sikh or Punjābī. The Tibetan is also clearly derived from the Sanscrit, but with many changes, required by the totally different genius of the language. The Tamul, with its sub-dialects, the Teloogoo, Canarese, &c., languages totally distinct from the Sanscrit in structure, appear to have taken the ancient Pāli character as the basis of their alphabetical systems; and the same is evidently the parent of the Cingalese, Burmese, Siamese, and Javanese; having been introduced, together with the Pāli dialect, still the sacred language of most of those countries, by the expatriated Buddhists. Most of the systems now current out of India Proper, have deviated widely in outward appearance from their archetype; but the Indian classification subsists in all, as far as it can be rendered applicable, and their affiliation becomes evident on comparing the ancient alphabets of each with one another, and with the Pāli. Eastward of Siam, the natives either employ the Chinese ideographic characters, with changes in the application of them required by the difference of the languages, or syllabaries borrowed from the more simple Chinese symbols. The Japanese have several of those syllabaries; the two most in use are called *Kata Kana*, and *Pira Kana*; the former of which is the most simple and perspicuous. The Coreans have a similar syllabary, of remarkably ingenious construction, consisting of thirteen consonants and eleven vowels and diphthongs, which, by a simple arrangement, are capable of being grouped together *ad infinitum*. The individual letters seem, like those of the Japanese systems, to be formed out of portions of Chinese characters.

Asiatic Alphabets of uncertain Origin. It is singular that some tribes, in Sumatra, Celebes, and the Philippine Islands, are in possession of several alphabets, neither decidedly resembling each other, nor to be traced with certainty to the Pāli or Sanscrit. It has been already observed, that the Malays Proper have employed the Arabic character since their conversion to Islamism; but there is reason to believe that, prior to that event, they made use of an alphabet either analogous to the *Korinchi* or identical with it. This alphabet, so called from the district in Sumatra where it is current, is the most complex of the East Insular systems, consisting of twenty-nine letters. The arrangement totally differs from that of the Sanscrit, there being no regular classification of sounds. The characters are not inelegant; and it is remarkable, that several forms correspond with ancient Semitic and European letters, though with different powers. The *Rejang* alphabet, consisting of twenty-three letters, and the *Lampong* of nineteen, bear a general resemblance to the *Korinchi*, but the forms of the individual characters do not correspond. The *Battas* of Sumatra, notwithstanding their evil reputation as savages and cannibals, are in possession of a native character, which they form with considerable neatness by the help of a pointed style upon slips of bark or pieces of bamboo. Their letters are nineteen in number, more simple and cursive in their general appearance than those of the systems already mentioned. The alphabet of the *Bugis*, of Celebes, perhaps excel all its cognates in neatness and facility. It consists of twenty-two characters, chiefly of very simple angular or curvilinear forms, not unlike in its general aspect to some of our

stenographic systems, when written on a large scale. The classification of the letters resembles, to a certain extent, that of the Sanscrit, but as there does not appear to be the least analogy in their forms, nor any indication of a community of origin, this arrangement may be altogether recent. Finally, the natives of the Philippine Islands have a vernacular character, commonly called *Tagala*, from the principal language used in the Isle of Luzon. Some of the letters resemble forms used in the Pāli alphabets of Siam and Laos, but not so decidedly as to be referred to them with anything like certainty. All the above systems have a certain degree of correspondence with each other. In writing, each letter is formed separately, without any of the combinations or ligatures used in Sanscrit or Arabic; and though there are independent characters for the vowels, they are seldom employed, except as initials; the medial and final vowels being generally expressed by points in various positions, as in most of the Semitic tongues. This general analogy makes it probable that all the different forms have descended from some common archetype, a knowledge of which would perhaps enable us to explain the discrepance of forms now observable. If, as Marsden supposes, they are ultimately to be referred to the Sanscrit, considerable sagacity has been exercised in discarding unnecessary letters, and adapting the alphabets to the genius of the Polynesian family of languages.

Maldivian Alphabet. The inhabitants of the Maldivian Islands, supposed to have been originally immigrants from Ceylon, are in possession of a written character totally unconnected with those of the other East Insular tribes. It consists of eighteen consonants, together with eight others borrowed from the Arabs and Persians, and chiefly used in words of foreign extraction. The vowels are expressed by points placed under or over the consonants. A simple point denotes a short vowel, and the same doubled, the corresponding long one. It is remarkable that most of the vernacular letters are plainly formed from the signs of the Indian or Arabic numerals; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact of its being written from right to left, would point to the conclusion that it is a factitious and comparatively recent alphabet, probably introduced through the influence of the Mohammedans.

Mixed Alphabets; Armenian and Georgian. The Armenians are said by Moses of Chorene, prior to their conversion to Christianity, to have employed sometimes Persian, and sometimes Greek characters. The historian further states, that many manuscripts of both descriptions were extant in his own time. At the commencement of the Vth Century, Miēsrob, the translator of the Armenian version of the Scriptures, finding that the forms of writing hitherto employed were but ill adapted to convey the sounds of the language, applied himself to the construction of a new alphabet, which was approved and ordered to be adopted throughout Armenia, by King Bahram Shakpur. It consisted of thirty-six characters, to which two others were added, about the XIIth Century. The order of the letters, and the forms of many of them, show that the Greek alphabet was taken as the basis of the system. Two of the additional characters appear to have been borrowed from the Coptic; the others, chiefly expressing the sibilant and palatal sounds so abundant in the Armenian language, are of uncertain origin. There is a double set of characters; the larger of which was formerly used connect-

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

edly in biblical MSS., but is now restricted to the same uses as our Roman capitals. The smaller letters, now commonly employed in typography, differ greatly in their forms from the larger ones; they have a neat and regular appearance, but are much inferior in perspicuity to the Greek and Roman character. A still smaller and more cursive character is used in modern MSS., and occasionally in printing.

The invention of the Georgian alphabet is also attributed to Miësrob, who is stated to have introduced it in the reign of Artshil, about A. D. 420. The ancient character, called *khutsuri*, or priestly, consists of thirty-eight letters, almost exactly equivalent in their sounds to the corresponding Armenian. At first sight, the two systems appear very closely related; but upon analyzing the alphabets, scarcely three instances will be found where the similarity of form is attended with an identity of power. The ancient alphabet is still used in the Scriptures and ecclesiastical works: in addition to it, the Georgians have a form called *mkhedruli*, or military, regularly employed in civil transactions and profane compositions. It is supposed not to be older than the XIIIth or XIVth Century, and to have been gradually formed out of the *khutsuri*, or ecclesiastical character, to which most of its forms may be traced. What is most remarkable is, that several of the letters in both systems have a strong resemblance, amounting, in some instances, to absolute identity of form, with the corresponding sounds in Indian alphabets descended from the Sanscrit or ancient Pâli. These conformities, which it is difficult to regard as entirely casual, are supposed by Klaproth to have been introduced from Bactria, or some adjoining Arian province occupied by Hindoos. There is nothing impossible in the supposition; but if the assertions of the Armenian historians are true, that Indian colonies were early established in Armenia Proper, Miësrob might find his Indian characters much nearer home. The question is so curious, that it deserves a more attentive examination than it has hitherto received. Materials for its elucidation might probably be found in the unexplored writings of the Armenian chroniclers.

A review of the above summary of the history of alphabetical writing will give us an idea of the extraordinary nature and vast importance of the invention. Though apparently so simple, no better proof can be given of its transcending the ordinary powers of man than the fact, that the modes employed from time immemorial by an immense preponderance of the civilized nations of the earth, may be ultimately traced back to *two* systems; and, supposing the Indians to have derived their *ideas* of the art from their Semitic neighbours, which they might do without adopting their precise *methods*, we should virtually arrive at *one* original type, destined eventually to occupy the whole world! The question, what would the world have been without it? is one that suggests ample food for meditation, but which it is foreign to our present purpose to discuss.

America. As far as our information at present extends, the New World presents an almost absolute blank to the inquirer into this important province of human knowledge. The ruined cities of Yucatan and other provinces of Central America exhibit a profusion of designs, greatly resembling Egyptian hieroglyphics; but it would be presumptuous in us to affirm or deny anything positively respecting their nature and object.

One of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of the human intellect has, however, lately presented itself on the American continent—namely, the invention of an original alphabet by a Cherokee chief. This individual, called by his countrymen See-Quah-Nah, having received some vague intimation that the white men communicated their ideas by means of visible symbols, resolved to construct a system of writing applicable to his own language. At first he attempted to form an appropriate symbol for every separate word; but finding, as he proceeded, the labour and difficulty of such a task, he determined to try to express *sounds* instead of *ideas*, and formed an alphabet of two hundred characters, which he gradually reduced to eighty. He had sufficient influence to persuade his countrymen to study and adopt the new system; and in process of time a typographical apparatus was procured, by means of which a Cherokee Journal, and other small publications, were made available to the nation. Few more signal triumphs of human sagacity over difficulties are upon record; but we must remember that the process was facilitated, in some degree, by the knowledge that such a system was in actual operation elsewhere, and probably by an idea more or less distinct, of the way in which it might be done. The unknown individual who *first* conceived the idea of representing all articulate sounds by a few simple characters is therefore still without a rival.

Materials and Methods of Writing. The words expressing the act of writing in the leading European languages, *e. g.*, Gr. *γραφω*, A. S. *writan*, Ger. *ritzen*, properly denote *engraving*; and accordingly we find that stone and wood were two of the principal materials anciently employed for receiving written records intended for permanency. The Egyptian hieroglyphics, the Parian Chronicle, with the numerous public and private inscriptions, Greek, Roman, and Indian still extant, are evidences how extensively this method of communicating information was employed by the ancients; and it is to their choice of such durable materials that we are indebted for the preservation of much valuable information. The Babylonians are said to have inscribed their astronomical observations and other records on bricks or tiles, probably on account of the scarcity of stone. Many bricks with inscriptions, chiefly in the arrow-headed character, are still found in the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh, some of which appear to have been impressed by means of engraven cylinders, similar to those preserved in the British Museum and other collections of antiquities. Plates of metal were also employed for a variety of purposes, especially inscriptions in the interior of temples and other public edifices. Several remarkable ones have reached our time, among which may be particularized the well-known Eugubian tables, and the inscription of Bantia, the value of which consists in their having preserved nearly all that we now possess of the Umbrian and Oscan languages. The laws of Solon and Numa are said to have been engraven on wood: at a later period, this material was chiefly employed for portable tablets or memorandum-books; which, for greater facility of writing as well as of erasure, were covered with a coating of wax, on which the characters were traced with a sharp-pointed style. It is obvious that none of the above methods were well adapted to voluminous writings, or epistolary correspondence; and there is no doubt that substances of a more portable and tractable nature were introduced at a very early

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

period. Skins of animals prepared in various ways; the leaves of the papyrus plant, of the palm, and other vegetable productions; the bark or rind of trees; prepared linen, cotton, or silken textures, and many similar materials, have been employed at different times, and in different countries. Inscribed papyri from the period of the Ptolemies down to the VIth Century are still extant; it is doubtful whether any known MS. on parchment is older than the Vth. For ordinary purposes, every other material is likely to be superseded by paper, which, though less durable than vellum or parchment, is less costly, and more commodious. See PAPER.

The various methods of tracing letters may be reduced to two—engraving and writing, in the common acceptation of the term, *i. e.*, forming the characters by means of some coloured material. The former method, as far as ordinary purposes are concerned, is now confined to a few Asiatic nations: the superior facility and perspicuity of the latter having almost every where obtained the preference. Inks of different colours and degrees of consistency were known at a very early period; and there can be no better proof of their excellent quality, than the fact that MSS. known to be from a thousand to thirteen hundred years old are still perfectly legible. Books in characters of gold and silver were necessarily of rare occurrence, on account of the expense of preparing them, being chiefly confined to copies of the Scriptures intended for the use of exalted personages. The celebrated *Codex Argenteus*, now at Upsal, is a well-known example: and there are several superb specimens in the British Museum. The ancient name for a pen (*calamus*) shows that reeds were originally employed for the purpose, as they still are by the Arabs and Persians. Quills are supposed to have been first used in the VIIth Century: metallic pens are of very recent introduction, and, though great improvements have been recently made in their manufacture, they are not so well adapted as quill-pens for the finer descriptions of writing. The Chinese, and some other Eastern nations, who form their characters with broad strokes, generally employ a hair-pencil and Indian ink. The Burmese, besides tracing on palm-leaves with a style, and writing on light grounds with ink, also employ a peculiar kind of black paper, on which the characters are formed with a pencil made from a species of steatite.

Besides the authors already referred to, the reader may consult—Aistle, *On the Origin and Progress of Writing*; Fry, *Pantographia*; Kopp, *Bilder und Schriften der Vorzeit*; Montfaucon, *Palæographia Græca*; Rose (Hugh J.), *Inscriptiones Græcæ Antiquiores*; Bœckh, *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*; Klaproth, *Aperçu de l'Origine des diverses Ecritures de l'Ancien Monde* (appended to Courtin's *Encyclopédie Moderne*); Beer, *Studia Asiatica*; Harkness, *Asiatic Alphabets*—a work unfortunately left incomplete. A complete collection of ancient and modern alphabets is still a desideratum.

STEGANOGRAPHY. Under this name, as well as that of Cryptography, are included various modes of conducting a secret correspondence; but it is chiefly applied to that kind of writing which is technically called *cipher*. Of this some account has been given under the article DIPLOMACY, to which we must refer our readers for further satisfaction on this subject.

STENOGRAPHY. The art of short-hand writing, is one

of very early origin. It was practised by the Greeks and by the Romans, and in England was used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The history of the art in this country dates from the Treatise of Dr. Timothy Bright, who published his *Characterie; or, the Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing*; dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, in 1588. This work, however, consisted of a series of arbitrary characters, each representing a word. Peter Bale, in 1590, produced his *Writing School Master*, in three parts, the first of which is entitled *Brachygraphy*, and contains certain rules by which the author asserts one may write as fast as a man can speak with propriety and distinctness; but this, too, was only a series of arbitrary characters. In 1602, John Willis published the first attempt to form a short-hand alphabet, in a work called *The Art of Stenographie; or, Short Hand Writing by Spelling Characterie*. Edmond Willis, in 1618, issued his system, to whom succeeded Witt and Dix in 1630, and Rich in 1654. Numerous other persons followed until 1733, when Mr. Thomas Gurney published his system, one that has been very extensively practised.

The labours of Dr. Byrom, Mr. Taylor, and Dr. Mavor are those to which the modern short-hand writer are most indebted. Dr. Byrom has laid it down that all the simple sounds of the language should be denoted by the shortest and simplest marks in nature; that those marks which are the shortest, and most easily formed, should be assigned to the letters which are of most frequent occurrence; that those letters which are most frequently combined in pronunciation should be denoted by such marks as are most easily joined by the pen; that all the marks of which any word may be composed should generally be written without taking off the pen; that the writing should not rise above or sink below the parallel lines between which it should be uniformly comprised; and that all the rules of abbreviation should be founded upon the properties of the language, and expressed by the characters of the short-hand alphabet only, without the introduction of any arbitrary marks, either for abbreviation or any other purpose. These were the rules by which he was guided; and after many years of study, experiment, and trials, he completed his system in 1720, which was secured to him by Act of Parliament. In 1749, he printed, for private circulation, fifty copies; but it was not published until 1767, some time after his death. Of this work several editions have been issued; but that by Mr. Thomas Molyneux, of Macclesfield, under the title of *An Introduction to Byrom's Universal English Short Hand*, with a supplementary work, called *The Short Hand Instructor, or Stenographic Copy Book*, is considered as by far the most valuable. The system of Byrom is also adopted as the basis of the work of Mr. William Gawtress, of Leeds, entitled *A Practical Introduction to Short Hand*. Upon a reference to the previous plans, it appears that Dr. Byrom was the first who represented all the vowels by a single sign, and attributed to each letter bearing a similar or nearly similar sound the same character. These important points being gained, Mr. Taylor, in 1786, produced his work, *An Essay intended to establish a Standard for a Universal System of Stenography or Short-Hand Writing*, disclosing very great improvements on the system of Byrom with regard to brevity, simplicity of the characters, and the facility with which they can be joined. Mr. Harding has still further improved on the labours of Taylor in some essential respects. In 1789, Dr. Mavor published his Treatise,

WRIT-
ING.

WRIT-
ING.

WRITHE.

but his system, like every one that has appeared since 1767, is founded on the principles of Byrom.

There have been several other Treatises, such as those of Pitman and Carpenter, issued upon this subject, which it is needless here to refer to more particularly. It is, however, proper to mention that of Mr. Richardson, who adopted a plan totally different from any that had preceded. By means of three horizontal and two perpendicular lines, he obtained twenty distinct places or situations, which are called by the names of the different letters of the alphabet. In writing by this system, the initial letter of every word is omitted, the writer placing his pen on the situation which represents that initial letter, and thence proceeds to write the next and other letters of the word. This, when once its difficulties are mastered, must be the most rapid plan that can be adopted.

As a general rule it may be observed, that that system of short-hand must be considered the best which depends upon the smallest number of extraneous circumstances. For this reason, the plan of Mr. Richardson is not so strongly to be recommended, depending as it does upon the presence of paper duly ruled for the purpose. That of Byrom, too, in some degree, is open to the same observation; as he lays it down, as we have seen, that "the writing should not rise above or sink below the parallel lines between which it should be uniformly comprised." In this, however, the absence of the parallel lines might only be inconvenient; in that of Mr. Richardson it would render the art useless, for as the excellence of his system depends on the omission of the initial letters, that omission can only be supplied by the

lines affording spaces or positions from which to commence the words. Excellent as are the rules in other respects of Byrom, he is clearly wrong in his assertion that words should be "expressed by the characters of the short-hand alphabet only, without the introduction of any arbitrary marks, either for abbreviation or any other purpose." If short-hand be valuable on account of the rapidity with which it can be applied to the taking down of the words of a speaker, surely the use of arbitrary signs may be made of the highest degree of value to represent technical words of the most common occurrence. Those alphabets are best that have the fewest signs; wherefore those most generally adopted are such as have but one figure to represent all the vowels, and a sign to represent each letter which has a sound similar to another. Besides these, the double consonants *ch*, *sh*, *th*, are known by one mark each, and a few prepositions and terminations, being signs by which the first and last syllable of words are known, are usefully added.

In the practice of short-hand, only those consonants are used which give the sound of the word, and it is therefore advisable to practise the abbreviation of words in the common hand before proceeding with the committal of the short-hand alphabet to memory; and with regard to the latter, it is considered that, to attain practical proficiency in the use of it, the learner should be able to write down correctly all its signs four times within the space of one minute. For full information on the history and practice of this valuable acquirement, the reader is referred to Mr. Lewis's *Historical Account of the Art of Short Hand*.

WRIT-
ING.

WROKEN.

WRITHE, *v.* } See ante, to *Wreath*. A. S. *writh-an*.
WRITHE, *n.* } To twist or twine, to entwine, or
WRI'THING, *n.* } intertwine; to contort, to distort, to
WRI'THLE. } infold, to turn.

Writh-le seems formed upon *writh*—as *wrinkle* upon *wring*.

Also wymmen in couenable abite with schamefastnesse and sobrenesse araiynge hemsilff, not in *writhun* heeris, either in gold, eithir peerlis, eithir precious clooth, but that that becometh wymmen biheetyng pitee, bi goode werkis.

Wicklif, 1 *Tymothy*, ch. ii.

The heares of her owne heade, she had vntyll that day, customably vsed for the delicate and sensual pleasure of the fleshe, to enointe with swete perfume, to dye with colours, to kembe, and to brede with *writhes* of golde enterlaced among it.

Udall. *Erasmus*. *Luke*, ch. vii. fol. 284.

Doest thou looke after, that Christ should heare thee, when thou callest him father, when thou *writhest* away from the step-children, calling thee mother.

Hyrde. *Vives*. *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, book ii. ch. xii.

As touchyng S. Ambrose, this auctor taketh a great entrepryse to wrestle with him, whose plaine and euident wordes must nedes be a rule to trie his othere words by, if any might be *writhed*.

Wynchestre. *Explicatio of the Catholic Faith*, fol. 66.

—The mighty father heard;
And *writhed* his look toward the royal walls,
And lovers eke, forgetting their good name.

Surrey. *Virgil*. *Aeneis*, book iv. v. 282.

And thou shalt stand to all posterity,
The eternal game and laughter, with thy neck
Writh'd to thy tail, like a ridiculous cat.

Ben. Jonson. *Sejanus*, act v. sc. 4.

A *writhing* away or turning away of the body.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 50.

And warne him not to caste his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried fliches of some smoked beeve
Hang'd on a *writhen* with since Martin's eve.

Hall. *Satire* 1, book iv.

—Alas! no wicked sprite
No *writhel'd* witch, with spells of pourfull charms
Or hellish herbs digg'd in as hellish night,
Gives to thy heart these oft and fierce alarms.

P. Fletcher. *Pis. Egl.* 6.

The skin that was white and smooth turn'd tawny and *writhel'd*.
Hall. *Works*, vol ii. fol. 434. *St. Paul's Commentary*, part i.

Milo, when he lookt upon his late brawny arms and saw them now grown lancke and *writhled*, lets fall tears, and bewraies more weakness of mind than he had before bodily strength.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. fol. 500. *Of Contestation*, sec. 5.

—At the word
He thrust; and in his shoulder plung'd the sword;
Then *writh'd* his hand; and as he drove it down,
Deep in his breast, made many wounds in one.

Dryden. *Ovid Metamorphoses*, book xii.

WRIZZLED. A. S. *wrinc-le*, from *wring*; *writh-le*, from *writh*. So also *wrist-le* or *wrizzle*, from *wrist* or *wrest*.

Her dried dugs, lyke bladders lacking wind,
Hong downe, and filthy matter from them weld;
Her *wrizzled* skin, as rough as maple rind.
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all woman kind.

Spenser. *Facrie Queene*, book i. can. 8.

WROKEN. See WREAK.

WRONG.

WRONG, *adj.*WRONG, *n.*WRONG, *v.*

WRO'NGER,

WRO'NGING, *n.*

WRO'NGFUL,

WRO'NGFULLY,

WRO'NGLESSLY,

WRO'NGLY,

WRO'NGNESS.

line of conduct."

Wrong,—unjust, untrue; improper, unsuitable, unbecoming. The *n.* is the past participle, with a subaution of thing, act, &c., and the verb is formed upon the same past participle.

To *wrong*,—to act unjustly or with injustice, or injure; to injure.

Gret *wrong* þou woldest don vs. *R. Gloucester*, p. 47.

With *wrong* alle it cam, with gile salle gyuen be,
Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie and falste.

R. Brunne, p. 247.

And þer Steuen þe kyng bifor þe clergie swore
þat if a bisshopriche vacant wer þe se,
þe kyng no non of his, suld chalange þat of fe,
With *wrong* no with right, of non þat fro him cam.

Id. p. 110.

Ther ynne wonyep a wygt. þat *wrong* is his name
Fader of Falshede.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 15.

Pandolf proued þe kyng, in his disputeson,
He mayntend *wrongfulle* þing, and wild to no reson.

Id. p. 211.

And whanne mych fasting hadde be, thanne poul stood in the
myddil of hem and seide, a men it bihofte whanne ghe herden
me not to haue takun awei the schip fro crete and gete this
wrong and castyng out.

Wictif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxvii.

By God, thought he, all *wrong* have I misgon.

Chaucer. Reeves Tale, v. 4251.

I say that ther ben ful many thinges that shuln restraine you of
vengeance taking, and make you for to encline to suffre, and for
to han pacience in the *wronges* that han ben don to you.

Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus, p. 110.

That *wrongly* werke again nature
None such I loue.

Id. Romant of the Rose, fol. 138.

More sory than the kynge was tho,
Was neuer man vpon this molde,
And thought in certaine, that he wold
Vengeance take upon this *wronge*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 37.

For whan that holy churche *wrongeth*,
I not what other thyng shall right.

Id. Ib. fol. 45.

But yet alway some cause he feineth,
And of his *wrongesfull* herte he demeth,
That all is well, what euer him semeth,
Be so that he maie winne enough.

Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 60.

By theyr meanes, Wylliam, which was an innocent of such
crymes as were obiecte and put agayne hym, and was a defedor
of y^e pore people agayne extorcioners and *wroge* doers, was by them
put *wrogefully* to deth.

Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 307.

Betwene bothe theis according to the distance that was betwene
y^t ioyntes of the two peces of timber, were let in beames of ii.
fote square to streine theym out fastened on bothe sydes at thends
wyth two braces, the whych being ones closed and fastened on
the *wrong* side, the strength of the work was so great, and the
thyngs were so framed, that the greater violence of water that bare
agaynste it, so much the closer did the ioynts shet and hold the
faster together.

Golding. Caesar. Commentaries, book iv. fol. 95.

D. *wronck*, *wrongh*, *injuria*;
Ger. *wrang*, *injustus*, *injuria*, a
contorsione juris (Wachter);
from D. *wringhen*; Ger. *wring-*
en; A. S. *wring-an*, to wring or
wrest. The Fr. *droict*, Junius
observes, is from *directus*, and *tort*
from *tortus*. See RIGHT. "*Wrong*
(Tooke) is merely *wrung*, or
wrested from the right or ordered

Declaryng that the people of Rome had for *wronges* done vnto WRONG
them of old time by the Heluetians, iustly now punished them by
battele. *Golding. Caesar. Commentaries*, book i. fol. 22.

By iustice ye shoulde neyther hurt nor *wrong* man, and your
pretensed cause of this monstrous sturre, is to encrease men's
wealth.

Sir John Cheeke. Hurt of Sedicion. Sig. D 3.

The man of a worldely spirit prouideth for his owne comoditie
at al handes, yea euen with *wronging* of his brother.

Udall. Erasmus. John, fol. 51.

He was brother to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, and dearly
esteemed of her, for his exceeding good parts, being honourably
courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant.

Sidney. Arcadia, book i. p. 101.

Yet 'gainst this noble gentleman, this Montague,
For in that name I comprehend all goodness,
Wrong, and the *wrested* law, false witnesses,
And envy sent from hell, have rose in armes,
And though not pierc'd, batter'd his honor'd shield.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Honest Man's Fortune, act iii.

That he [Edward the Confessor] was harmless and simple, is
conjectured by his words in anger to a peasant who had cross'd
his game (for with hunting and hawking he was much delighted):
—by God and God's mother, said he, I shall do you as shrewd a
turn if I can; observing that law maxime, that the king of Eng-
land can do no *wrong*.

Milton. History of Britaine, book vi. p. 345.

Hell shall unfold,
To entertain you two, her widest gates,
And send forth all her kings; there will be room,
Not like these narrow limits, to receive
Your numerous offspring; if no better place,
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge
On you who *wrong* me not for him who *wronged*.

Id. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 387.

AMAR. Hold, Shepherd, hold! learn not to be a *wronger*
Of your word,—was not your promise laid?

Id. The Faithful Shepherdess, act iv.

Do not give thyself
So common and so idle, so open vile,
So great a *wronger* of thy worth, so low.

Id. The Noble Gentleman, act i.

Witnesse the guiltlesse blood pour'd off on ground,
The crowned often slaine, the slayer crown'd,
The sacred diademe in peeces-rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound,
Castles surpriz'd, great cities sackt and brent:
So mak'st thou kings, and gainest *wrongfull* gouernment.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7. st. 13.

Thus doth false joy delude her *wrongfully*
(Sweet lady) in the thing she held so dear.

Daniel. History of Civil War, book ii.

For there he had his rightfull punishment,
Though *wrongly* done; and there he lost his head.

Id. Ib. book v.

TAM. When sorrow dwells in such an angel form,
Well may we guess that those above are mourners,
Virtue is *wrong'd*, and bleeding innocence
Suffers some wondrous violation here
To make the saints look sad.

Rowe. Tamerlane, act iv.

But Salius enters; and, exclaiming loud
For justice, deafens, and disturbs the crowd:
Urges his cause may in the court be heard;
And pleads the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, book v. v. 447.

They [madmen] do not appear to me to have lost the faculty
of reasoning; but having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*,
they mistake them for truths, and they err as men do that argue
right from *wrong* principles.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 60. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii.
ch. xi. sec. 13.

The distinction of public *wronges* from private, of crimes and
misdemeanors from civil injuries, seems principally to consist in
this: that private *wronges*, or civil injuries, are an infringement or
privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, consi-

WRONG. dered merely as individuals: public *wrongs*, or crimes and misdemeanors, are a breach and violation of the public rights and duties due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. i. p. 5.

Nothing can be more harmless than wagging your finger, considered in itself, yet if the finger rest against the trigger of a loaded musket, and a man stand just before, you cannot do a *wronger* thing, and why?

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. part ii. ch. xx. p. 202.

What a variety of bad thoughts do we often encourage, which tend to envy, malice, pride, impurity, self-love, and vanity! what *wrongnesses* do such thoughts produce in our actions, in our tempers; in our behaviour!

Gilpin. Sermon 5, p. 119.

Treating those with much regard, who are pleased to treat God with none, various methods may be found of sometimes plainly declaring, some obliquely intimating, the manifold *wrongness* of such expressions.

Secker. Works, vol. i. p. 487. *Sermon 32*.

WROTE, *i. e.* To ROUT, *q. v.*

For right as a sowe *wroteth* in every ordure, so *wroteth* she hire beautee in stinking ordure of sinnes.

Chaucer. Personnes Tale, p. 288.

WROUGHT. The past participle of *wyrc-an* was *worked*, *work'd*, *workt*; and this latter, by substitution of *h* for *k*, became *worht*, and by transposition *wroht*, now written *wrought*, and used still both as past tense and past participle of to *work*.

Wrought then is—

Worked; acted or done; affected or effected; operated, laboured, practised, formed, performed, produced, executed.

Seynt Germain be bischop to his londe com,
For mysbileue þat tyme, & to amende Cristendom,
And prechede, as yt nede was, & faire miracles *wroghte*,
So þat þe Cristene men in beter stat he brogte.

R. Gloucester, p. 121.

Fro Waltham beforesaid to Westmynster þei him brouht,
Biside his fadere is laid in a tounbe well *wrouht*.

R. Brunne, p. 341.

And in the taking thei grucchiden agens the housbonde man
and seiden the laste *wroughten* oon hour, and thou hast maad hem
evene to us that han borne the charge of the dai and heete.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xx.

And when they had receaued it, thei murmured againste the
good man of the house, sayinge: These laste haue *wroughte* but
one houre, and thou haste made them equall vnto vs, which haue
borne the burthen and heat of the daye.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Thou *wroughtest* nothing as the sage
When thou became his liege man.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 138.

For thy so as thou than *wroughtest*,
Nowe shalte thou take thy rewarde
Of deadly peine here afterwarde
In hell, whiche shall euer laste.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. fol. 132.

All our olde hempe is spunne and *wrought* in tenne cables from
fifteene ynches to ten the least, and thirteene hausers from sixe
ynches to three ynches.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. i. p. 303. *Rich. Gray his Letter*.

Broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense *wrought* on
Over the foaming deep high archt.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. v. 500.

For my design being, as well as I could, to copy nature, and to
give an account of the operations of the mind in thinking, I
could look into nobody's understanding but my own, to see how
it *wrought*.

Locke. Second Letter to Bishop of Worcester.

VOL. XXVIII.

Many words, which seem to express some action, signify **WROUGHT**, nothing of the action, or *modus operandi* at all, but barely the effect, with some circumstances of the subject *wrought* on, or cause operating.

Id. Works, vol. i. fol. 125. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxii. sec. 11.

WRY, *adj.* } See **AWRY**. And *writhe*, from *with*,
WRY, *v.* } by dropping the *th*.

WRY'NESS. } Crooked, bended; turned *s. c.* out of
a right or straight line.

And oft they were of nature complaining,
For they their members lacked, foot and hand,
With visage *wry*, and blind I vnderstand.

Chaucer. Court of Love, p. 376.

This Phebus gan awayward for to *wrien*;
Him thought his woful herte brast atwo.
His bowe he bent, and set therein a flo;
And in his ire he hath his wif yslain.

Id. Manciples Tale, v. 17211.

Howe so his mouthe be comely
His worde sitte euermore a *wrie*,
And saith the worste that he maie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. fol. 30.

The fyrste that came and gaue them moost comforte was Henry
erle of Lancastre with the *wrye* necke, called Torte colle.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xi. p. 10.

Than the kyng *wryed* away frō hym, and comaunded to sende
for y^e hangman, and sayd, they of Calys had caused many of my
mē to be slayne, wherfore these shall dye likewise.

Id. Ib. ch. 147, p. 175.

The byshops go about to kepe in state stil, and hold vp the
decaied partes of their power whose building was naught, and
therfore hath *wryed* on the one side longe ago, with proppes and
staies, deuised by man's brain.

Wynchestre. Of True Obedience, p. 53.

Should I aspire
To forme a worke, I would no more desire
To be that smith; than live, mark'd one of those,
With faire black eyes and haire, and a *wry* nose.

Jonson. Horace. Of the Art of Poetrie.

Row. Thou had'st hit it:

Then talks she ten times worse, and *wryes*, and wriggles,
As though she had the itch (and so it may be).

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman's Prize, act iii. sc. 1.

As when a nymph, arising from the land,
Leadeth a dance with her long watery train,
Down to the sea, she *wryes* to every hand,
And every way doth crosse the fertile plain.

Davies. On Dancing.

And cry, filthy! filthy! simply uttering their own condition,
and using their *wryed* countenances instead of a vice, to turn the
good aspects of all that shall sit near them, from what they
behold.

Ben. Jonson. Case is Altered, act i. sc. 4.

There intricately among the woods doth wander,
Losing himselfe in many a *wry* meander.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. s. 2.

She first with divers crooks and turning *wries*.

P. Fletcher. Purple Island, ch. v.

Like a man fast'ned by his thumbs at the whipping-post, he
wries his back and shrinks from the blow, though he knows he
cannot get loose.

Taylor. Polemical Discourses, fol. 537.

This is light enough to ail intelligent persons, for exploring
the rectitude or *wrynesse* of their behaviour in this particular.

Mountague. Divine Essays, part i. p. 143.

If e'er they call upon me, I'll so fit 'em:
I have a pack of *wry-mouth'd* mackrel ladies,
Stink like a standing ditch.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Women Pleas'd, act iii. sc. 2.

But what! you cry, must the Christian never falter in his
pace? is he supposed to proceed with one uniform progress? does
he miss of his salvation, if he now and then make a *wry* step?
God forbid!

Gilpin. Sermon 14, vol. iv. p. 186.

S K

WULFE-
NIA.
—
XA-
LAPPA.

WULFENIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Jacquin to F. X. Wulfen, author of *Plantæ Rariores Carinthiæ*, in Jacquin's *Miscellanea*. It belongs to the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Scrophularineæ*. Generic character: calyx four or five-parted; corolla tubular, declinate, with a four or five-cleft limb, and straight or hardly spreading segments, the upper segment emarginate or bifid, the lateral ones entire, lower one entire or crenated; stamens two, placed at the sides of the upper segment of the corolla; anthers two-celled; cells at length, confluent at apex, style crowned by a thickened or two-lobed stigma; capsule two-valved; the valves bifid at apex, and septiferous in the middle.

Three species of this genus are known, *W. Amherstiana*, a native of Kamaon, *W. reniformis*, a native of North-West America, near the Columbia River, and *W. Carinthiaca*, a native of Carinthia; they are almost stemless herbs; the radical leaves are petiolate; the scapes are naked, erect, and many-flowered; the flowers are unilateral and pendulous, on short pedicels, solitary in the axis of the bracteas, usually blue.

WULFFIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Necker, probably to some botanist of the name of Wulff. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Heliantheæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, usually heterogamous; flowers of the ray in one series, ligulate, neuter, rarely homogamous, those of the disk tubular and hermaphrodite; involucre subhemispherical, with rather lanceolate loosely imbricated scales; receptacle rather convex, beset with lanceolate, subcarinated, or flat persistent paleæ; branches of style each terminated by a cone; achenia of the ray abortive, those of the disk thick and bluntly tetragonal, more or less fleshy, umbilicate at their apices, glabrous or villous at their extremities.

A genus nearly related to *Rudbeckia*, and consists of about eight known species, all natives of the tropical parts of America: they are herbs with erect or sarmentose, usually scabrous and often spotted branches; the leaves are opposite and petiolate, broadly ovate, acu-

minated and serrated; the heads are pedunculate, terminal, or axillary, usually by threes, and nearly globose after florescence; the flowers are yellow.

WURMBEA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Thunberg to Francis Van Wurmb, secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Batavia, who rendered Thunberg considerable services while travelling in Java. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, campanulate, persistent, with a six-cleft limb; stamens six, inserted in the bases of the segments of the perianth; anthers bursting outwardly; ovula numerous; styles three, conical, continuous with the cells of the ovarium; capsule three-celled, tripartite, tunicated by the persistent perianth.

Four species of this genus are known; they are bulbous-rooted plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; the leaves are linear lanceolate, and sheathing at their bases, and the flowers are disposed in terminal spikes, and are either purple or white.

WYDLERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by De Candolle to H. Wydler, who has written a monograph of the genus *Scrophularia*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: margin of calyx obsolete; petals entire, acuminate; fruit ovate, rather didymous, crowned by a short stylopodium and short reflexed styles; mericarps somewhat semiterete, and rather contracted at the edges, each furnished with five filiform thickish, obtuse ribs at equal distances, the furrows between the ribs furnished with one vitta each, the commissure is narrow and furnished with two vittæ, all the vittæ are very narrow; carpophore, bifid.

Only a single species is known, the *W. Portoricensis*, a native of Porto Rico, where it is cultivated along with Cress and Plantains. It is a smooth, annual herb, with a round, branched, erect stem; the leaves are ternate, with multifid leaflets; the involucre is wanting, or only of one leaf, but the involucels are of many leaves; the flowers are white. The genus is nearly allied to *Petroselinum* and *Fœniculum*, but differs from both in the petals being terminated by taper points.

WULFFIA.
—
XAN-
THISMA.

X.

X, says Ben Jonson, is rather an abbreviation or way of short writing with us than a letter; for it hath the sound of *c* and *s*, or *k* and *s*. It begins no word with us (except some foreign and technical terms), but ends many, as *six*, *fox*, *box*. In some cases it seems to approach the sound of *gz*, as in *example*.

XACCA, or SCIACCA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, with a fine old castle; it has hot-baths in the vicinity; sulphur and barilla are the chief exports; it stands on the East coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain 30 miles from Mazzara and 48 from Palermo, lat. 37° 45' N., lon. 13° 12' E.

XAINTES, Santos, or All Saints' Islands, on the East side of Guadaloupe. See GUADALOUPE.

XALAPPA, a city of Vera Cruz in Mexico, on the side of a mountain 50 miles West-South-West of Vera Cruz city; it is noted for its great annual fair, and for the purgative powder called jalap. It stands in lat. 19° 30' N., long. 96° 55' W.

XALISCO, a province of Mexico in North America, with a chief town, so named, 14 miles from Compostella.

XANTHISMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle from *ξανθος*, yellow, on account of the yellow flowers. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Vernoniaceæ-Vernoniæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate; flowers of the ray ligulate, neuter or female entire, those of the disk hermaphrodite, five-cleft; the lobes erect; receptacle fimbriiferous; the fimbria jagged and nearly as long as the achenia; involucre hemispherical, composed of coriaceous imbricated, adpressed, nearly oval, blunt scales; anthers of the disk-flowers tailless; styles of the ray-flowers short and simple, enclosed within the tubular portion of the ligulæ, those of the disk bifid at their apices, with linear, enclosed, obtuse, hispid lobes; achenia obovate, scarcely angular, pubescent; paleæ of pappus, elongated,

XANTHISMA. acuminate, equal, outer ones a little shorter and narrower than the rest.

XANTHOCERAS. A genus nearly allied to *Andromachia* and *Pectis*, and consists of only a single known species. It is an erect, glabrous, simple herb, which is corymbosely branched at apex; the branches are erect and leafy; the cauline leaves are alternate, sessile, oblong, or linear, one-nerved, stiffish, usually entire, a few of which are serrated at their apices; the flowers are yellow.

XANTHIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort from *ξανθος*, yellow, because one of the species was formerly used by the Greeks to dye their hair yellow. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Melampodineæ*. Generic character: heads monoecious, homogamous; involucre of the male head nearly globose, many-flowered, composed of one series of free scales; receptacle cylindrical, paleaceous; corollas clavate, rather pilose, shortly five-lobed; stamens hardly adnate to the corollas; anthers free, tailless; stigmas two, concrete; female flowers two, enclosed between the prickly involucre, which is terminated by one or two beaks; the prickles are hooked; corollas filiform; stamens none; stigmas two, linear, diverging papilliferous at the sides; achenia compressed, one in each cell, enclosed within the involucre, which at length become indurated and two-celled; embryo oblong.

Composed of branched annual herbs, natives of various parts of the globe; the leaves are alternate and variously cut; the heads are irregularly and glomerately spicate; the spikes are terminal, the lower ones female and the upper ones male. At first sight the species have very little appearance of composite plants. *Xanthium Strumarium* is called Small Burdock.

XANTHOCEPHALUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Willdenow from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *κεφαλή*, a head, in consequence of the yellow heads of flowers. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Anthemideæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate; flowers of the ray ligulate in one series, linear oblong; flowers of the disk tubular, five-toothed, hermaphrodite; involucre campanulate; of a few series of imbricate scales; receptacle naked, rather convex; branches of the styles of the disk flowers terminated each by a cone; achenia conform, compressed; pappus crown-formed, very short, membranous, irregularly and lacerately toothed.

Two species of this genus are known, *X. Bonplandianum* and *X. suffruticosum*, both natives of Mexico; they are glabrous, many-stemmed herbs, suffruticose at the base, with terete branches; the leaves are alternate, linear, or lanceolate, deeply toothed; the heads are terminal and solitary, on short peduncles; the flowers of both the ray and disk are yellow. The species have the habit of *Xanthocoma* and *Gymnosperma*.

XANTHOCERAS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Bunge from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *κηρος*, wax, on account of the anthers being furnished with a yellow gland each at apex. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*, and the natural family of *Sapindaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five unequal obtuse sepals; petals five, villous at the base; glands five, ligulate, reflexed, alternate with the petals; stamens eight; anthers dehiscing inside, each tipped by a gland; ovary globose, three-celled, each cell containing eight ovula; style simple, thick; stigma capitate, three-lobed; capsule

corticate, three-celled, three-valved; valves septiferous in the middle; seeds numerous, large, obovate-subglobose, compressed.

Only one species of this genus is known; it is a small tree, a native of the north of China; the leaves are impari-pinnate; the leaflets serrated; the flowers are terminal and gemmaceous, racemose, and white; the capsule subglobose, trigonal; the seeds are large, black, and shining.

XANTHOCHYMUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Roxburgh, from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *χυμος*, juice, on account of the trees yielding a yellow juice, like gamboge, when cut or broken. It belongs to the class *Polygamia* or *Dioecia*, order *Polyadelphia*, and the natural family of *Guttiferæ*. Generic character: flowers polygamous or bisexual; calyx of four or five persistent sepals, without bractes; petals five, alternating with the sepals; stamens in both male and female flowers disposed in four or five bundles; bundles flat, elongated, and each divided at the apex into several antheriferous portions, opposite the petals, alternating with five large truncated glands; anthers two-celled, bursting longitudinally; ovary only in the bisexual flowers, three or five-celled, with one ovula in each cell; style scarcely any; stigma three or five-lobed; fruit baccate, three to five-celled.

Composed of trees, natives of India, with angular branches, simple opposite leaves, and axillary or lateral fascicles or umbels of yellowish flowers. Five species are known, the most remarkable of which is *X. pictorius*, the fruit of which is yellow and the size of an orange, and not inferior to some apples in flavour: when full grown, but not ripe, it yields a yellow resinous juice, like gamboge, of the consistence of cream, which makes a very good yellow water-colour.

XANTHOCOMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Kunth, from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *κομή*, hair, on account of the yellow heads of flowers. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Asteroidæ-Asterineæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, radiate; flowers of the ray in one series, female ligulate, those of the disk hermaphrodite, tubular, five-toothed; receptacle scarcely convex, rather foveolate; involucre campanulate, composed of scales which are imbricated at their bases, and rather loose and foliaceous at their apices; the ray-flowers, or ligulæ, are twice as long as the disk-flowers; achenia compressed, glabrous.

A genus nearly allied to *Grindelia*, and consists of a solitary known species, a native of Mexico. It is a glabrous, tufted herb, with alternate, linear, quite entire leaves, and solitary terminal heads of yellow flowers.

XANTHOPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Roxburg, from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *φυλλον*, a leaf, on account of the yellow colour of the leaves. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Polygalæ*. Generic character: calyx of five deciduous sepals, the hind sepal and the two front ones nearly equal, the two lateral ones are interior and somewhat petaloid; petals five, distinct, the front one boat-shaped, the lateral ones and hind one equal; stamens eight, filiform, the two front ones adhering to the base of the carina, the lateral ones in front of the lateral sepals, the rest adhering singly to the claws of the lateral and hind petals; anthers erect, dehiscing by a pore at apex; hypogynous disk cup-shaped; ovary subglobose, on a very short stipe, one celled; ovula ascending

XANTHOCERAS.

XANTHOPHYLLUM.

XANTHO-
PHYL-
LUM.XANTHO-
SIA.

or pendulous, adhering to two opposite, short, parietal placentas, two to six on each placenta; style incurved at apex; stigma two-lobed; drupe coriaceous, rather fleshy, globose, one-celled, one-seeded by abortion; seed subglobose, with a membranous testa.

This genus consists of trees, natives of the tropical parts of Asia; the leaves are alternate on short petioles, coriaceous, shining, exstipulate; the racemes are axillary, supra-axillary, or terminal, and many-flowered.

XANTHOPHYTUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Blume, from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *φυτον*, a plant, on account of one of the species being clothed with yellowish hairs. It belongs to the class *Tetra-Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx with an ovate tube, and a four or five-cleft limb; corolla funnel-shaped, with a short tube, a villous throat, and a four or five-cleft limb; stamens four or five exserted, inserted in the throat of the corolla, connivent; style subclavate: stigma thick; fruit didymous, crowned by the calyx, divisible into two many-seeded parts or cells; placentas prominent, fixed to the middle dissepiment on both sides; seeds minute, angular, wingless.

Of this genus there are two species known, *X. fruticosum* and *X. spicatum*, both shrubs, natives of Java. The leaves are opposite; the peduncles are axillary and terminal. The genus differs from *Wendlandia*, in the fruit not being dehiscent.

XANTHORRHCEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Smith from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *ῥεω*, to flow, on account of the colour of the resin which flows from the caudex when cut. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Asphodelæ*. Generic character: perianth six-parted, nearly equal, persistent; the inner segments concave, all connivent at their bases; stamens six, inserted at the bottom of the perianth, filaments linear, glabrous, exserted; anthers versatile; cells of ovary many-ovulate; style cylindrical, three-furrowed; stigma simple; capsule ovate, woody, three-celled, three-valved, the valves septiferous in the middle; seeds one or two in each cell, compressed, with a basilar naked umbilicus; embryo transverse.

The species have a peculiar habit. The caudex is usually resiniferous, sometimes elevated and often divided, and thick; sometimes very short or almost wanting; the leaves are very long, narrow, grassy, linear, subtriquetrous or two-edged, much crowded, spreading on all sides or recurved at their apices, dilated and somewhat sheathing at their bases; the scapes are terminal, quite simple, terete, usually very long; the spikes are terminal, simple, ament-form, and generally equal to the scapes in length; the flowers are sessile, and much crowded, small, white, and furnished with many imbricating bracteas; the capsules are triquetrous and shining. The species are all natives of Australia.

XANTHOSIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Rudge, from *ξανθος*, yellow, on account of the plants being clothed with yellow down. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferæ*. Generic character: tube of calyx ovate, compressed; limb five-lobed; petals stipitate, oval, cuspidate at their apices, replicate; stamens five, opposite the lobes of the calyx; stylopodia two, thick, villous; styles two, filiform, rising from the inner bases of the stylopodia; fruit compressed, striated; mericarps contracted at the commissure, seven or nine-ribbed, the

ribs are filiform, the two lateral ribs are marginal; the channels between the ribs are without vittæ, as well as the commissure, which is very narrow.

Composed of Australian under-shrubs, which are usually covered with stellate hairs. The leaves are alternate, simple, or tripartite; the umbels are variable.

XANTHOSOMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Schott, from the Greek *ξανθος*, yellow, and *σωμα*, a body, on account of the yellow colour of the principal parts of the plant. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Polyandria*, and the natural family of *Aroideæ*. Generic character: spathe straight; spadix exappendiculate, having paranthia beneath the stamens; anthers sessile, dehiscent by lateral chinks; ovary somewhat four-celled; cells many-ovulate; ovula fixed to the axis, peritropous; style very thick, placentiform, all cohering; stigma broad, depressed, manifestly lobed, yellow clammy.

Of this genus there are three species known, all natives of the West Indies; 1. *X. Jacquinii*, the *Arum Xanthorhizum*, Jacq.; 2. *X. sagittæfolium*, the *Caladium sagittæfolium*, Vent., and 3. *X. edule*, the *Caladium edule*, Meyer. The rhizoma of all are caulescent and erect; the leaves are sagittate; the peduncles are subsolitary and bracteate, and the spaths are yellowish.

XATARDIA, in *Botany*, a genus probably dedicated to some botanist of the name of Xatard, by Meisner. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferæ*. Generic character: limb of calyx obsolete; petals lanceolate, entire, contracted into an involute segment; fruit crowned by the reflexed styles, oblong; mericarps with five thick, elevated, wingless, contiguous ribs, and narrow furrows; vittæ one in each furrow, and two in the commissure; carpophore bipartite; seed compressed.

This genus consists of a single known species, the *Petitia* of Gay, which is the *Angelica scabra* of Petit, and *Selinum scabrum* of Lapeyrouse; it is a biennial, pale green, glabrous herb; the root is elongated and branched, thick and spongy inside; the stem is short and nearly simple, very thick and fistular, leafy at the base, and striated and scabrous above; the leaves have ample sheaths, and are tripinnate, with linear lobes, which are scabrous on the margins and nerves; the umbels are terminal, of many rays, contracted in the fructiferous state, the rays are scabrous and very unequal, the central ones being much the shortest; the involucre are wanting, or of two leaves, and the involucels are of four entire linear deciduous leaves; the flowers are green.

XEBEC, or XEBEQUE, from the Spanish *xabeque*, and probably from the Arabic *shabekah* (*xábeca*, or *xá-bega*, in the Spanish orthography), a fishing-net, either from the employment of such nets by the navigators of those ships, or from their having been fenced with nets to prevent the enemy from boarding them. The xebec is a small three-masted vessel, chiefly used in the Mediterranean, and on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, rigged in a peculiar way for swift sailing, and lying near to the wind. The foremast and mainmast are low; the mizen mast is higher, being fitted with a topmast, and all are generally rigged with lateen sails, except in fair light winds, when square sails are commonly hoisted. They are generally built low and broad, to prevent upsetting under a press of sail, and with a convex deck, that the water which they ship may

XANTHO-
SIA.

XEBEC.

XEBEC. more readily pass off through the scuppers. For greater facility of walking, a platform or grating is usually laid over the deck from the sides to the middle. A xebec has commonly three sets of sails; square, large lateen, and small lateen, used as storm-sails in unfavourable winds and rough weather.

The peculiar sailing properties of xebecs caused them to be frequently used as privateers, especially by the Barbary pirates. The Algerine corsairs equipped in this way usually carried from sixteen to twenty-four guns, with a crew of three or four hundred men, most of whom were soldiers.

For further information on the subject, see Falconer, *Marine Dictionary*, and L'Escallier, *Termes de Marine*, art. CHEBECQUE.

XENIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Tubiferous Polyps*.

Generic character. Body common, and producing, from a creeping base, shortish, thick, naked stems, dividing at their tip, and furnished with short branches, supporting on their extremities, massed together in little globular heads, like flowers, polyps, nonretractile, cylindrical, fasciculate, almost tufted, and each having eight large tentacles deeply pectinated.

This genus has great resemblance to a vegetable with flowering tops; the polyps themselves are situated at the tips of the branches in the tufts which are slightly graduated. *X. umbellata*, the type of the genus, is a native of the Red Sea, and there is also a second species.

XENISMIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle from *ξενισμος*, strangeness, because the plant is confined to South Africa. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Pentandria*, and to the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Melampodineæ*. *Generic character:* heads monoecious; flowers of the ray ligulate, those of the disk tubular, five-toothed, male; involucre of one series of oblong scales; receptacle chaffless; ligulæ obtuse, ciliated at the base; anthers and styles unknown; achenia none in the disk, but those of the ray are thick and glabrous, and echinated on all sides by glochidate bristles; seed thickish, oblong, attenuated at the base.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Chrysogonum*, consists of a solitary known species, *X. acanthospermum*, a native of South Africa. It is an annual, erect, many-stemmed, rather downy herb; the root is slender; the leaves are alternate, oblong-cuneate, toothed at apex, and attenuated at the base; the heads are small, solitary, and pedunculate at the tops of the branches.

XENOPS, from the Greek *ξενος*, strange, and *ωψ*, a face, Illig., in *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short, slender, awl-shaped, much compressed and pointed, with the tip turned upwards; upper mandible nearly straight, lower mandible narrower, but swelling beneath, and its tip very much curved upwards; edges of both entire; nostrils basal, lateral, ovoid, and covered with membrane; wings of moderate length, the first alar quill shorter than the second, also shorter than the third, which is longest; legs of moderate size, the lateral toes nearly equal, the outer and middle ones connected to the second joint, claws strong, compressed, and curved.

This genus, in its general form, has much resemblance to the *Nuthatches*, whence Temminck has called it *Sittine*; but it is distinguished by the remarkable upward curving of its lower mandible. They climb as well as the *Woodpeckers*, and Prince zu Weid says that he

has never seen them sit upright; they also tap the trees like the *Woodpecker*, but are less lively and noisy than the *Nuthatch*, and are quiet, solitary birds, except at pairing time, when they collect in little families; but usually they are either alone, or only in pairs. They are not shy, but, like the *Creepers*, approach the neighbourhood of human dwellings.

X. Genibarbis, Illig.; *la Sittine Hoffmansegge*, Tem. Five inches and a quarter in length; beak shorter than the head, upper mandible greyish-brown, under reddish-white, and often with brownish edges; irides greyish-brown; frontal feathers projecting to the nostrils; general colour olive-brown above, but paler beneath; above each eye a yellowish-white streak, and a white spot beneath each ear; wings streaked with greyish-brown and reddish-brown; middle tail-quills reddish-brown, the others brownish-black, and the tips of the outermost ferruginous; legs leaden. Is common in Brazil.

X. Rutilans, Licht.; *la Sittine bibande*, Tem. Four inches and three-quarters in length; the female has the beak as the former species; the top of the head greyish-brown, streaked rufous; over each eye a rufous streak; upper parts rufous-brown; a white streak beneath the jaws, and the throat white; under parts greyish-brown, with numerous longitudinal white spots; wings speckled; tail-quills rufous-brown, excepting a pair, which are black; legs dusky blue. Prince zu Weid has some doubts whether this be not the female of *X. Genibarbis*. It is a native of Brazil.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Avium*; Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*; Pr. zu Weid, *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien*.

XENOS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Rhipidopterous Dipterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ three-jointed at the base, and thence cleft to their tip into two branches of equal length, slender, semicylindrical, and jointless; eyes pedunculate and cellulous; abdomen projecting, horny, with a fleshy vent.

This curious genus, of which the larva is parasitic and lives in the belly of the Wasps called *Polystes*, was discovered by Rossi in the French species, and subsequently by Peck, in *P. Fuscata*, an American Wasp, who says that the abdomen of such Wasps is so distorted by this larva that he had no difficulty in knowing them when on the wing. Rossi observes that it is the fourth abdominal segment from which the *Xenos* in its pupa state usually emerges, sometimes one, often two, and occasionally three, from the same Wasp; and it emerges in its imago, or perfect state, in August or September. It does not appear that they destroy the Wasp, as their exuviae are often found remaining, and the Wasp still active; Kirby supposes this may perhaps depend on the *Xenos* remaining but a very short time in its larva state, and the thorax of the Wasp not being attacked by it. Of this genus and *Stylops* Kirby makes his Order *Strepsiptera*, in which the soft coriaceous elytra are placed very near the head, not on the back, however, but attached to the coxæ of the anterior pair of legs; they are widely separate from each other, and never come in contact, but recede from the body, then curve towards and a second time diverge from it. Lamarck and Latreille, however, deny that the elytra, so called by Kirby, are other than scales, because elytra never have such attachment, which remarkable variation is the precise reason why Kirby forms his new order. Lamarck, however, does not consider them entitled to the rank of

XENOPS.

XENOS.

XENOS. a distinct order, but makes them a section of his *Dipterous Order*.

XERO-CHLOA.

XERANTHEMUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, from ξηρος, *dry*, and ανθεμον, *a flower*: the flowers are dry, and are commonly called everlasting. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cynareæ-Xeranthemæ*. Generic character: heads heterogamous, nearly equal-flowered; involucre imbricate, scarious; receptacle furnished with scarious, tripartite paleæ; flowers of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the ray very few and female; corollas of the hermaphrodite flowers equal, five-toothed, and coriaceous at bottom, and those of the female flowers bilabiate, the outer lip two or three-toothed, and longer than the inner one, which is bipartite; stamens glabrous, not adnate to the corolla; anthers linear, bicaudate at their bases; stigmas in the hermaphrodite flowers two, at length free, in the female flowers obsolete; fruit of the hermaphrodite flowers covered with silky hairs, with paleaceous, few awned, persistent pappus, those of the female flowers rudimentary.

This genus consists of about four known species; they are erect, annual, branched plants, natives of Europe and Asia; the leaves are narrow and quite entire, with revolute margins; the heads are solitary and terminal; the involucre are either white or reddish; one or two of the species are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers.

XERES, a town of Spain, celebrated for its wines, and commonly called Xeres de la Frontera, 38 miles South-West from Seville. Also the name of two towns in Mexico, one in Nicaragua, 70 miles North-West of Leon; the other in Zacatecas, 80 miles North by East of Guadalaxara.

XEROCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Guillemain and Perrotet, from ξηρος, *dry*, and καρπος, in reference to the dry membranous, inflated pods. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; segments nearly equal, subulate; corolla papilionaceous, having the petals nearly equal; vexillum oblong, acute; wings oblong, cultriform; keel straight; stamens ten, monadelphous, having the tube cleft on one side; ovary many-ovulate; style filiform, straight; stigma capitate; legume acinaciform, a little inflated, membranous, many-seeded, dehiscing by the superior suture, seeds reniform.

A solitary species of this genus is alone known; it is an annual, trailing, much branched, villous herb, a native of Senegal. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate, the leaflets are elliptic, the middle one the largest; the stipulas are linear, spreading, and deciduous; the flowers are bibracteate, and disposed in short, axillary, and terminal racemes, and are rose-coloured.

XEROCHLOA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from ξηρος, *dry*, and χλοα, *a grass*, on account of the arid nature of the species. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets two-flowered, the lower flower male, the upper one female and conform; glumes two, mutic, lower one the smallest; paleæ two, longer than the glumes, subulate, mutic; scales none; stamens three; ovary sessile, glabrous; styles two, terminal connate at the base; caryopsis oblong, nearly terete, mucronate by the base of the style, free within the upper paleæ.

Composed of arid, rush-like grasses, natives of the tropical parts of New Holland. The leaves are narrow, subulate, and short, the sheaths terminating the culm, alternate, spathaceous; spikes short, few-flowered; spikelets parallel with the rachis, and half immersed in the hollows of the rachis.

XEROPETALUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Delile, from the Greek ξηρος, *dry*, and πεταλον, *a petal*, because of the petals remaining after they are dried. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Byttneriaceæ*. Generic character: involucre wanting; calyx five-parted, persistent; petals five, obovate, unequal sided, persistent, inserted in the bottom of the calyx; stamens twenty, inserted along with the petals, combined at the base into a short cupula, five of which are sterile, and clavately liguliform alternating with three fertile ones, which are filiform, and bear each an introrse two-celled anther; ovary sessile, three to five-celled; ovula two or three in each cell, ascending; style three or five-cleft, with revolute lobes, which are stigmatose inside; capsule coriaceous, three or five-celled, with five loculicidal valves, the valves septiferous in the middle; seeds solitary in the cells, with a loose raphe and thickened chalaza; albumen fleshy; embryo with foliaceous, bipartite cotyledons, and a short inferior radicle.

This genus is composed of trees, natives of tropical Africa; the leaves are alternate, petiolate, toothed or crenated, cordate at the base, with deciduous stipulas; the panicles are lateral and the pedicles are corymbose or umbellate, furnished with deciduous bractes; the flowers are rose-coloured, and appear when the leaves have fallen.

XEROPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Richard, from ξηρος, *dry*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*, on account of the dry and withered appearance of the leaves. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, of six sessile segments, the inner segment smaller than the outer one; stamens six, inserted in the base of the segments of the perianth; filaments contiguous, dilated at their bases; anthers versatile; ovary three-celled; stigmas three, central filiform, recurved; capsule three-celled, opening by three loculicidal valves at the apex; seeds two in each cell, basilar, collateral, erect.

Of this genus there are three known species, all evergreen herbs, natives of North America. The leaves are linear, subulate, channelled; the radical ones crowded in a rosulate manner; the flowers are small and white, and are disposed in terminal, simple, crowded racemes.

XEROPHYTA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Jussieu from ξηρος, *dry*, and φυτον, *a plant*, on account of the aridity of the species. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth tubular, with a six-parted regular limb, the three outer segments narrower than the three inner ones, and acuminate; stamens six, inserted at the bottom of the segments; anthers long, nearly sessile, equal in length to the limb; style one; stigma oblong, tumid, simple; capsule scarious, crowned, three-celled, many-seeded.

A genus nearly allied to *Vellisia*, and consists of only a single known species, *X. pinifolia*, a native of Madagascar. It is an arid shrub, with alternate branches; the branches imbricated by the dry sheaths of the leaves

XERO-CHLOA.

XERO-PHYTA.

XERO-
PHYTA.XIME-
NESIA.

of preceding years; the leaves are in tufts at the tops of the branches, they are linear and needle-pointed, somewhat like those of some species of *Pinus*; flowers generally solitary and terminal.

XEROTES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by R. Brown, from *ξηρως*, *dryness*, on account of the aridity of the herbage. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Junceæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious; perianth six-parted, somewhat coloured; male flower having the outer segment of the perianth, or all cohering at the base; stamens six, inserted in the perianth; anthers peltate; pistillum rudimentary, female flower having the segments of the perianth distinct and persistent; stamens empty; ovarium three-celled, cells one-ovulate; styles three, connate at their bases; capsule cartilaginous, three-celled, three-valved; valves septiferous in the middle; seeds peltate.

A singular genus, consisting of a considerable number of species, all natives of Australia; they are stiff perennial herbs, of a peculiar fabric. The roots are fibrous; the stems are wanting or very short; the leaves are grassy, flat, or channelled, rarely filiform, with half sheathing, scarious, dilated bases, and are sometimes toothed at their apices; the flowers terminate the scapes or stems, and are either disposed in panicles, racemes, spikes, or heads; the capsule is covered by a kind of bark, which is at length separable.

XEROTHAMNOS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by De Candolle, from *ξηρος*, *hard*, and *θαμνος*, *a shrub*, on account of the plant having a harsh, dry appearance. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Asteroidæ-Asterineæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, monoecious; flowers of the ray in one series, ligulate, female, those of the disk tubular, five-toothed, sterile; involucre imbricate, the scales lanceolate-subulate, stiffish, rather divergent at apex; receptacle naked, areolate; ligulæ revolute, five-nerved; corollas of the disk with a very narrow short tube, a cylindrical throat, and erect, acute teeth; anthers tailless; styles of the ray-flowers bifid, with glabrous acuminate branches; but those of the disk are undivided and capitellate; achenia of the ray rather trigonal, convex, and curved on the back, with a terminal areola; those of the disk abortive, straight, obovate, terminated by a short mucrone each; pappus none.

A genus nearly allied to *Xanthocoma*, and consists only of a single known species, *X. Ecklonianus*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a dwarf, stiffish, branched, erect shrub, with the habit of *Styphelia* or *Epacris*; the leaves are alternate and crowded, rather triquetrous, acute, muricated on the back near the apex, and on the margins: peduncles solitary or two or three together, rising near the tops of the branches, erect, bearing each a single head of yellow flowers.

XIMENESIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Cavanilles to Joseph Ximenes, a Spanish apothecary and botanist. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Helianthiæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray female, ligulate; in one series, those of the disk hermaphrodite, tubular, five-toothed; involucre composed of about two series of spreading, narrow, acute, foliaceous, nearly equal scales, which are rather longer than the disk; receptacle plano-conical, covered with clasping, membranous, lanceolate paleæ; corollas with the tubes of all

hispid; branches of the styles of the disk-flowers appendiculate at their apices; achenia of the rays compressed, winged, deeply emarginate at tops, rather hairy and biaristate, the awns combined with the sides of the wings.

A genus nearly allied to *Sanvitalia* and *Verbesina*, consisting of two species, *X. encyloides*, and *X. microp-tera*, both natives of Mexico. They are more or less canescent annual herbs; the leaves are opposite and alternate, with the petioles generally a little winged, and auriculately attenuated at the base, cordate, ovate, or oblong, toothed; the heads are disposed in irregular corymbs, and the flowers are yellow.

XIMENIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Plumier to Fran. Ximenes, a Spanish monk, who published four books on medical plants. It belongs to the class *Ocandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Olacineæ*. Generic character: calyx small, four-cleft, persistent; petals four, hairy inside, and conniving at the base, revolute above, valvate in æstivation; stamens eight, with capillary filaments, four of which are opposite the petals; anthers fixed by their bases, and bursting lengthwise at the sides; ovarium four-celled, four-seeded; stigma trifid; drupe olive-formed, one-celled, one-seeded by abortion.

Four species of *Ximenia* are known to botanists, three of which are natives of the West Indies and one of New Caledonia; they are trees or shrubs, usually armed with spines; the leaves are alternate, ovate-lanceolate, and without stipules; the flowers are small and axillary.

XIPHIAS, from the Greek *ξίφος*, *a sword*, Linn.; *Sword-fish*, Willugh. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Scomberoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body lengthy, and covered with small scales; lateral line unarmed; upper jaw, consisting of the vomer and intermaxillaries, lengthened into a long sword-like process; no teeth, except on the pharyngeal bones; dorsal fin single and lengthy, deepest in front, less deep behind, and hollowed in the middle; no ventral fins; on each side of the tail a strong keel; branchiostegous rays seven.

This remarkable genus was well known to the ancients, and mentioned by Pliny and Ovid, the latter of whom, in his *Halieutics*, 97, observes,—

“Ac durus *Xiphias*, ictu non mitior ensis;
Et pavidi magno fugientes agmine Thunni.”

There is but a single species, for *X. Imperator*, of Bloch, is stated by Cuvier to be merely a copy of a bad figure of the known species so described by Aldrovandi.

X. Gladius, Lin.; *le Xiphias Espadon*, Lacep.; *Sword-fish*, Willugh. From ten to fifteen feet in length; profile inclining gently towards the root of the sword, which thence stretches horizontally forwards, somewhat trigonal and tapering to a sharp point, its upper surface finely striated, the under smooth, with a slight central groove, the edges delicately toothed; under jaw sharp; sides of the head vertical; body covered with rough skin, depending on the small size of its scales, slightly compressed in front, rounded behind, and increasing in depth with age; pectoral fins long, and attached low on the body, their first three rays longest, and the last shortest; dorsal fin commencing opposite the gill opening, its first three rays spiny, the fourth or fifth longest, thence diminishing to the eleventh, where they become very slender, and are connected with a thin membrane to about the fortieth; the greater part of the dorsal is

XIME-
NESIA.

XIPHIAS.

XIPHIAS, not deeper than half the length of the pectoral, and in the adult or older fish, its middle, from the slenderness of its rays, wears out or is torn away by use, so that it is shallower than at either extremity; the lobes of the tail are lengthened largely, and give it a crescentic form; upper parts bluish-black, under silvery-white. In young Sword-fish, of twelve or eighteen inches long, the body is covered with little tubercles in longitudinal rows, these first subside on the back and afterwards on the belly, so that when the animal has acquired its full age, they have entirely disappeared. It is very common in the Mediterranean; and Yarrell observes that, when it travels into the Atlantic, like many other fish from the same sea, it takes a course either north or south, but seldom pursues the same parallel of latitude towards the west; hence it is found occasionally on the Spanish and French coasts, and sometimes on our own; it even enters our rivers, of which an instance is mentioned by Daniels, in his *Rural Sports*, of one which, in the Severn, near Worcester, struck and killed a man who was bathing, the certainty of which was proved by the fish being captured almost immediately after. They attack with their long sword other fish, on which they are said to prey; but, according to Bloch, they feed also on vegetable substances. Captain Crow mentions the following curious occurrence, which he observed whilst on a voyage to Memel, "One morning during a calm, when near the Hebrides, all hands were called up at three A.M. to witness a battle between several of the fish called Thrashers or Fox Sharks (*Carcharias Vulpes*), and some Sword-fish on one side, and an enormous Whale on the other. It was in the middle of summer, and the weather being clear, and the fish close to the vessel, we had a fine opportunity of witnessing the contest. As soon as the Whale's back appeared above water, the Thrashers, springing several yards in the air, descended with great violence upon the object of their rancour, and inflicted upon him the most severe slaps with their long tails, the sound of which resembled the reports of muskets fired at a distance. The Sword-fish, in their turn, attacked the distressed Whale, stabbing from below; and thus beset on all sides, and wounded, when the poor creature appeared, the water around him was dyed with blood. In this manner they continued tormenting and wounding him for many hours, till we lost sight of him; and, I have no doubt, they in the end completed his destruction." It is no uncommon thing to find the broken beak of the Sword-fish sticking in a ship's bottom, which it may perhaps have mistaken for a Whale. In the Mediterranean they are fished for as articles of food from May to August. A man stationed on a rock gives notice of the approach of the fish, upon which the fishermen row towards and endeavour to strike it with a small harpoon attached to a line, with which it makes away, and often requires many hours' pursuit before it can be got into the boat. Kircher, in his *Musurgia*, gives the following strange jargon-like incantation used by the Sicilian fishermen whilst engaged in capturing the *Pesce Spada*, as they call the Sword-fish:—

Mamassu di pajanu,
Paletta di pajannu,
Majussu di stignela,
Palettu di paenu pale,
Pale la stagnetia,
Mancuta stignetta
Pro nastu, vardu, pressu da
Visu e da terra.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Lacepede,

Histoire des Poissons; Willughby, *Historia Piscium*; XIPHIAS.
Pennant's *British Zoology*; Yarrell's *History of British Fishes*. XIPHO-CARPUS.

XIPHICERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Locustidan Orthopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ short, flattened, lanceolate, or ensiform; head short, and the forehead vertical; thorax carinated; wings long, and bent down; legs very spiny.

This genus is intermediate between the *Crickets* and *Truxalis*, having the antennæ of the latter with the head and other parts of the former. They are Indian, and the type of the genus, *X. Gallinacea*, Latr.; *Gryllus Gallin*, Fabr.

XIPHIDIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Aublet, from *ξίφος*, a sword, in allusion to the form of the leaves. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Hæmodoraceæ*. *Generic character*: perianth coloured, of six spreading segments, the outer three downy on the back, the inner three a little smaller and glabrous; stamens three, hypogynous, opposite the inner segments of the perianth, filiform; anthers fixed by their bases; ovary trigonal, three-celled; ovula numerous; placentas from the inner angle of the cells; style filiform; stigma capitate, three-lobed; capsule nearly globose, soft, and fleshy, three-celled; seeds numerous, nearly globose.

Two species of this genus are known, *X. album* and *X. cæruleum*; the first bears white flowers, and is a native of the West Indies; and second blue flowers, and is a native of Guiana. They are perennial herbs, with fibrous roots and simple hairy stems, which are leafy at their bases. The leaves are ensiform and equitant acuminate, quite entire, or a little serrated. The flowers are panicked, and rather secund and nutant.

XIPHIDRIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Erucary Hymenopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ setaceous, many-jointed, and sometimes thickening towards the tip; mandibles more or less prominent; maxillaries lengthy, and terminating in two membranous lobes; maxillary palps four-jointed, the basal one very minute, second very long and slender, and the remaining three short; labium lengthy, membranous, and entire, its palps three-jointed and stronger than those of the maxillaries; head supported on a long neck; body lengthy, slightly cylindrical, or linear; borer (in the female) projecting; anterior tibiae terminating in a single broad curved spur, and each of the four basal tarsal joints furnished with two small pulvilli; larva provided with six exarticulate thoracic legs, and a horny point on the tail.

This genus, although placed by Lamarck in his *Tenthredinous* section of the family, approximates to the *Sirices*, as he observes, by their pointed borer; but Westwood has shown that their connection is closer, by the larva of *Xiphidria* being furnished with a little horn on its tail, as in *Sirex*; he has therefore removed it from the *Tenthredinous*, and placed it with *Sirex*.

XIPHOCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Presl, from *ξίφος*, a sword, and *καρπος*, a fruit, in reference to the form of the fruit. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx urceolately campanulate, five-toothed; the teeth ovate, the two upper ones combined, and the lower one more lengthened than the rest; corolla papilionaceous; vexillum orbicular, velvety outside, spreading; wings equal in

XIPHO- length to the emarginately bifid keel; stamens ten, dia-
CARPUS. delphous, that is, nine joined, and one free; ovarium
on a short stipe, many-ovulate; style filiform, ascend-
ing, bearded on one side; stigma obtuse; legume stipi-
tate, long-linear, compressed, many-seeded, two-valved;
valves flat; seeds reniform.

XIRIC-
THYS.

A genus nearly allied to *Tephrosia* and *Robinia*, con-
sisting of a single known species; a tree, a native of
the East Indies. The branches are striated and silky,
from adpressed down; the cauline stipulas are subulate;
the leaves are alternate, impari-pinnate of many pairs of
lanceolate mucronate leaflets, which are silky beneath.
The racemes are terminal, straight, and many-flowered;
the pedicels are in fascicles, and minutely bracteate.
The calyxes are silky, and the corollas are white.

XIPHOPTERIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by
Kaulfuss, from *ξίφος*, a sword, and *πτερίς*, a fern, in
reference to the sword-like fronds. It belongs to the
class *Cryptogamia*, order *Filices*. Generic character:
sporangia seated on the tops of simple veins, or on the
upper forks of bifurcate veins, and collected into lan-
ceolate sori, which are approximate along the margins of
the frond, and reflexed with them; indusium none.

A genus nearly allied to *Grammitis*, and by some
only considered as a section of that genus. The species
are tropical ferns, with creeping, rarely tufted caudexes,
and simple, quite entire, repand or pinnatifid fronds.

XIPHOTHECA, from the Greek, *ξίφος*, a sword,
and *θηκη*, a case, Mont.; *Scabbard-fish*, Yarr. In *Zoo-*
logy, a genus of animals belonging to the family
Teniodes, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head pointed; teeth in a single
row in each jaw, compressed, cutting, and pointed,
upon the palatine and pharyngeal bones, and on the
branchial arches, others very small; body compressed,
thin, and riband-shaped; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins
distinct, the former extending the whole length of the
body; in place of ventral fins, upon the abdomen, are
two small scales. The animal, upon which this genus
was founded by Montagu, who first described it, is in-
cluded by Leach, and also by Cuvier and Valenciennes
among the *Lepidopi*.

X. Tetradens, Mont.; *Lepidopus Lusitanicus*, Leach;
Lepid. Argyreus, Cuv. and Valenc.; *Scabbard-fish*,
Yarr. The largest individual obtained by Montagu
was five and a half feet in length, and four and a half
inches in depth at the gills; ridge of the back sharp,
the belly rounder; dorsal fin low, its rays of nearly
equal length throughout; anal fin small; caudal small
and forked; two rounded scales in place of ventral fins,
and a third triangular one behind the vent, which are
the only scales, the rest of the body being smooth;
irides silvery; general colour like burnished silver, with
a bluish tinge; fins greyish yellow. Is found in the
Mediterranean and other European seas, but rare on our
coast, the capture of four only being recorded.

See Montagu, in *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*,
vols. i. and ii.; Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire des*
Poissons; Yarrell, *History of British Fishes*.

XIRICTHYS, from the Greek, *ξίς*, a corn flag,
and *ἰχθυς*, a fish, Cuv. *Razor-fish*. In *Zoology*, a genus
of animals belonging to the family *Labroides*, order
Acanthopterygii, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body much compressed, and co-
vered with large scales; lateral line interrupted; fore-
head descending nearly vertically to the mouth, and
formed by the ethmoids and ascending branches of the

intermaxillaries; each jaw armed with a row of conical
teeth, of which the central are the largest; pharynx
paved with hemispherical teeth.

This genus, formerly placed among the *Coryphænae*,
from which, however, it differs as much internally as it
does externally, very closely approaches *Labrus*; but
is distinguished by the sharp descent of the profile,
Some have the head naked, such are—

X. Novaculus, Cuv.; *Coryphæna Novac.*, Lin.;
scarcely more than a few inches in length; the ridge
of its back sharp; head large, crossed with azure
lines; irides golden; the body diversified with golden,
sapphirine, and amethystine; dorsal fin red, spotted
with blue. Is found in the Mediterranean, though
rarely, making but short visits from the equatorial seas,
which are its ordinary residence.

X. Psittacus, Cuv.; *Coryph. Psitt.*, Lin.; *Parrot-*
fish, Catesby. Has the irides blue, with flame-co-
loured pupils; head beautifully varied; upon the
middle of the body, near the back, a large rhomb-like
spot, purple, and varied with flame-colour, green, yel-
low, and blue; fins marked longitudinally. Is found
off the coast of Carolina.

X. Lineatus, Cuv.; *Cor. Lin.*, Linn. Body covered
with large scales; head marked with transverse lines;
dorsal and anal fins with little lines; tail rounded. Is
found off Carolina.

In some the cheeks are scaly, as—

X. Pentadactylus, Cuv.; *Cor. Pentad.*, Lin. A foot
in length; irides yellow, and pupils blue; dusky above
and white on the sides; upon the back, near the head,
five rounded black spots, placed longitudinally, the two
anterior dorsal spots surrounded with yellow; dorsal fin
blue, edged with orange; base of the ventral pectoral,
and caudal fins orange, and their edge violet, the former
marked with two white spots on the base; anal fin
bluish. Is a native of the rivers of India, China, and
the Moluccas.

The *Rason l'Ecluse* of Quoy and Gaimard also be-
longs to this division.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ*, à Gmelin; Cuvier,
Règne Animal; Bloch, *Ichthyologia*.

XORIDES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Ichneumonidan*
Hymenopterous Insects.

Generic character. Antennæ filiform, straight, and
rather lengthy; mandibles simple, or slightly sinuous on
the sides; their tip entire, and neither notched nor
toothed; maxillary palps very long; head nearly glo-
bular; metathorax long; abdomen oblong, and con-
tracting into a pedicle at its base; boring apparatus
projecting.

Lamarck includes, with this genus, the *Stephani* of
Jurine and Latreille, of which the thorax is very slender
in front, and behind on the same level as the com-
mencement of the abdomen, so that the latter seems
almost sessile, and inserted on the posterior and upper
extremity of the metathorax, as in the *Evanie*. In
Latreille's *Xorides*, the metathorax is convex, and
rounded at its extremity, so that the abdomen is dis-
tinctly peduncular. *Ichneumon Serrator* of Fabricius,
is the type of the former, and *I. Præcatorius* of the
latter section. They are all parasitic and European.

XUAREZIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by
Ruiz and Pavon, to Caspar Suarez, a Spanish botanist,
who has written a work on the plants of Italy. It be-
longs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and
the natural family of *Sibthorpiaceæ*. Generic charac-

XIRIC-
THYS.

XUAR-
EZIA.

XUAR.
EZIA.
—
XYLO-
COPA.

ter: calyx five-parted; corolla subcampanulate, with a very short tube, and a five-parted equal limb; stamens five; stigma bilamellate; capsule oblong, obtuse, rather compressed, with bifid valves, and a central placenta, which is at length free.

A single species of this genus is known, *X. biflora*, a native of Peru; it is a shrub with alternate, entire leaves, and axillary twin-pedicellate, small white flowers.

XYLOCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Koenig, from *ξύλον*, wood, and *καρπος*, a fruit, in reference to the woody nature of the fruit. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Octandria*, and the natural family of *Meliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx urceolate, four-cleft; petals four, free, reflexed; stamens eight, combined into an urceolate tube, which is eight-cleft at top, the segments acute and bipartite, bearing on the inside eight anthers; anthers enclosed opposite the crenæ, erect; style short, pileated by a broad stigma, which is convex at top; ovarium seated on a disk, broader than it, and which is concave at apex, four-furrowed, four-celled; cells containing each two to five ovula; fruit large, spheroid, with a fleshy pericarp, divisible into four valves, one-celled, six to twelve seeded; seeds inserted in a central placenta, ascending; outer ones convex on the back, the rest angular, with a thick spongy integument.

A genus separated from *Carapa*, and consists of two known species, *X. granatum*, a native of the Moluccas, and *X. obovata*, a native of Java; they are both trees, natives of the sea-shore. The leaves are long and abruptly pinnate. The flowers are disposed in loose, few-flowered, axillary, and nearly terminal panicles.

XYLOCOPA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Anthophilous Hymenopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ short, broken, and filiform; upper lip transverse, carinated, and thick at its base; mandibles obtuse, and furnished with three teeth; palps unequal, those of the lip bristle-like; body and legs hairy; wings coloured.

These remarkable Bees are the largest of the whole family; are black and hairy, with shining blue or violet wings. They are distinguished from *Ceratina* by their transverse upper lip, which does not bend downwards; and from *Megachile*, by the length of their lip not exceeding its width. They are called by the French Woodborers, but in this country are more commonly known as Carpenter Bees. Reaumur gives an interesting account of the female of *X. Violacea*, which makes its appearance in spring, and bores posts or palings to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches, and of the width of half an inch, with both ends of the passage curved and open. At the bottom, the female deposits a single egg, with a sufficient quantity of pollen paste to provide for the grub when hatched, and whilst passing through its stages to perfection; and having done this, she covers it with a layer of glutinous saw-dust, which forms not only a roof to the first cell, but a floor to the second, which, in like manner, is filled and covered up. The same process is repeated, till about twelve eggs are thus deposited. The larvæ are hatched with the head downwards, and are thus conveniently placed that, when arrived at their perfect state, the oldest may pass out of its cell through the lower aperture of their gallery, and it is subsequently followed by the others. The type of the genus is *X. Violacea*, Latr.; *Apis Violacea*, of

Linnaeus. They are found in Europe, Asia, and America.

XYLOMELUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Smith, from *ξύλον*, wood, and *μήλον*, an apple, in allusion to the hard woody nature and form of the fruit, which is, on that account, also called wood-pear. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Proteaceæ*. Generic character: perianth of four segments, regular; segments spatulate, revolute at their apices; stamens four, inserted in the segments of the perianth beneath their apices, exerted, recurved like the segments of the perianth; hypogynous glands four, distinct; ovarium stipitate, one-celled, two-ovulate; style filiform, deciduous; stigma vertical, clavate, obtuse; follicles thickened, obversely pear-shaped, ligneous, of one cell, which is out of the centre, two-seeded; seeds produced each into an elongated wing at the apex.

Of this genus only one species is known, *X. pyri-forme*: it is a small tree, inhabiting the extra-tropical parts of New Holland. The leaves are opposite, toothed in the young state, but quite entire in the adult state. The spikes of flowers are axillary, opposite, emmentaceous, and each pair of flowers in the spike is furnished with one bractea; the lower flower is hermaphrodite, but the upper flower is only furnished with an effete ovarium, therefore only one follicle comes to maturity; it is tomentose, and very thick, and marked by a suture on the inner side, which at length splits open.

XYLOPHAGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Stratiomidan Dipterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ as long or longer than the head, but unprovided with any bristle at the tip; the last joint has eight rings; front of the head rounded and not beaked; wings incumbent.

In this genus Lamarck includes *Xylophagus Hermetra* and *Beris*, of Latreille, in the two former of which the third joint of the antenna is pointed; but in the latter it is lengthy, much compressed, and battledore-shaped. The larva of *X. Ater*, which may be taken as the type, is an apodal, rounded, fleshy, grub, having its tail defended with an oblique scale, terminating in two short, obtuse, scaly horns. Some are natives of Europe, and others of South America.

XYLOPHILA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Tetramerous Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ hardly longer than the thorax, terminating in a club of two or three joints; mandibles simple, and not projecting; palps very short; body lengthy and depressed.

Lamarck includes in this genus *Ditoma*, *Lyctus*, *Colydra*, *Latridra*, and *Silvanus* of Latreille, for which he thinks there are not sufficiently distinctive generic characters. They are of small size, and scarcely distinguishable from *Mycetophagus* of Fabricius, except in their lengthened body. The type of the genus is *X. Crenata*, Lam.; *Lyctus Cren.*, of Fabricius.

XYLOPIA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnaeus, from *ξύλον*, wood, and *πικρος*, bitter, which is abridged from *Xylopicron*, a name given to one of the species, by P. Browne, in allusion to the extreme bitterness of the wood of many of the species. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Di-Polygynia*, and the natural family of *Anonaceæ*. Generic character: calyx three or five-lobed; petals six, the three outer ones the largest; stamens indefinite, inserted in the receptacle, which is usually globose; carpels from two to fifteen, on short

XYLO-
COPA.
—
XYLO-
PIA.

XYLO- stipes, flattened, one-celled, one or two-seeded, sometimes dehiscant, and sometimes rather baccate; seeds obovate, shining, and sometimes furnished with aril.

PIA.

YACHT. Composed of tropical trees and shrubs, with oblong, or lanceolate, entire leaves, and axillary, bracteate, one or more flowered peduncles. The wood is bitter, and the fruit and bark are aromatic. The bark of *X. frutescens* affords cordage, and the seeds are used instead of pepper by the negroes of Guiana, being full of a fragrant acrid oil. The wild pigeons in Jamaica feed much upon the berries of *X. glabra*, to which circumstance they owe that delicate bitterish flavour so peculiar to them in the season. The wood communicates its bitter flavour to water, sugar, and other substances with great facility. Furniture made of the wood is proof against cockroaches and other insects. A decoction of the wood is said to create an appetite. The tree is called Bitter-wood in Jamaica. The bark of *X. sericea*, a native of Brazil, is useful for making cordage. The fruit is aromatic, and agreeable to the palate, and would form an excellent condiment.

XYLOSMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by G. Forster, from *ξύλον*, wood, and *οσμή*, smell. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Bixaceæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious; calyx four or five-parted, having the segments imbricate in æstivation; corolla none; margin of disk with eight or ten glands, girding the ovary and stamens; ovary one-celled, attenuated into a short style, containing two parietal, two or four ovulate placenta; stigma a little thickened, obsolete two-lobed; berry one-celled, two-seeded.

This genus consists of trees and shrubs, natives of the islands of the Pacific. The leaves are reticulately veined. The flowers are axillary, and are disposed in racemose fascicles.

XYRIDANTHE, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from *ξύρος*, acute, and *ανθος*, a flower, on account of the heads of flowers being like those of *Xyris*. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous; involucre campanulate, imbricated, having the outer scales concave and roundish, and somewhat scarious, the inner ones radiating, and furnished each with a white petaloid appendage; receptacle flat, naked; corollas tubular, five-toothed; anthers tailed by cobwebbed hairs; stigmas truncate; achenia beakless, woolly; pappus paleaceous, in two series longer than the corollas; paleæ feathery.

A solitary species of this genus is known; it is a glabrous herb, a native of the west coast of New Holland. The leaves are alternate, sessile, oblong-lanceolate, membranous. The branches are erect, and bear each a brown shining head of flowers, similar to the heads of a species of *Xyris*. The peduncles are long and naked.

XYRIS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from *ξύρος*, acute, on account of the harsh, sharp leaves. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Restiaceæ*. Generic character: perianth double, each composed of three leaves; the outer one glumaceous, and three-valved, the outer valve calyptriform, and caducous, the lateral ones navicular, and persistent; the inner perianth has the appearance of a corolla, and is composed of three unguiculate petals, the claws of which bear the stamens at their tops, having three pencil-formed appendages alternating with the petals, and which are probably sterile stamens; style trifid; stigmas obtuse, multifid or undivided; capsule one-celled, three-valved, many-seeded; placentas parietal.

This genus consist of a great many species, principally natives of Australia, and a few of America; they are perennial herbs, with fibrous roots. The leaves are radical, numerous, ensiform, or filiform, with dilated, equitant, scarious bases. The scapes are simple, enclosed in sheaths at their bases. The heads of flowers are solitary, and composed of closely imbricated, scarious one-flowered scales, of which the outer or lower ones are often empty and of a different form. The anthers are behind.

XYSMALOBIIUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by R. Brown, from *ξύσμα*, a thread, and *λοβος*, a pod, on account of the pods being clothed with ramenta. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Asclepiadææ*. Generic character: corolla five-cleft, spreading; stamens seated on the top of the tube of the filaments, in a simple series of ten parts, five of which are fleshy, roundish, and naked inside, and opposite the anthers; the five others are small; anthers each terminated by a membrane; pollen masses compressed, fixed by their apices, pendulous, with broadish connecting processes; stigma mutic; follicles ventricose, ramentaceous; seeds comose.

Two species of this genus are known, *X. undulatum* and *X. grandiflorum*, both natives of the Cape of Good Hope; they are erect shrubs, with opposite leaves. The umbels of flowers are interpetiolar, and the flowers are rather large, of a greenish colour.

XYRIDANTHE.
—
YAM.

Y.

Y, says Ben Jonson, is mere vowelish in our tongue, and hath only the power of *i*, even where it obtains the seat of a consonant, as in *young*, *yunker*. Butler calls it both an English consonant and a Greek vowel, the latter sounded as *i*, and rightly used in words originally Greek, in this agreeing with B. Jonson. He adds that the force of the consonant is seen in *yarn*, and therefore it is unrightly named *wi*, which hath in it the force of *w*, not *y*; for *wi-ar-n* soundeth *warn*, not *yarn*; but is rather to be called *yi*.

YACHT. *D. jaghte. Jaght-schip; navis prædatoria incredibilis celeritatis*, Kilian. So called (Skinner and Lye suggest) from *jaght-en*, to hunt, to course or run

after, to hasten; and applied to the vessel from its aptness for speed.

After dining with Commissioner Proby, he very obligingly ordered his *yacht* to carry us to Sheerness, where my boat was waiting to take us on board.

Cook. Voyages, vol. v. book i. ch. i. p. 73.

YAM, in *Botany*, is a large fleshy root, eatable when boiled or roasted, of which there are several edible kinds, all natives of tropical climates. They are very useful, as they will, like potatoes (for which they are a good substitute, being dry, farinaceous, nutritious, wholesome, and grateful to the taste), keep for a considerable time out of the ground without spoiling. They are eaten instead

YAM. of bread or potatoes; the flour is also made into bread or pudding. A great many species are described by botanists, but they are imperfectly known, being very similar in appearance, and not remarkable for beauty. The roots of most of the species, if not of all, are tuberous, perennial, and esculent. The stems are annual, twining, and slender. The leaves are stalked, usually heart-shaped, and entire, with numerous simple veins; but they are also sometimes lobed, and sometimes divided into several leaflets. The flowers are small, of a greenish-white colour, and disposed in clusters. In several of the species, but especially in *Dioscorea bulbifera*, there are tuberous buds produced on the stem, about the leaf-stalks. *Dioscorea sativa* of Linnæus, which is generally taken for the real yam, is cultivated as such in the warmer parts of America. But Foster, in his *Plantæ Esculentæ*, and others, say *Dioscorea alata* is the most universally cultivated in both East and West Indies, the equinoctial parts of Africa, and in the islands of the South Sea. The different species of *Ubi* of Rumphius referred to *Dioscorea oppositifolia* by Linnæus, are said to belong to *Dioscorea alata*. Forster also says that the root is sometimes three feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh, and weighs thirty pounds. *Dioscorea alata* is readily distinguished from the other species by its cordate leaves and four-winged bulb-bearing stems. In Jamaica and others of the West India islands it is called the White or Buckra yam, and, in Otaheite, Oowhe. This kind is propagated by cutting the yam in pieces, taking care to leave a piece of skin on each division; these are planted on little hillocks of earth, dug about two feet distant from each other, from April to June, and are fit for digging up in January and February. On each hillock a pole is placed, ten feet long, for the stems to climb upon. This kind of yam is much more delicate and agreeable food than any other kind, and, on account of its lightness and ease of digestion, is preferred to bread by many of the inhabitants of Jamaica and other warm countries. There are several varieties of it, distinguished principally by the size and form of the roots, all of which, if well dried in the sun and covered with ashes, will keep well in a dry situation for many months. Care should be taken not to bruise or wound the roots in digging, if they are intended for keeping any time, although their wounds soon heal up and harden, if covered with ashes and exposed to the sun, when they will keep as well as the others. What is called the Red or Purple yam appears to be only a variety of the white; it differs principally in the whole plant being of a reddish colour; the roots are also of a purplish colour inside, and its skin deep purple, and of a coarse texture, though of an agreeable saccharine taste. It is very productive, and bears well on shallow or marly soils, whereas the White yam requires a rich deep soil.

The natives of Otaheite are said to prepare a favourite dish from the root of the White yam, with pulp of plantain fruit and grated cocoa-nut. The Negro yam, *Dioscorea sativa* of Linnæus, is known by its cordate leaves and round stems, which are prickly at the bottom. The roots of this kind grow to a large size, frequently weighing ten or eleven pounds, and forms a valuable article of food either boiled or roasted. There are two kinds of Negro yam, known in Jamaica and other countries by the names of Cassada yam and Man yam; the latter is considered the best of the two, being mealier and of a drier texture, but is not so productive; it is readily

distinguished from the former by the fibres which over-spread its skin, which is smooth in the Cassada yam. Both kinds are much esteemed among the negroes. When these kinds of yam are dug up, a small piece of the top is cut off and left upon the vine, which is carefully planted and moulded up; and in three months it produces another yam, which is commonly called the head, from which it is propagated by cutting it in pieces, taking care to leave an eye on each cutting. Its after-culture is the same as that for the White yam, *Dioscorea alata*, planting two cuttings in each hillock, from January to April, and the yams will be fit for use in August, September, and October. These yams, however, will not keep any length of time out of the ground, and are therefore dug up as wanted. The Indian yam, *Dioscorea triloba*, is known by its three-lobed leaves and square, smooth stems. This is the smallest and most delicate of all the yams; it seldom exceeds eight or nine inches in length and two or three in diameter, but generally smaller. It is propagated from cuttings, which are very productive, each plant producing five or six yams, or even more; they are of a purplish colour outside, and have a pleasant, sweetish taste, very agreeable to most palates, but they do not keep well. The Afou yam, or Prickly yam, *Dioscorea aculeata* of Linnæus, is known by its cordate leaves and round prickly stems; is planted, and bears at the same time as the White yam, also from cuttings: it is of a smaller size, and is of a yellow colour inside, and of a fine dry mealy texture; but it does not keep well out of the ground. The Guinea yam, *Dioscorea oppositifolia*, is known by its opposite, ovate, acuminate leaves, and bears a yam much resembling the Negro yam both in taste and consistence. The Acom or Bulb-bearing yam may be known by its cordate leaves and even, round, bulb-bearing stems. This kind is cultivated on account of the tubers which it bears on its stems, which are irregular in shape, and of a brownish colour, about the size of potatoes, which they much resemble in taste either boiled or roasted, and by these the plant is propagated. In Malabar, the roots of this kind, boiled and mixed with powder of China-root, are used as an application to cleanse ulcers. The Three-leaved yam, *Dioscorea triphylla*, of Linnæus, and the five-leaved yam, *Dioscorea pentaphylla* of Linnæus, are both cultivated in Malabar and the Moluccas for the roots, which are edible. According to Thunberg, *Dioscorea japonica*, the Japan yam, is cultivated for its root about Nagasaki, in Japan.

YARD. A. S. *geard*, past participle of the verb *gyrd-an*, to gird, to surround, to enclose. See GARDEN. Tooke.

A place surrounded or enclosed, as church-yard, court-yard.

Whanne iesus hadde seide these thingis he wente out with hise disciplis ouer the stronde of cedron, where was a *gherd* into which he entride and his disciplis. *Wiclif. Jon, ch. xviii.*

Me mette, howe that I romed up and doun
Within our *yerde*, wher as I saw a beste,
Was like an hound, and wold han made areste
Upon my body, and han had me ded.

Chaucer. Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15906.

They had great leuers in their handis, the whiche they founde in a carpenter's *yarde*, with the whiche they gaue suche strokis that men durst nat aproche to them.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 17.

YAM.
—
YARD.

YARD. In our time in the court of the prince of Bavaria, one of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing or noise of the cocks, he eat them up with many other hens.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xxvii.

Know, dame, I dream't within my troubled breast,
That in our *yard* I saw a murderous beast,
That on my body would have made arrest.

Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

YARD. A. S. *gyrd*; D. *garde, geyrde*; Ger. *gert*, past participle of *gyrw-an, gyr-ian*, to prepare.

A *yard* to mete or measure with. A. S. *met-geard*, a mete-yard, i. e., something prepared to mete or measure with.

A *yard-wand*, a wand prepared. By usage *mete* and *wand* are now omitted. See Tooke. (Originally no certain length was denoted; now, three feet, of twelve inches.)

Sail-yards, wands, rods, to support the sails.

To be under the *yerd* or *rod, sc.*, of discipline; to be under the rule or government.

A maiden childe came in hire compaignie,
Which as hire lust she may governe and gie.
For yet under the *yerde* was the maid.

Chaucer. Shipmannes Tale, v. 13028.

But sore wept she [the nonne] if on of hem were dede
Or if men smote it [her hound] with a *yerde* smert.

Id. The Prologue, v. 149.

This worthy clerk benignely answerde:
Hoste, quod he, I am under your *yerde*,
Ye haue of us as now the governance.

Id. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7898.

Tho toke this knight a *yerd* on honde,
And goth there as the cofers stonde,
And with thassent of euerichone,
He leid his *garde* vpon one.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. fol. 97.

He commanded the mayne-yard to be strooke downe, and to put 2 pullies on euery *yard-arme* one; the hangman was called, and we were willing to confesse our selues, for he swore by the king he would hang vs.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. iii. p. 493. Job Hortop.

And it shall go hard
But I will delve one *yard* below their mines
And blow them at the moon.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, act iii. sc. 4.

And now a breeze from shoar began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a trip, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden. Ceyx and Alcyone.

For if I measure any thing by a *yard*, I know whether the thing I measure be longer or shorter than that supposed *yard*, though perhaps the *yard* I measure by be not exactly the standard, which indeed is another inquiry.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 160. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. xxviii. sec. 20.

Next day towards noon, the wind abating, wee loosed all the reefs out of the top-sails, rigged another top-gallant mast, and got the *yards* across.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iv. book iv. ch. i. p. 153.

YARE, } A. S. *ge-arwe*, ready, quick, prepared,
YA'RAGE, } Somner, from *ge-arwian, gyrgan, gyrian*,
YA'RELY. } to prepare. See **ARROW, YARD, and YARN.**
Ready, prepared, provided; *Yare* of steerage; in North, provided, furnished; *Yarage*, furniture, equipment, tackling.

This Tereus let make his ships *yare*,
And into Grece himself is forth ifare.

Chaucer. Legend of Philomene.

BOTES. Heigh my hearts; cheerely, cheerely my hearts; *yare, yare.*

Shakspeare. Tempest, act i. sc. 1.

In Cæsar's flette
Are those that often haue 'gainst Pompey fought:
Their shippes are *yare*, yours heauy.

Id. Antony and Cleopatra, act iii. sc. 7. fol. 354.

The sea-wind arose, and brought in a rough tide within the channel, which did not hurt the Grecian galleys, being made low and snug, but greatly offended the Persian galleys, being high cargoed, heavy, and not *yare* of steerage.

North. Plutarch. Themistocles, p. 101.

Cæsar seeing that, was a glad man, and began a little to give back from the right wing, to allure them to come farther out of the streight and gulf, to the end that he might with his light ships well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water-men to row them.

Id. Ib. Antonius, fol. 777.

At the helme

A seeming mer-maide steeres: the silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office.

Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra, act ii. sc. ii. fol. 347.

YARN. A. S. *gearn*, past participle of *gyrw-an, gyri-an* (to *yare*), to prepare, to make ready. See Tooke.

(Cotton, silk, wool) prepared (by spinning).

To spin a *long yarn* (met.) is to tell a long story—(to draw out the thread of the story). *Long-yearne* (i. e. *yarned*) is *long spun*.

There are about 26 wind-mills about it, and the commodities of it are cotton wool, cotton *yarne*, mastike, and some other drugs.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. p. 283. M. Lawrence Aldersey.

But now taking in hand againe the end (as it were) of a clew of thread, or a bottome or *yarne*, to direct us as in a dark place, and where there be many cranks, turnings, and windings to and fro (I meane the matter of God's secret judgements) let us conduct and guide our souls gently and warily, according to that which is most likely and probable.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 453.

When wise Minerva did th' Athenians learne
To draw their milk-white fleeces into *yarne*.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorels, book ii. song 3.

Ofttimes when Giles doth find
Harsh sighs at home, Giles wisheth he were blind;
All this doth Joan: or that his long-yearn'd life
Were quite out-spun; the like wish hath his wife.

Ben Jonson. Epig. 42.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut below your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

YA'RROW. A. S. *gearewe*; D. *garwe*. *Millefolium*. See the Quotation from Pliny.

He fumitory gets, and eye-bright for the eye;

The *yarrow* wherewithall he stops the wound-made gore.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 13.

Touching millefoile or *yarrow*, which the Greeks call myrisphyllon, and we in Latine millefolium: it is an hearbe growing up with a tender and feeble stalke, like in some sort unto fewell, and charged with many leaves, whereupon it tooke the name: it groweth in moores and fennie grounds: used to very good purpose and with singular successe in curing of wounds.

Holland. Plinie. Natural History, book xxiv. ch. xvi.

YATE, i. e. gate, q. v.

YAW, } i. e. the jaw or chaw. See Junius.

YAW, s. } A *yaw* is that unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course. Gifford.

O the *yaws* that she will make!

Look to your stem, dear mistress, and steer right.

Here's that will work as high as the Bay of Portugal.

Massinger. A Very Woman, act iii. sc. 5.

YAWL. Ihre has *Julle, Scapha, Navigiolum*, which Rudbeckius derives from *julka, vacillare*, a word with which Ihre professes himself to be unacquainted. He refers to the Low Lat. *aggyale*, in Du Cange—a kind of fishing-boat. Mr. Thomson seems to think it the same kind of boat as that called the *jolly-boat*.

YARE.

YAWL.

YAWL. The master of the Pink, as soon as he perceived them, sent his *yawl*, who brought them on board.

YE.

This was a great misfortune, as the pinnace, being detained on shore, we had no boat on board but a four-oared *yawl*; the *yawl*, however was immediately manned and sent to her assistance.

Cook. Voyages, vol. i. book i. ch. ii. p. 26.

YAWL, i. e. to yell.

There were gorgons fell,
There howling Scillaes *yawling* round about,
There serpents hisse, there seu'n mouth'd hydraes fell.
Fairfax. Godfrey of Boulogne, book iv. st. 5.

YAWN, v. } A. S. *gan-ian, cin-an, geon-an*;
YAWN, n. } D. *ghienen*; Ger. *gien-en, hiscere*,
YA'WNING, n. } *hiare, oscitare*, to open the yaws,
YA'WNINGLY. } jaws, or chaws. See **GAPE**.

To gape, to open; applied to the opening of the mouth (through drowsiness).

For they require to haue an hearer neyther grosse of capacitee and vnderstandyng, nor that when he shoulde geue eare, wyll stande gapyng and *yanyng* as though he were more then halfe in slepe.

Udall. Erasmus. Luke, ch. viii. fol. 287.

Those that *yawne* and slumbre in naughtinesse, are occupied in darkenesse of the soule.

Id. Ib. 1 Thessalonians, ch. v. fol. 7.

He, now to prone his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright deaw burning blade,
Vpon his crested scalpe so sore did smite,
That to the scull a *yawning* wound it made.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 11. st. 35.

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 794.

Heare this, then, yee ignorant and seduced soules that measure your deuotions by number, not by weight; or that, leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly*, patter out those prayers, whose sound or sense ye understand not.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 361. The Hypocrite.

And rais'd his tardy head, which sunk again,
And sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin;
At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,
(And asking *yawn'd*) for what intents she came.

Dryden. Ceyx and Alcyone.

ALM. Sure 'tis the friendly *yawn* of death for me;
And that dumb mouth, significant in show,
Invites me to the bed, where I alone
Shall rest.

Congreve. Mourning Bride.

Thus did the gentle hind her fable end,
Nor would the panther blame it, nor commend;
But, with affected *yawnings* at the close,
Seem'd to require her natural repose.

Dryden. Hind and the Panther, part iii.

Dark was the night, it was that hour
When terror reigns in fullest pow'r,
When, as the learn'd of old have said,
The *yawning* grave gives up her dead.

Churchill. Ghost, book iii.

YE, } Goth. *jus, vos*; A. S. *ge, juh, eow, vos*,
YOU, } *eower, vester*; D. *ghy*; Ger. *jhr*.
YOUR. } Ye and you are commonly called pro-

nouns of the second person in the plural number, and are used by the person speaking (the first person) for or instead of the names (the nouns) of the persons to whom he speaks.

It is also commonly addressed to a single person.

For the etymology, see **WHO**.

Sire emperour, quop þe erl þo, ne be ge noht so bold.
R. Gloucester, p. 58.

Mi leue frende, to telle gou, as þis heye men me bede,
Beter wille iche habbe to wepe, þan to do oþer dede.
Id. p. 99.

And ge mow hym make *goure* kyng, wen ge time sep.
R. Gloucester, p. 102.

I not nout, quath the king, wat *ower* demande be.
Commune rizt, quath Pandulf. *Id. p. 500.*

Nou ich wolte, quath the king, that ge min wille ise
ge mowe me makie suerie wat *owe* will be. *Id. Ib.*

Nou, sir clerc, quath the king, ge mowe threten ynou,
Ower deed may be no wors, than *ower* word is.
Id. p. 501.

I kan not telle *gow* whi þat werre was raised aloft.
R. Brunne, p. 245.

Men say in *gour* tuo londes ere men of grete renoun.
Id. p. 315.

And ich shal sende *gow* myselue Seynt Michel myn aunge
That no devel shal *gow* dere—ne despeir in *goure* deyenge
And sende *goure* soules þer ich myself dwelle.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 149.

Bep ywar ge wismen. *Id. Ib.*

And seide do ye penaunce for the kyngdom of hevenes schal
neigh. *Wiclif. Matthew, ch. iii.*

Nyle *ghe* deme that I cam to undo the law or the prophetis.
Id. Ib. ch. v.

And I saye to you that but your rigtwisnesse be more plen-
tuuous than of Scribis and Farisees ye schul not entre into the
kyngdom of hevene. *Id. Ib.*

But be your word *ghe*, *ghe*; nay, nay. *Id. Ib.*

But it is a custom to *ghou* that I deliuere oon to *ghou* in paske,
therfore wolen *ghe* that I delyuere to *ghou* the kyng of iewis.
Id. Jon, ch. xviii.

Thanne Pilat seith to him, take *ghe* him and deme *ghe* him
after *ghoure* lawe. *Id. Ib.*

Jon answeride and seyde to alle men, Y baptize you in watir,
but a stronger than Y schal come aftir me, of whom Y am not
worthi to unbynde the lace of his schoon, he schal baptise you in
the holy Gost and fier. *Wiclif. Luk, ch. iii.*

John answered and sayde to them all: I baptyse you with
water, but a stronger then I commeth after me, whose shoe latchet
I am not worthy to vnloose: he wil baptyse you with the holy
goost and wyth fyre. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

I waishe *ghou* in water into penaunce, but he that schal come
after me is strengier then i whos schoon y am not worthi to bere,
he schal baptise you in the hooly Goost and fire.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. iii.

I baptise you in water in token of repentaunce: but he that
commeth after me, is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not
worthy to beare. He shall baptise you with the hoolye goost and
with fyre. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

Therefore do ye worthi frutys of penaunce, and bigynne ye not
to seye we had a fadir Abraham, for y seye to you that God is
myghti to reise of these stoones the sones of Abraham.
Wiclif. Luk, ch. iii.

And *yesilff* as quicke stoones be ye aboue bilded into spiritual
housis and an hooli preesthod to offre spiritual sacrifices accept-
able to god by iesu crist. *Id. Petir, ch. ii.*

But be ye doeres of thi word, and not heerers oonli, disseyuynge
yousilf. *Wiclif. James, ch. i.*

And se that ye be doers of ye worde and not hearers only, de-
ceauing your owne selues. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

Ye gon to Canterbury: God you spede
The blisful martyr quite you *youre* mede.
Chaucer. The Prologue, v 772.

But, and ye vouchesauf to techen me
This noble craft and this subtiltee
I wol be *your* in all that ever I may.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16716.

Lord, all lith in *your* plesance,
My child and I, with hertely obeisance
Ben *youres* all, and ye may save or spill,
Your owen thing: werketh it after *your* will.
Id. Ib. v. 8379.

There were neuer two so well imet
Whan ye been his all hole, as he is *your*.
Id. Troylus, book ii. v. 587.

YE.
—
YEAR.

Thus grante I *you* myn hole voyce,
Chese for us both, I *you* praie,
And what as euer that *ye* saie
Right as *ye* woll, so woll I.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 17.

Thus am I *yours* for euermo.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. fol. 18.

Till at the laste longe and late
He saide: O *ye* my liues hele,
Saie what *ye* liste in my quarele:
I not what answere I shall yeue:
But euer while that I maie liue
I woll that *ye* be my maistrisse.

Id. *Ib.* book i. fol. 18.

Therefore, lordinges, i have after *ow* sent,
For to come to my parliment,
To wite of *your* counsayle.

Ritson. *The King of Tars*, vol. ii.

In Midsomer tyde this was done,
In worschupe of Crist in trone,
As i *ow* telle may.

Id. *Ib.*

Yef *ure* thre sleh *oure* on,
We shulen of *ure* lond gon:
Yef *ure* on sleh *oure* thre,
Al this lond shal *ure* be.

Id. *The Geste of King Horn*, vol. ii.

Byfore that our kyng was ded,
He spek ase mon that wes in care,
Clerkes, knyghtes, barons, he sayde,
Y charge *ow* by *oure* sware (oath).

Percy. *Death of King Edward I.* vol. ii.

Faire knight, borne under happie starre,
Who see *your* vanquisht foes before *you* lye;
Well worthie be *you* of that armory,
Wherein *ye* have great glory wonne this day,
And prov'd *your* strength on a strong enemie;
Your first adventure: many such I pray.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 1.

And as for titles, be they rogue or rascal,
Or what *your* worships fancy, let them pass,
As transitory things; they are mine to-day,
And *yours* to-morrow.

Ben Jonson. *Staple of News*, act ii. sc. 1.

YEAN, v. } A. S. *ean-ian*, to eane, or (as some
YEANLING. } speak) to yeane. See EAN.

To bring forth, as the *ewe* doth her lambe. Sommer

I love thee better than the carefull ewe
The new-yeane'd lamb that is of her own hew.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Faithful Shepherdess*, act iii.

TUCK. Would they, wise Clarion, were not hurried more
With covetise and rage, when to their store
They add the poor man's *yeanning*, and dare sell
Both fleece and carcass, not gi'ing him the fell!

Ben Jonson. *Sad Shepherd*, act i. sc. 1.

As when a vultur on Imaus bred,
Whose snowie ridge the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey
To gorge the flesh of lambs or *yeanning* kids
On hills where flocks are fed, flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeanning* on the rocks has left her young;
The hope and promise of my failing fold.

Dryden. *Virgil. Pastoral*, book i. v. 20.

Let Michael's feast
Commemorate the deed, lest the cold hand
Of winter pinch too hard the new-yeane'd lamb.

Dodsley. *Agriculture*, can. iii.

YEAR, } Goth. *jer*, or *yer*; A. S. *gear*;
YEARED, } D. *jaer*; Ger. *jahr*; Sw. *aor*. Ju-
YE'ARLY, *adj.* } nius thinks from γυρον, gyrare, to
YE'ARLY, *adv.* } revolve. The Sw. *aor* is used to de-
YE'ARLING, *n.* } note also *messes*, *annona*, from *æra*, *ge-*
metere, to reap. The root may be the A. S. *erian*, *ge-*

erian, *arare*; and *year*, intended to mark the time of YEAR.
ploughing, and then the interval between the times of
ploughing in one season and the next.

See the Quotations from North and Ferguson.

In treuthe Y seye to you, that manye wydewes, weren in the
dayes of Helye the profete in Israel: whanne heven was closid
thre *yeer* and sixe monethes, whanne greet hunger was maad in
al the erthe.

Wiclif. *Luk*, ch. iv.

But I tell you of a trueth, manye wydowes were in Israel in
the dayes of Helyas, when heauen was shut thre *yeres*, and vi.
moneth, whē great famishment was thorow out all y^t lande.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Min herte and all my limmes ben as grene,
As laurel thurgh the *yere* is for to sene.

Chaucer. *Marchantes Tale*. v. 9341.

For Supplant with his slye cast
Full ofte hapneth for to mowe
Thyng whiche another man had sowe,
And maketh comen of propretee
With sleight, and with subtiltee,
As men maie sen from *yere* to *yere*

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. fol. 41.

In the accomptynge of the *yeres* of the worlde, from the cre-
acion of Adam, vnto the incarnation of Crist, been many and
sundry oppynyons.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. i. p. 1.

Syr Roger Mortymer, had great lādes in Inglande, to the sūme
of vii. Cli. of rent *yerely*.

Lord Berners. *Froissart.* *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. xv. p. 15.

And wee haue commanded, that there shall not be taken of
them no *yeerely* rent, nor no maner of custome, taxe, rent, or any
other dutie whatsoever for those houses.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 472. *M. Jerome Horsey.*

In these, and like delights of bloody game,
He trained was, till riper *yeeres* he raught.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 6. st. 29.

A *yearely* solemne feast she wons to make
The day that first doth lead the *yeare* around;
To which all knights of worth and courage bold
Resort, to heare of strange adventures to be told.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 2. st. 42.

For the Romans at the beginning had but ten moneths in the
year, as some of the barbarous people make but three moneths for
their *year*. And the Arcadians amongst the Grecians have but
four moneths for their *year*. The Acarnanians have six to the
year; and the Ægyptians had but one moneth to their *year*, and
afterwards they made four moneths for their *year*.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch.* *Numa*, fol. 60.

COR. I thought once,
Considering their forms, age, manners of deaths,
The nearness of the places where they fell,
To have parallel'd him with great Alexander:
For both were of best feature, of high race,
Year'd but to thirty, and in foreign lands,
By their own people alike made away.

Ben Jonson. *Sejanus*, act i. sc. 1.

As yet the trembling *year* is unconfirmed,
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day delightless.

Thomson. *Spring*.

Yearly thy herds in vigour will impair;
Recruit and mend 'em with thy *yearly* care.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book v. p. 12.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line;
New graces *yearly* like thy works display,
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay.

Pope. *Epistle to Mr. Jervas*.

Devoted to our glorious God, the sun,
Hides their designs under a holy veil,
And thus religion is a mask for faction.

Rowe. *Ambitious Step-Mother* Act i.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke.

Pope.

YEAR. The time measured by the sun's revolution in the ecliptic, from any equinox or solstice to the same again, is called the solar or tropical *year*, which contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds, and is the only proper or natural *year*, because it always keeps the same seasons to the same months.

Ferguson. Astronomy, sec. 371.

The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of King Edward the Second inclusive; and from his time to that of Henry the Eighth were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief scribes of the court, at the expense of the crown, and published annually, whence they are known under the denomination of the *year-books*.

Blackstone. Commentaries, sec. iii. p. 72.

YEAR. SIDEREAL YEAR, &c. See CHRONOLOGY and ASTRONOMY.

YEAR AND DAY, *annus et dies*, is a time that determines a right, or works a prescription in many cases by law; as in case of an estray, if the owner challenge it not within that time, it belongs to the lord. So in some copyholds, a forfeiture is worked if the tenant neglects to be admitted for that time; and so in wrecks (see WRECK), and divers other instances.

YEAR, DAY, AND WASTE, *annus, dies, et vastum*, formerly a part of the king's prerogative, whereby he had the profits of lands and tenements for a year and a day of those that were attainted of petit treason or felony, whosoever might be the lord of the manor whereto the lands or tenements belonged; and the king might cause waste to be made on the tenements by destroying the houses, ploughing up the meadows and pastures, rooting up the woods, &c., except the lord of the fee agreed with him for the redemption of such waste, afterwards restoring it to the lord of the fee. This prerogative was abolished by statute 54 Geo. III., c. 145; and several of the consequences of attainder are obviated by the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 106.

YEARS, ESTATE FOR, is an estate not of freehold, and is a contract for the possession of lands or tenements for some determinate period; and it takes place where a man lets them to another for the term of a certain number of years agreed upon between the lessor, or him who grants the lease, and the lessee, or him to whom the lease is granted, and the lessee enters thereon. If the lease be but for half a year, or a quarter, or any less time, this lessee is respected as tenant for years, a year being the shortest term which the law, in this case, takes notice of. These estates were originally granted to mere farmers or husbandmen, who every year rendered some equivalent in money, provisions, or other rent, to the lessors or landlords; but in order to encourage them to manure and cultivate the ground, they had a permanent interest granted them, not determinable at the will of the lord; and yet their possession was esteemed of so little consequence that they were rather considered as the bailiffs or servants of the lord, who were to receive and account for the profits at a settled price, than as having any property of their own; and therefore they were not allowed to have a freehold estate, but their interest, such as it was, vested after their deaths in their executors, who were to make up the accounts of their testator with the lord and the other creditors, and were entitled to the stock upon the farm; but in process of time these estates have become of great value.

Every estate which must expire at a period certain and prefixed, by whatever words created, is an estate for years; and therefore this estate is frequently called a term, *terminus*, because its duration or continuance is bounded, limited and determined, for every such estate

must have a certain beginning and certain end. A lease for so many years as J. S. shall live is therefore void from the beginning; but a lease for a term certain, as, for instance, fifty years, if J. S. shall so long live, is good, for there is a period certain beyond which it cannot last, though it may determine sooner by the death of J. S. If no day of commencement is named in the creation of this estate, it begins from the making or delivery of the lease.

Tenant for years has, incident to, and inseparable from his estate, unless by special agreement, house-bote, fire-bote, plough-bote, and hay-bote or hedge-bote, that is to say, sufficient allowance of wood to repair or burn in the house, of wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry, and of wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. As to emblements or profits of lands sowed by tenant for years, if his term for years depends upon a certainty, as, if he holds from Midsummer for ten years, and in the last year he sows a crop of corn, and it is not ripe and cut before Midsummer, the end of his term, the landlord shall have it, except there be a custom to the contrary; for the tenant knew the expiration of his term, and therefore it was his own folly to sow what he never could reap the profits of. But where the lease depends upon an uncertainty, as upon the death of the lessor, being himself only tenant for life, or being husband seized in right of his wife; or if the term of years be determinable on the life of J. S., or upon lives, in all these cases the estate for years not being certainly to expire at a time foreknown, but merely by the act of God, the tenant or his executors shall have the emblements. Not so if it determine by the act of the party himself, as if tenant for years does anything that amounts to a forfeiture, in which case the emblements shall go to the lessor, and not to the lessee, who has determined his estate by his own default. *Blackstone's Commentaries, book ii.*

YEARN, v. See to EARN; also the Quota-
YEA'RNFUL, } tion from Piers Plouhman in verb
YEA'RNING, n. } WELL. A. S. *geornian, gyrgan*,
i. e. *ge-yrnan*, to run after, to pursue, to seek after.

To long after, or for; to pant after; to desire or covet eagerly or anxiously; to be deeply, painfully anxious; grievously affected.

But of hire songe, it was as loud and *yerne*,
As any swallow sitting on a berne.

Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3258.

Laieng of ratsbane, sperewort, crowfoot, and such like vnto their whole members, thereby to raise pitifull and odious sores, and mooue the harts of the goers by such places where they lie, to *yerne* at their miserie, and therevpon bestow large almesse vpon them.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 308. Description of England.

For he would learne
The lyon stoope to him in lowly wise
(A lesson hard) and make the libbard stearne
Leaue roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6. st. 25.

And euer his faint hart much *yearned* at the sight.
Id. Ib. book vi. can. 10. st. 21.

The Dauphin's pou'rs yet standing in their sight,
And Bourbon's forces of the field not clear;
Those *yearning* cries that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

DEC. What must you do, sir?

JUD. I must do that my heart-strings *yern* to do:
But my word's past.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act ii. sc. 4.

YEARS.
—
YEARN.

YEARN

YELL.

Of pitty and *yearning* of bowels, whether to those carelesse unregenerates that cannot so much as complaine of their too-pleasing corruptions, but applaud themselves in the free scope of their owne brutish sensuality, as if they had made a covenant with death, an agreement with hell; or whether, to our poore seduced brethren, that are nurseled up in an invincible ignorance of truth; and are held downe with the imperious sway of antichristian usurpation.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. part i. fol. 441. *St. Paul's Combat*.

And when the dead, by cruel tyrant's spite,
Lie out to rav'nous birds and beasts expos'd,
His *yearnfull* heart, pitying that wretched sight,
In seemly graves their weary flesh enclos'd.

P. Fletcher. *Purple Island*, can. 9.

The first [letter] which is upon inward mourning, will be thought the production of a man who is well acquainted with the generous *yearnings* of distress in a manly temper, which is above the relief of tears.

Spectator, No. 95.

I had not till then a notion of the *yearnings* of heart which a man has when he sees his child do a laudable thing, or the sudden damp which seizes him when he fears he will act something unworthy.

Id. No. 263.

As the tall stag,
Unharbour'd by the woodman, quits his layre,
And flies the *yearning* pack which close pursue,
So they not bowsy dread th' approaching foe.

J. Philips. *Cerealia*.

YE'DDING. Perhaps *gestes*, or story-tellings: Tyrwhit. *Gaddings*: Skinner.

Of *yeddinges* he bare utterly the pris.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 238.

YEDE, } i. e. *go-ed*, *gode*;—we should now say
YODE. } *went*. *Yead*, to go.

Wherof the bysshop beyng gladde and fayne, *yode* vnto the house of the sayd herdman, the whiche receyued hym with glad chere.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii. p. 61.

Then bade the knight this lady *yede* aloofe,
And to an hill herselfe with-drawe aside,
From whence she might behold that battailes prooffe
And eke be safe from danger far descride.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11. st. 5.

Tho to him *yode*,
And him saluting, as beseemed best,
Gan first inquire of tydings farre abroad;
And afterwards, on what adventure now he rode.

Id. *Ib.* book iii. can. 8. st. 45.

And did themselues vnto their iourney dight.
So forth they *yode*, and forward softly pased,
That them to view had been an vncouth sight;
Against the streame he marcht and dryshod *yode*.

Fairfax. *Tasso*, book xiv. st. 33.

YELK. See YOLK.

YELL, v. } A. S. *gyll-an*, *giell-an*, *clamare*,
YELL, n. } to call out, clamorously. See CALL,
YE'LLING, n. } GALE. Applied to—

A frightful or hideous cry—as of wild and savage beasts; a cry of ravening, of terror, &c.; a howl.

Doith now ye riche men. wepith ye *yellynge* in youre wrechidness that schulen come to you.

Wiclif. *James*, ch. v.

They *yelled* as fendes don in helle.

Chaucer. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 15396.

Whyle he was occuppyed in his prayer, the sayd company of fendes returned with *yellynge* and crynge, shewyng to hym that thorough his prayer, the aungelles of God hadde byrafte from theym the soule of Edwyn.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, ch. 192. p. 105.

There is in Islande (quoth he) Mount Hecla, being of as dreadfull a depth as any vaste gulfe, or as hell itselfe, which resoundeth with lamentable and miserable *yellings*, that the noise of the cryers may be heard for the space of a great league round about.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 560. *The True State of Island*.

With wailing great, and women's shrill *yelling*
The roofs 'gan roar; the air resound with plaint.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv. v. 890.

VOL. XXVIII.

YELL.

YELLOW

The cruell wound enraged him so sore,
That loud he *yelled* for exceeding paine;
As hundred ramping lyons seem'd to rore,
Whom reuenous hunger did thereto constraine.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11. st. 37.

When after goes the cry, with *yellings* loud and deep,
That all the forest rings, and every neighbouring place:
And there is not a hound but falleth to the chace.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 13

IAGO. Doe,—with like timorous accent, and dire *yell*,
As when (by night and negligence) the fire
Is spied in populous citties.

Shakspeare. *Othello*, act i. sc. 1. fol. 310.

Unmanly dread invades
The French astoni'd; straight their useless arms
They quit, and in ignoble flight confide,
Unseemly *yellings*, distant hills return
The hideous noise.

J. Philips. *Blenheim*.

Others in frantic mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin.

Id. *Cider*, book i.

This preparation, so illustrious in the eyes of Europe, and efficacious in its event, was obstructed by the utmost power of that noisy faction which has too long filled the kingdom, sometimes with the roar of empty menace, and sometimes with the *yell* of hypocritical lamentation.

Johnson. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 100. *Thoughts respecting Falkland's Islands*.

Unutterable anguish!

Guilt and despair! pale spectres grin around me,
And stun me with the *yellings* of damnation!

Id. *Irene*, act v. sc. 9.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands North of Mainland. See SHETLAND.

YE'LLOW, adj.

YE'LLOW, n.

YE'LLOW, v.

YE'LLOWISH,

YE'LLOWNESS.

A. S. *ge-alewe*. The A. S. *ge-ælged* (Somner) is coloured, painted, tawned, sun-burnt; and this past participle of the verb *ge-ælan*, to kindle, appears to have been softened into *ge-alewe*; and hence also the It. *giallo*; Fr. *gialne*, *jaune*. See Tooke. The Lat. *flammeus*, and *flavus*, are flame-coloured. Brown is the colour of things burned; and yellow—

The colour of flame (a golden colour. See GOLD).

His colour was betwix *yelewe* and red.

Chaucer. *Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 15909.

Now vouchsafe this day or it be night,
That I of you the blissful sowne may here,
Or see your colour like the sunne bright,
That of *yelownes* had neuer pere.

Imputed to Chaucer. *T. Occlene to his empty Purse*.

Also your lordship shall understand that the coastes of the sea throughout all the world, I haue coloured with *yellow*, for that it may appeare that all that is within the line coloured *yellow*, is to be imagined to be maine land or islands: and all without the line so coloured to bee sea: whereby it is easie and light to know it.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 216, M. Rob. Thorne.

This fleete departing forth of the haven of Lima, and sayling 800 leagues westward off the coast of Peru, found certaine islands in eleuen degrees to the south of the equinoctial, inhabited with a kind of people of a *yellowish* complexion, and all naked, whose weapons are bowes and arrowes, and darts.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 802. Lopez Vaz.

An apple also which first is grene waxeth not sodely *yelowe*, but first it is somewhat white, betwene grene and *yelowe* indifferent.

Fisher. *A Godlie Treatise*, &c. Sig. E 2.

So should my papers, *yellow'd* with my age,
Be scorn'd, like old men of less truth than tongue.

Shakspeare. *Son*. 17.

The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named because the colour thereof resembleth the graie or *yellowish* wheate, being cleane and well dressed.

Holinshead. *Description of England. Chronicle*, vol. i.

S M

YELLOW. Nt. My humor shall not coole: I will incense Page to deale
with poyson: I will possesse him with *yellowness*.
YEOMAN. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, act i. sc. 3. fol. 42.*

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and shrivels up the blades;
Or suff'ring not their *yellow* beards to rear,
He tramples down the spikes, and intercepts the year.
Dryden. Meleager and Atalanta.

And the bruised madder itself being drenched with the like
alcazite solution, exchanged also its *yellowness* for a redness.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 750.

Angellina does
So far exceed her in the ornaments
Of wit and beauty, though now hid from sight,
That like the sun (ev'n while eclips'd) she casts
A *yellowness* upon all faces.
Dryden. Rival Ladies, act iii.

Must it be ever thus? or may the hand
Of mighty labour drain their gusty lakes,
Enlarge the brightening sky, and, peopling, warm
The opening valleys, and the *yellowing* plains?
Dyer. The Fleece, book iv.

YELP, v. } A. S. *ge-alp-an*, from *giell-an*, to yell.
YELP, n. } To *yelp* is applied to—

The short, sharp bark of a dog, fox, &c.; of a young
dog; to a short, pert chattering or prating; to any
similar noise.

Wo was alle his comforth, of sorow mot he *gelp*.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

And then he hath truly supposed,
That he him maie of nothing *yelpe*,
But if so be tho wordes helpe,
Which as the woman hath him taught.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 17.

But none of hem can helpe after my will,
And also well I might sit stille,
As praie vnto my ladie of any helpe:
Thus wote I not whereof my selfe to *yelpe*.
Id. Ib. book viii. fol. 185.

Marke now in reading this oracion, how Winchester runneth
a rashe bethlê-brained hoūd, minding more his dinner than hys
game, and rushynge he careth not which way, so he be *yelpinge*.
Wynchester. Of True Obedience. To the Reader.

And whilst the eager dogs upon the start do draw,
She riseth from her seat, as though on earth she flew,
Forc'd by some *yelping* cute [a cur] to give the greyhound's view.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 23.

Boy, your Perseus is come master, that will destroy him.
The very comfort of whose presence shuts
The monster hunger from your *yelping* guts.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act i. sc. 2.

KING. Bear to the dungeon those rebellious slaves,
Th' ignoble curs, that *yelp* to fill the cry,
And spend their mouths in barking tyranny.
Rowe. Morning Bride, act iv.

If they were at a fault, and an old hound of reputation opened
but once, he was immediately followed by the old cry; while a
raw dog, or one who was a noted liar, might have *yelped* his heart
out without being taken notice of. *Spectator, No. 116.*

If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the
loudest *yelps* for liberty among the drivers of negroes?
Johnson. Works, vol. viii. p. 182. Taxation no Tyranny.

YEO'MAN, } Lye derives from *gaeman*, an inha-
YEO'MANLY, } bitant of a village. Spelman prefers
geonga, a young man, which Smith discountenances;
he also (Spelman) suggests *gemen*, common; and this is
adopted by Verstegan. See the Quotation from him.

A *yeoman* hadde he, and servants no mo
At that time, for him luste to ride so;
And he was cladde in cote and hode of grene.
Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 102.
The horse eke that his *yeoman* rode upon,
So swatte, that unnethes might he gon.
Id. Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16031.

How manye godly and bolde *yemenne* hath it broughte vnto thefte **YEOMAN**
wherby they haue preuented the course of nature, and dyed by the
ordre of lawes miserably.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Gouvernour, book i. ch. xxvi. fol. 91.

I call him a *yeoman* whom our lawes doe call *legalem hominem*,
a word familier in writs and enquests, which is free man borne
English, and may dispend of his owne free land in yeerely reuenue
to the summe of xl. s. sterling.

Sir T. Smith. The Commonwealth, ch. xxiii.

What a *yeoman* is I haue declared, but from whence the worde
is deriued it is hard to say: it cannot be thought that *yeoman* shoulde
be sayde a young man, for commonlie we doo not call any a *yeoman*
till hee be married and haue chyl dren, and as it were, haue some
authoritie among his neighbours.

Id. Ib. book i. ch. xxii. p. 42.

Gemen is now in the moderne Teutonicke written *gemeyn*, and
it is as much to say as *common*, and as in sundry other ancient
words, so in this, the letter *g*, being altered into *y*, it is of *gemen*
become among us *yemen*, and varying yet farther in orthography,
it is written *yeoman*. And seeing that *gemen* is all one with
common, a *yeoman* is rightly understood a *commoner*.

Verstegan. Restitution of decayed Intelligence, ch. x.

The third and last sort is named the *yeomanrie*, of whom and
their sequele, the labourers and artificers, I haue said somewhat
euen now.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. i. p. 276. Description of England.

FANG. Faith, I cannot tell, sister, but if a man had any true
melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats,
to make his son a gentleman.

Ben Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, act iv. sc. 1.

Th' appointment for the ensuing he heard,
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guarl.
Dryden. Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

I knew a *yeoman*, who, for thirst of gain,
To the great city drove, from Devon's plain,
His numerous lowing herd; his herds he sold,
And his deep leathern pocket bagg'd with gold.
Gay. Trivia, book iii. v. 285.

A *yeoman* is he that hath free land of forty shillings by the
year; who was antiently thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote
for knight of the shire, and do any other act, where the law requires
one that is *probus et legalis homo*.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book i. ch. xii. p. 407.

YERK, v. } i. e. to jerk, q. v.

YERK, n. } To strike, to throw out.

How now, my masters (quoth he), what if an asse had flung out
and given me a rap with his heeles, would you have had me to
have *yerked* out and kicked him again?

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 10.

There be devils dancing in the air; I think
I saw a dolphin hang i' th' horns o' th' moon,
Shot from a wave: hey day! hey day!
How she kicks and *yerks*!

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Sea Voyage, act i.

The horses being trised up in this manner, their riders came with
loud cries, behind them, and some with whips in their hands, to
lash them; that the horse being mad withall, *yerked* out behind,
and sprang forward with his foremost legs to touch the ground.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch. Eumenes, fol. 504.

YERN, } i. e. iron; irony.
YERNY. }

The legges therof, saithe he, were *yern*.
Joye. Expocicion of Danie, fol. 11.

Thou didste beholde it until there came a stone smytē out without
handis, which smitte the image vpō his *yerney* and erthen feetē,
breking them al to powlder.

Id. Ib. ch. ii. fol. 27.

YES, } Are more immediately the Fr. singular *aye*,
YEA, } have thou? and *aye*, have ye? But Tooke
still considers them to be the imperative of a verb of
northern extraction, and *aye* and *yea* to mean,—have it,
possess it, enjoy it. And *yes* to be *ay-es*, have, possess,
enjoy *that*, (see *As*). This northern verb is probably

YES. the A. S. *agan*; Goth. *aig-an*, to have, to hold, or possess. See OWE. *Yes* is used to denote—

YEST. Assent or consent; affirmation or confirmation.

Sire kynge, quod he, that I can,
Yf thou wilt. *Yes*, seith the kynge.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. fol. 5.

For well she wist what it ment,
And that it was to thilke entent,
That she hir seluen shulde sled,
And to the knight she said *yea*.

Id. *Ib.* book iii. fol. 49.

He said nother nay ne *ye*,
But helde hym still, and lete her chide.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 51.

Did we not cast thre men bownde into the fyre? which answerd
yisse trewely, oh kynge.

Joye. *Expocicion of Daniel*, ch. iii. fol. 39.

Why dame (quoth he), what oddes can euer be,
Where both doe fight alike, to win, or yield?
Yea, but (quoth she) he beares a charmed shield,
And eke enchaunted armes, that none can pierce,
Ne none can wound the man that does them wield.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. ch. iv. st. 50.

SEC. B. — Is this the confidence

You gave me, brother?

EL. B. *Yes*, and keep it still,

Lean on it safely; not a period
Shall be unsaid for me: against the threats
Of malice or of sorcery, or that power
Which erring men call chance, this I hold firm,
Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not inthrall'd;
Yea even that which mischief meant most harm,
Shall in the happy trial prove most glory.

Milton. *Comus*.

Yes, you despise the man, to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at humankind;
Tho' what he learns he speaks, and may advance
Some gen'ral maxims, or be right by chance.

Pope. *Epistle* 1.

Will Spring return,

And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray?
Yes, prattlers, *yes*. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower.

Scott. *Marmion*, ch. i. Introduction.

YEST, } A. S. *yst-ig*, stormy, tempestuous; *yst*, a
YESTY. } storme, tempest, from the verb. *Yrsian*
iersian, *irasci*, to be angry or enraged. *Yrst* the past
participle (by dropping *r*) becomes *yst*; *yest* or *yeast*
is applied to—

The raging surge of the sea, the froth or foam of it:
also of the fermenting beer.

Now the shippe boaring the moone with her main-mast, and
anon swallowed up with *yest* and frost.

Shakspeare. *Winter's Tale*, p. 289.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.

Drayton. *Moon-Calf*.

I'll win it in my water, and my malt,
My furnaces, and hanging of my coppers,
The tonning, and the subtlety of my *yest*.

Ben Jonson. *Devil is an Ass*, act ii. sc. 1.

Answer me:

Though you untie the windes, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waues
Confound and swallow nauigation vp.

Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, act iv. sc. i. fol. 144.

HAM. He did complie with his dudge, before hee suck't it. Thus
has he (and mani more of the same beaue, that, I know, the drossie
age dotes on) only got the tune of the time, and outward
habite of encounter, a kinde of *yesty* collection.

Id. *Hamlet*, act v. sc. 2. fol. 280.

Careful observers, studious of the town,
Shun the misfortunes that disgrace the clown;
Untempted they contemn the juggler's feats,
Pass by the muse, nor try the thimble's cheats,

When drays bound high, they never cross behind,
When bubbling *yest* is blown by gusts of wind.

Gay. *Trivia*, book iii. v. 290.

When the whole is milk-warm, put in a little grounds of beer,
or *yeast*, if you have it, or any thing else that will cause ferment-
ation, and in a few days the beer will be fit to drink.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. iii. ch. v. p. 91.

YE'STER, *adj.*

YE'STER-DAY,

YE'STER-EVENING.

hesternus. Skinner.

A. S. *gyrstan-dæg*, *geosterlic*;
D. *ghister*, *ghisteren*, *ghisterigh*;
Ger. *gestern*, from the Lat.

"*Gestran* (says Tooke) is the past tense and participle of *ge-strinn-an*, to acquire, to get, to obtain; but a day is not *gotten* or obtained till it is passed; therefore *gestran-dæg* is equivalent to the *passed day*. The Lat. *hesternus* is *g-hestern*."

And he axide of hem the our in which he was amendid; and
thei seiden to him, fro *yistirday* in the seventh the our the feure left
him.

Wiclif. *Jon*, ch. iv.

Then enquired he of the the houre when he beganne to amende
And they sayde vnto him: *yesterdaye* the seuenth houre, the feuer
lefte hym.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Ne there nis nothing established in tyme, that maie embracen
together, all the space of this life, for certes, yet ne hath it not
taken, the tyme of to morowe, and it hath lost that of *yester daie*.

Chaucer. *Boecius. De Consolatione*, book v. p. 454.

In like sort we haue such plentie of fish vpon our seuerall coasts,
that although milians and infinite numbers of them be taken, yet
on the next their losse will be so supplied with new store, that
nothing shall be missing of the *yester-fang*: so bountifull is God
in these his benefits vnto vs.

Holinshed. *Chronicles*, vol. v. p. 15. *Description of Scotland*, ch. ix.

Though when as he approched nigh in view,
By certaine signes he plainly him descride
To be the man, that with such scornfull pride
Had him abused, and shamed *yesterday*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 3. st. 47.

And in hope that you would come here
Yester-eve, the lady Summer
She invited to a banquet.

Ben Jonson. *The Satyr*.

Friends, be yourselves; keep the same Roman hearts
And ready minds you had *yester-night*.

Id. *Catiline*, act iv. sc. 3.

To prove this true, this morn a trusty spy
Has brought me word, that *yester ev'ning* late,
In spite of all the grief for Edward's death,
Your friends were married.

Rowe. *Lady Jane Grey*, act iii.

And shall the wretch whom *yester* sun beheld
Waiting my nod, the creature of my pow'r,
Presume to-day to plead audacious love,
And build bold hopes on my dejected fate?

Congreve. *Mourning Bride*, act ii.

MON. The dreadful business of the war is o'er;
And slaughter that from *yester* morn till ev'n,
With giant steps, past striding o'er the field,
Besmeard and horrid with the blood of nations,
Now weary, sits among the mangled heaps,
And slumbers o'er her prey.

Rowe. *Tamermene*, act ii.

Because man comprehends not his knowledge, or power, all past
and future things; his thoughts are but as *yesterday*, and he
knows not what to-morrow will bring forth.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 82. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii.
ch. xv. sec. 2.

YET. A. S. *get*, *geta*, *git*, *gita*; *adhuc*, *modo*, *præ-
terea*. Somner. Junius derives from the Gr. *ετι* or *αυτις*.

Yet is the A. S. *get*; the imperative of *get-an* to get.
Tooke.

Yet, meaning *get*, must be interpreted as equivalent to
being, or having been, *got* or *gotten*.

YET.

YEW.

And he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild
with the Holy Gost *yit* of his moder wombe.

Wiclif. *Luk*, ch. i.

And what *ghit* schal I seie? for tyme schal faile to me tellynge
of Iedeon, Barak, Sampson, Iepte, David, and Samuel, and of
othere prophetis.

Id. *Ebrowes*, c. xi.

For euery lond himselfe deceiueh
And of disease his parte receiueh
And *yet* take men no kepe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* fol. 2. *Prologue*.

And *yet* the cause is nought decided.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 3.

Though it be not the houndes' kind
To eate chaffe. *yet* woll he werne
An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne
Therof to taken any foode.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. fol. 28.

For now
Satan now first inflam'd with rage, came down
The tempter ere th' accuser of man-kind,
To wreck on innocent frail man his loss
Of that first battel, and his flight to hell:
Yet not rejoycing in his speed, though bold,
Far off and fearless, nor with cause to boast,
Begins his dire attempt.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. v. 13.

Thus having settled in our thoughts the idea of the ordinary
duration of a man to be seventy years, when we say a man is young,
we mean that his age is *yet* but a small part of that which
usually men attain to.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 141. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii.
ch. xxvi. sec. 4.

YEVE, }
YE'VE, } i. e. give, giver, gift.
YEFT.

Ful loth were him to cursen for his tithes,
But rather wolde he *yeven* out of doute,
Unto his pore parishens aboute,
Of his offring, and eke of his substance.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 490.

Thou *yewer* of the formes, that hast wrought
The fayre world, and bare it in thy thought
Eternally.

Id. *The Legend of Philomene*.

A wif is Godde's *yefte* veraily;
All other maner *yeftes*, hardely,
As londes, rentes, pasture, or commune,
Of mebles, all ben *yeftes* of fortune,
That passen as a shadow on the wall.

Id. *Marchantes Tale*, v. 9186.

YEW, i. e. ewe, q. v.

What doe thy *yewes* abortive bring? or lambs,
For want of milke, seeke to their fellowes, dams?

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorels*, book ii. sec. 2.

YEW. See EUGH. Fr. *if*; D. *jeuen*, *jeuen boom*;
Ger. *eiben boom*; A. S. *ju*.

Ewe of all other things is that whereof perfite shootinge would
have a bowe made.

Ascham. *Toxophilus*.

The tougher *yewgh*
Receives the bending figure of a bow.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book ii. v. 628.

Now from yon black and funeral *yew*,
That bathes the charnel-house with dew,
Methinks I hear a voice begin.

Parnell. *Night Piece*.

The heaviness of the rain shortened our voyage, but we landed
on one island planted with *yew*, and stocked with deer.

Johnson. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 360. *A Journey to the Western Islands*.

To come now to the *yugh*, because we would overpasse none:
it is to see to, like the rest (Pines), but that it is not so greene;
more slender also and smaller, unpleasant and fearefull to looke
upon, as a cursed tree, without any liquid substance at all: and
of these kind of trees, it alone beareth berries.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xvi. ch. x.

Fall'n *yew* trees often of themselves would rise:

With seeming fire oft flam'd th' vnburn'd trees.

May. *Lucan. Pharsalia*, book iii.

Since the use of bows is laid aside amongst us, the propagation
of the *eugh tree* is likewise quite forborn; but the neglect of it is
to be deplor'd.

Evelyn. *Sylva*, ch. xxv. fol. 65.

YEX, v. } A. S. *geoc-sa*, *geoc-sung*. See ante

YE'XING, n. } HICCOUGH, or HICKET; D. *hickset*. See
the Quotation from Pliny.

Mi'd *goxing* and mid gret woth (weeping) þus be gan hys mone.
R. Gloucester, p. 34.

He *yoxeth*, and he speketh thurgh the pose,
As he were on the quakke, or on the pose.

Chaucer. *Reves Tale*, v. 4150.

There is an herb called alysson, which whosoever hold in
their hands, or do but look upon it, shall presently be rid of the
yex or painful hicket.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 561.

The same portion taken likewise with honied vinegre hot,
allaieth the convulsion of the stomach, proceeding from excessive
yexing or hiccquets.

Id. *Plinie*, book xxxii. ch. viii.

YIELD, v.

YIELD, n.

YI'ELDABLENESS,

YI'ELDANCE,

YI'ELDER,

YI'ELDING, n.

YI'ELDINGNESS.

YI'ELDLESS.

way to.

Goth. *geld-an*; A. S. *gild-an*,
gyld-an, *geld-an*; D. *ghelden*,
to pay, to perform, to render.

To pay, to give in payment,
to give, to grant, to return, to
bear or produce in return, to
produce; to render, to surrender;
to concede, to comply, to give

Gulty ich me *yelde*
Of my trespas with tunge.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 108.

Moost dere brothir, thou doist feithfulle whatener thou worchist
in britheren and that into pilgrymys whiche *yeldiden* witnessyng to
thi charite in the sigt of the chirche, whiche thou ledist forth and
doist wel worthili to God.

Wiclif. *Jon*, ii. ch. i.

Witnessyng is *goldun* to demetrie of alle men, and of treuthe it
silff.

Id. *Jon*, iii. ch. i.

And glader ought his frend ben of his deth,
Whan with honour is *golden* up his breth,
Than whan his name appalled is for age;
For all forgotten is his vassallage.

Chaucer. *Knights Tale*, v. 3055.

And I answered full humbly,
Gladly, sir, at your bidding
I woll me *yelde* in all thing.

Id. *Romaunt of the Rose*, fol. 125.

But for o mys: an other mis
Was *golde*, and so full ofte it is.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi. fol. 140.

In this while the *honger* encreased, and the people were so
ouerset with theyr enemyes, that many of theym were as *golden*,
and toke partye agayne theyr owne neyghbours.

Fabyan. *Chronycle*, p. 53. ch. lxxv.

If this towne be lost, we lese all that we haue, and our lyues
also; yet hit were better that we *yelded* ourselfe to the erle of
Derby, than to haue more damage. The erle of Laylle sayd,
go we to the place wher as nedeth moost defence, for we wyll nat
as yet *yelde* vppe the towne.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 103. p. 124.

Within the towne there were no men of warre, and so made
but small defence, and wolde haue *yelded* them vp, and in their
yelding they were all pyllled and robbed.

Id. *Ib.* ch. 320. p. 495.

I know how love doth rage upon a *yelden* mind;
How small a net may take, and meash a heart of gentle kind.
Surrey. *He complains of the Deceitfulness of Love*, &c.

YEW.

YIELD.

YIELD.

YOKE.

Therewith, behold, whereas the Phrygian herds
Brought to the king with clamour, all unknown,
A young man, bound his hands behind his back,
Who willingly had *yielden* prisoner.
Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii. v. 77.

There he tormenteth her most terribly,
And day and night afflicts with mortall paine,
Because to *yield* him loue she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yold* againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 11. st. 17.

This sword hath ended him, so shall it thee
Vnlesse thou *yeeld* thee as a prisoner.
BLU. I was not born to yeeld, thou haughty Scot.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, act v. sc. 3. fol. 71.

He shall be like the fruitful tree,
Planted along a running spring,
Which, in due season, constantly
A goodly *yeeld* of fruit doth bring.
Bacon. Works, 3164, 1st Psalm.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yeelder* vp of breath.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. act iv. sc. 2. fol. 92.

For briars and thornes at their apparell snatch,
Some sleeues, some hats, from *yeelders* all things catch.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, act iii. sc. 2. fol. 153.

The fourth disposition for peace—an *yieldableness* upon sight of
clearer truths.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 568. The Peace-Maker, sec. 13.

He that had put himself upon the pawes of the beare, and lyon,
for the rescue of his sheep, will now cast himselfe upon the
sword of the angel, for the preservation of Israel: there was hope
in those conflicts; in this *yeeldance* there could be nothing but
death.

*Id. Ib. vol. i. fol. 1140. Contemplations, lib. 16. The Numbring
of the People.*

There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked: and after all
his inward broyles, he falls upon the worst, so as his *yieldance* is
worse than his fight.

*Id. Ib. vol. ii. fol. 117. Contemplations, book iv. John the
Baptist Beheaded.*

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forc'd; but never was inclin'd
To accessary *yieldings*, but still pure
Doth in her poison'd closet yet endure.

Shakspeare. Rape of Lucrece.

Cassibelan after so many defeats, mov'd especially by revolt of
the cities from him, thir inconstancie and falsehood one to another,
uses mediation by Comius of Arras, to send ambassadors about
treatie of *yielding*.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 57.

If the thing under debate be given up to the adversary, it must
be upon one of these two accounts; either, 1, that the persons who
thus *yield* them up, judge them unfit to be retained; or, 2, that
they find themselves unable to retain them; one or both of these
must of necessity be implied in such a *yieldance*.

South. Sermon 12. vol. v. p. 490.

She should have held the battle to the last,
Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm, and died or conquer'd.

Rowe. Ulysses, act iii.

The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yield-
ingness* of the cartilaginous substance with which its edge is set
round, and which in fact composes a considerable part of its
concavity, are excellently adapted for the allowance of a free
motion and a wide range; both of which the arm wants.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. viii. p. 102.

YOKE, *n.* } A. S. *joc, juc, jeoc*; D. *jok, juk*; Sw.
YOKE, *v.* } *ook*; Fr. *joug*; It. *geogo*; from the
Latin, *jug-um*, say the etymologists. But Tooke
considers it to be the past participle *geoc*, of the A. S.
verb *ge-ican* (to eke), to add, to join.

To join or conjoin, to connect, to bind; and (as the
yoke was an instrument of bondage imposed upon
slaves), to subjugate, to subdue.

Take ye me my *yok* on you, and lerne ye of me, for I am

mylde and meke in herte; and ye schal fynde reste to youre solis;
for my *yok* is softe, and my charge light.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xi.

Take my *yocke* on you and learne of me, for I am meke and
lowly in hert: and ye shall fynde rest vnto your soules. For my
yocke is easy, and my burdē is lyght. *Bible. Anno 1551.*

This golden carte with fry beames bright,
Foure *yoked* stedes full different of hewe,
But bait or tiring, through the spheres drewe.

Chaucer. Testament of Creseide, p. 295.

He toke a plough, where that it stoode,
Wherin anone in stede of oxes
He let do *yoken* great foxes,
And with great salt the londe he sewe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv fol. 73.

And whan he was suffyciently enfourmed of all y^e comodyties
therof, he had great wyll to brynge the sayd cowntre vnder the
yocke of y^e Romaynes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. xlvi. p. 31.

Neyther dysdayned Paule in a sexten epistle or gentyll
salutation, to make mention of his *yoke-fellow* or wyfe, whom he
at that time minded not to leade about wyth hym.

Bale. Apology, fol. 121.

And for to make his poure approued more,
Wilde beasts in iron *yokes* he would compell;
The spotted panther, and the tusked bore,
The pardale swift, and the tigre cruell,
The antelope, and wolfe, both fierce and fell.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6. st. 26.

ALT. She would fain marry.

1 LADY. 'Tis a proper calling,

And well beseems her years. Who would she *yoke* with?

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, act i.

Then were they *yoak'd* with garrisons, and the places con-
secrate to thir bloodie superstitions destroy'd.

Milton. History of Britaine, book ii. p. 78.

The mother cow must wear a low'ring look,
Sour-headed, strongly-neck'd, to bear the *yoke*,
Her double dew-lap from her chin descends;
And at her thighs the pond'rous burthen ends.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, iii. v. 88.

'Tis some comfort to some, that they have the liberty to walk
abroad where they will; but others are both *yoak'd* and imprison'd;
and the prisoners in public prisons are used worse than a man
would use a dog, they being half starved and soundly beaten to
boot. *Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 79. Anno 1688.*

My friend, I found, acted but an under-part at his table, and
being a man of more good nature than understanding thinks
himself obliged to fall in with all the passions and humours of his
yoke-fellow.

Spectator, No. 7.

When we got to Matavai, our friends there told us that this
fleet was part of the armament intended to go against Eimeo,
whose chief had thrown off the *yoke* of Otaheite, and assumed an
independency.

Cook. Voyages, vol. iii. book ii. ch. xi. p. 297.

YOLK, or } The yellow (*yellow, yellog, yelg, yelk,*
YELK. } or *yolk*) portion of the egg.

The *yolke* of the egge can not be without the whyte, nor the
whyte without the *yolke*; no more maye the clergy and the lordes
be one without another.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xlii. p. 130.

She layes her breasts out, too, like to poch'd eggs
That had the *yelks* suckt out.

Beaumont and Fletcher. A Wife for a Moneth, act ii.

CYM. All the *yolk* is wild-fire,
As he shall need beleaguer no more towns,
But throw his egg in.

Ben. Jonson. Staple of News, act iii. sc. 1.

As the shell and skin keep the *yolk* and two whites together, so
each of the parts (the *yolk* and inner white at least) are separated
by membranes, involving them.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book vii. ch. iv. p. 36. Note 11.

YOKE.

YOLK.

YON.

YON, } See ante BEYOND. A. S. *geon*, *geoned*,
YOND, } *goned*, *gond*, or *gon*.
Yo'NDER. } Gone, and therefore distant; at a distance.

Yond, *adj.*, is out-rageous; Fr. *outrageux*, from *oultre* or *oultre*; Lat. *ultra* (Upton).

Yon is classed by Ben Jonson among the pronouns. See the Quotation from him.

Then he came out of his bussument and sayd to his company, Come on syrs lustely, beholde *yonder* is he that I desyre to haue: it is the maister of the crosbowes: I desyre to haue hym aboue all creatures lyuyng.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 269. p. 400.

I marueile not a little (q^d he) of thy folly, that thou wouldest thus attempt to assure thyselfe with a foolishe gyrl *yonder* in the court, Anne Bullen.

Wyat. *An Account of Queen Anne Bullen*.

CLO. Since I beheld *yon* shaggy man, my breast
Doth: pant each bush, methinks, should hide a beast.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Faithful Shepherdess*, act iii.

The demonstratives; this: plural, these. That: plural, those; *yon*, or *yonder*, same. Ben Jonson. *Grammar*, ch. xv.

I'll shew you now; observe him: *yon*' is he.

Id. *Devil is an Ass*, act i. sc. 1.

Clarind, said shee, thou seest *yond* fayrie knight,
Whom not my valor, but his owne braue minde
Subiected hath to my vnequall might.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 5. st. 32.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond,
Emongst the Shepheard swaynes, then wexeth wood and *yond*.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 8.

So Florimell fled from that monster *yond*
To reach the sea ere she of him were caught.

Id. *Ib.* book iii. can. 7.

Let none forget Obizo of Tuscaine land,
Well worthy praise for many a worthy deed;
Nor those three brethren, Lombards fierce and *yond*.
Fairefax. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, book i. st. 5.

Said then the boatman, Palmer steere aright,
And keepe an euen course; for *yonder* way
We needs must pass (God do vs well acquight).
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 12. st. 3.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise byliue,
And vnto battaile doe your selues addresse;
For, *yonder* comes the prowtest knight alieue,
Prince Arthur, floure of grace and nobillesse.
Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 8. st. 18.

Mote not mislike you also to abate
Your zealous haste, till morrow next againe
Both light of heauen and strength of men relate
Which, if ye please, to *yonder* castle turne your gate.
Id. *Ib.* book iii. can. 8. st. 51.

They sadly traual'd thus, vntill they came
Nigh to a castle builded strong and hie;
Then cride the dwarfe, lo, *yonder* is the same,
In which my lord my liege doth lucklesse lie,
Thrall to the giant's hatefull tyrannie.
Id. *Ib.* book i. can. 8. st. 2.

Goddess of shades, beneath whose gloomy reign
Yon spangled arch glows with the starry train.
Pope. *Thebais of Statius*, v. 584.

TAM. Yet, yet a little, and destructive slaughter
Shall rage around, and mar this beauteous prospect;
Pass but an hour which stands betwixt the lives
Of thousands and eternity: What change
Shall hasty death make in *yon* glitt'ring plain?
Rowe. *Tamerlane*, act i.

Mark her behaviour, too; she's tipping *yonder* with the serving men.
Dryden. *Tempest*, act iv.

Beside *yon* straggling fence that skirts the way
With blossom'd furze, unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
Goldsmith. *Deserted Village*.

Near *yonder* copse, where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flow'r grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.

Goldsmith. *Deserted Village*.

YON.
—
YORK,
NEW.

YORE. A. S. *geare*; from *gear*, a year; applied to
A year or years past, gone, ago; in time past, in
former time.

Hast thou not herd how saved was Noe,
Whan that our lord had warn'd him beforne,
That al the world with water shuld be lorne?
Yes (quod this carpenter), ful *yore* ago.

Chaucer. *Miller's Tale*, v. 3438.

The sely tonge may wel ringe and chimbe
Of wretchednesse, that passed is ful *yore*:
With olde folke, save dotage, is no more.

Id. *Reves Prologue*, v. 3396.

Right true it is, and said full *yore* ago.

Wyat. *Of the Feigned Friend*.

I have of *yore* made many a scrambling meal
In corners, behind arasses, on stairs;
And in the action oftentimes have spoil'd
Our doublets and our hose with liquid stuff.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Woman Hater*, act iii. sc. 4.

Tho' old, you find his strength is not clean past,
But true as steel he's mettle to the last,
If better he perform'd in days of *yore*,
Yet now he gives you all that's in his pow'r;
What can the youngest of you all do more?

Rowe. *Love for Love*. *Epilogue*.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of North America, lying between 40° 40' and 45° N. lat., and between 73° 10' and 80° W. long. It is about 350 miles long by 300 broad, and is bounded on the South-East by the Atlantic Ocean, East by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; North by Upper Canada; South-West and West by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Lake Erie. It is subdivided into the districts of North and South, and into the 24 counties of New York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queens, Kings, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkimer, Onondago, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. In 1790, the State of New York had but 340,120 inhabitants, of whom 21,524 were slaves. In 1796, there were in the state 195 townships and 64,017 electors, of which number 36,338 were qualified by land to the amount of 1000l. 4,838 by ditto, above 20l. and under 100l. 22,598 by ditto, who rented tenements above 40s. 248 other freeholders.

64,217

So rapid was the increase of this flourishing state, that, in 1830, the population was 1,913,508, of which 75 only were slaves. The commerce of the state in 1838 was returned, exports 23,008,471 dollars, and imports 68,453,206. The total registered tonnage was 181,031,39. The area of this state is about 55,000 square miles; the face of the country is much diversified; the sea coast level and sandy; the northern hilly and even mountainous. It was first peopled by the Dutch, who were expelled by the English, but many traces of that people are found in the language and customs of some parts of the state. Many French were also settlers here, at New Rochelle particularly, as well as emigrants from Germany.

The principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, Dela- Rivers.

YORK,
NEW.

ware, Susquehannah, Tioga, Allegany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, and partially the St. Lawrence. The Hudson river has its whole course in this state, rising between the lakes Ontario and Champlain; it first runs East, then Southerly, and pursues its course to New York, where it falls into York bay, being one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. Its course is 250 miles, up which the tide flows 160. The Mohawk falls into the Hudson, opposite the town of Troy: it is only navigable for boats, and has some remarkable falls, called the Cohoez. The Delaware rising in this state is navigable for boats 370 miles, and for a 74 gun-ship 120. The Susquehannah rises here, and flows into the sea in the bay of the Chesapeak. The Tioga is a branch of the Susquehannah. The Allegany rises on the Western side of the mountains of that name, and after a course of 200 miles unites at Pittsburg with the Monongahela, and forms the Ohio. The Genesee rises in Pennsylvania, and falls into lake Ontario. The Oswego, often called the Onondago, rises in Oneida lake, and falls Westerly into lake Ontario. The Niagara connects Lake Erie with Ontario, and as the St. Lawrence is in part Canadian, the latter is almost wholly so.

Lakes.

The lakes of New York partly belonging to that state, as well as to Canada, are those of Ontario, Erie, and Champlain. The lakes wholly in the state are those of Seneca, Oneida, Cayoga, Oswegatahie, Canandaigua, Chatauque, Skeneatches, and George; some are extensive, and the shores of others exceedingly beautiful.

Mountains.

The mountains of this state extend in a North-Eastern and South-Western direction, bordering Lake Champlain. On the Western shore there is a ridge of mountains, in which are many petrifications; more Southwards is the tract of mountain called Couchsackrage, and further on are the Katskill mountains, stretching North-West and South-East from Hudson's river, while the Shavungunk mountains run North-East and South-West from Hudson's river to the banks of the Delaware: a small exterior ridge here is called the Bradeard mountains. At the Southern extremity are the Highlands, through which the Hudson river forces its way. There are also the Appalachian mountains, to which the name of Allegany is generally attached, rising to an elevation of about 3000 feet. The soil of this state is much varied, in many parts being exceedingly good, in others of an indifferent character. Beyond the Alleganys the soil is very deep and rich, covered with trees of the finest description, of which chesnut and oak abound near Lake Erie; swamps are here and there interspersed over the face of the country. Between the Seneca and Cayoga lakes the land is considered excellent; the surface also is agreeably diversified with gentle risings, and the woods have little undergrowth. East of the Allegany mountains the country is finely broken, but it generally declines as the sea is approached to the Eastward.

Springs.

This state boasts of several medicinal springs; there are also some brine springs, from which a good deal of salt is extracted. Iron ore is in great plenty, and silver and lead have both been discovered; also sulphur in Montgomery county, pyrites, zinc, coal, asbestos, and a great variety of stone. A mine for silver was worked at Phillip's bay in the last century.

Minerals.

Manu-
factures.

The manufactures are numerous and important—iron, glass, earthenware, pot and pearl-ashes, woollen, linen, cotton, fire-arms, and almost every article required in

civilized life, although in quantity some are not deemed adequate to the demand for home consumption. The great exports arising out of labour is the produce of agriculture in all its trading forms. Vast quantities of flour are continually sent to the West Indies, employing a very large tonnage. The public works in a new country, always an object of primary importance, are here very considerable in extent, comprising rail-roads, canals, and turnpikes, with establishments for education. The canals completed in the state extend 656 miles; one of them, that of Erie alone, 372, connecting together Lakes Erie and Michigan, with the Mississippi, by the Illinois river, the most astonishing inland navigation in the world. The total canals are those of Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayoga and Seneca, Chemung, Crooked Lake, and Chenango. These were executed at the expense of 11,962,711 dollars. The principal rail-road laid down extends from Tappan on the Hudson to Lake Erie, 481 miles, at the estimated cost of 5,474,000 dollars. The roads commenced, finished, and authorized, are 2860 miles in length, at an estimated cost of 52,129,000 dollars. So rapid was the return from some of these undertakings, that the Erie canal in 1820 only paid 5437 dollars, and in 1838 the receipts amounted to 1,481,602. The net revenue of the state is about 5,800,000 dollars. The real and personal property about 528,575,379 dollars, exclusive of the city.

YORK, CITY OF NEW, the capital of the state so named, is situated at the South-West point of New York

Island, on the bay of the same name, which is seldom impeded by ice, even when the Delaware and Chesapeak bays are frozen over. The largest ships lie alongside its quays. The Hudson river is accessible from the town, and lays open the interior of the country to its vessels. More than half the total value of the imports of all the states of the Union are received here; nearly one-third of the exports proceed from hence; and the tonnage belonging to the port is greater than that of any other city in the world, except London. The value of the real and personal property of the city, in 1835, was 218,723,703 dollars. This city stands at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers, in lat 40° 40' N., and long. 73° 56' W. The point on which it is built is called Manhattan: the distance from Washington is 225 miles, and from Philadelphia 97; and it is above five miles in circumference. On the East river and on the Hudson, the city stretches several miles by the water, on which the shipping lie, there being no docks, but several islands interlocking with each other defend them perfectly from the action of the sea. The principal streets run nearly parallel with the river, and are intersected by others running from river to river. Broadway is 70 feet wide, and rises from the extreme point on which the city stands, gently to the Northwards; others of the streets are 50 feet wide. New York has numerous places of worship belonging to almost every religious sect. It has also numerous seminaries for the purpose of education. The Federal Hall is the building in which the illustrious Washington took the oath of office in 1789. There is a large state prison, two theatres, 60 newspapers, a great many literary and commercial establishments, numerous charitable institutions, and large markets abundantly supplied with provisions. King's College was founded in 1754, and has the privilege of giving degrees as in the English universities. It is situated near the Hudson, upon high ground, and is now superintended generally by regents, in number 24, of whom

YORK,
NEW.YORK,
CITY OF
NEW.Public
works.

Canals.

Rail-roads.

New York
City.

Trade

YORK, CITY OF NEW-YORK-SHIRE. the governor and lieutenant-governor resident are members, whose duty is extended to the care of education throughout the state; but the name is altered to Columbia College. The buildings are spacious, and the professors for every branch of learning well-qualified individuals. The population of the city is 203,007. The island on which the city stands is 15 miles long and 2 broad, joined to the main land by a bridge 15 miles North of the town.

Albany. *Albany*, another city of New York state, and the capital of Albany county, is situated on the Hudson, 162 miles North of New York. The houses are built of brick, three and four stories high; the population is about 25,000. The inhabitants are descendants from almost every nation, and speak a dialect intermingled with all languages. Some of the houses yet stand which were brought from Holland by the first settlers. The site is highly salubrious, and numerous locks and canals, wharfs, and an immense internal navigation give this city a very stirring and active appearance.

Troy. *Troy*, a city of this province, is the capital of Rensselaer county on the East side of the Hudson, 6 miles from Albany, and 383 from Washington; it has considerable trade, and a population of 11,405.

Hudson. *Hudson*, a city of this province, in Columbia county, is seated upon an eminence on the East side of the Hudson, 30 miles South of Albany, and 132 North of New York. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles. The population is about 6000; a considerable trade is carried on between this place and New York. It stands in lat. $42^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 46^m$ W.

Schenectady. *Schenectady* stands on the West side of the Mohawk, above the Falls; it is a city and capital of a county in New York, 15 miles West of Albany, and 391 from Washington; and carries on a considerable trade with the interior county, it has a seminary for education, called Union College. The population is 5000.

Islands. There are 96 incorporated towns in the state, besides the above cities, some of which are of a considerable size, and others not more than villages. In this state in the county of New York, besides the island of Manhattan, upon which the city of New York is built, there are several small islands called Great Barn, Little Barn, Mannings, Nutten, Bedlows, Bucking, and Oyster islands.

Climate. The temperature of this province is in great extremes, the cold in winter being exceedingly severe, and in summer the heat equally intense in proportion,—the thermometer in January descending 15° and 20° below zero, and in summer rising to 100° . Sometimes the

Hudson is frozen up from December to March. Nor is the annual extreme more extraordinary than the monthly range, that in January being sometimes so high and low as to admit of 40° of difference, and the same in the summer months, while the mean temperature for the year presents no such extraordinary deviation from the law of temperature observed in Europe in a latitude some degrees more northerly.

YORK, York, Canada. a city of Upper Canada, the seat of government for that province. It is situated on the Northern side of lake Ontario, 45 miles West-North-West of Fort Niagara, and has a good harbour. The population is about 3000. Here are the public buildings of the province, and the building in which the House of Assembly holds its sittings; there is also a government house, a provincial bank, a college, court-house, hall for the law society, a gaol, a Scotch kirk, an episcopal church, and a Baptist chapel; here, too, resides the Bishop of Toronto. A battery protects the mouth of the harbour, and there are barracks for the troops usually stationed here. There are several newspapers printed weekly. Many roads diverge hence to the interior. The River Don enters the harbour a little above the city, which is 140 miles from Kingston, in lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ long., $79^{\circ} 36'$ W.

YORK, a populous district of Maine, in the United States of North America, bounded North-East by Cumberland, South by the Ocean, and North by Canada. It is watered by the Saco, Mousem, and other rivers. York is the county town; it has a population of 51,710.

YORK, a county of South Carolina, in Pinckney district, bounded North by the state of North Carolina, South by Chester county, and West by Brand river. It possesses extensive iron works, and the capital town is of the same name, 432 miles from Washington; the population is 17,785.

YORK, a county of Virginia, in the United States, the capital of which is York Town, containing a population of 5354; this town is situated agreeably on the South side of the York river, in lat. $37^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

YORK, a county in the state of Pennsylvania, United States, having the county town of the same name; the population is 38,759.

YORK FORT, Hudson's Bay, stands at the mouth of Port Nelson river, about 160 miles West of Severn House, in lat. $57^{\circ} 1'$, long. $92^{\circ} 46^m$ W.

YORK ISLAND, one of the Gallipagos groupe, upon the coast of Peru.

YORK ISLAND, off the coast of Patagonia, in South America, about 50 miles from the main land, in lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$ S.

YORKSHIRE.

Divisions. **YORKSHIRE**, a county, or more accurately as respects extent and the customary territorial divisions, three counties in one, known as the East, West, and North Ridings, each equal to most other counties in extent. Yorkshire borders upon the German Ocean, and, in point of situation, is nearly in the centre of the Island of Great Britain, included between $53^{\circ} 18'$ lat. N., and $54^{\circ} 40'$; and $0^h 10^m$ and $2^h 40^m$ long. E.

Boundaries On the North it is separated from Durham by the River Tees, from the mouth of which river to the entrance of the Humber it is bounded by the Ocean, and parted from Lincolnshire by the course of the rivers Humber and Trent. The Western portion touches upon the

counties of Nottingham, Derby, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Westmorland, where the boundaries are marked by no natural feature. It extends in the form of an irregular square, the longest side of which is from South-East to North-West, about 130 miles; and the shortest from North-East to South-West, about 90. The West Riding covers a superficies of 1,629,890 acres; the East 711,360; and the North 1,275,820; total 3,617,070. Although not the most populous, it is the largest county in England. The city of York has attached to it a district of its own, called the Ainstey or County of York. The Ridings are divided into wapentakes, the names of those in the North Riding being

YORK-SHIRE. Allertonshire, Birdforth, Bulmer, Gilling-East, Gilling-West, Halikeld, Hang-East, Hang-West, Langbaugh, Pickering-Lithe, Ryedale, and Whitby-Strand.

The wapentakes in the East Riding are those of Dickering, Buckrose, Harthill, Holderness, Howden-shire, Ouse, and Derwent, and the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull.

The wapentakes in the West Riding are Osgold-cross, Barleston, Ash, Skirack, Strafforth and Tickhill, Staincross, Agbrigg and Morley, Claro, Ewecross, Staincliffe, South Cave, and Frodingham.

Population. The population of the county, under its divisions, together with the number of houses they contain, are as follows:—

	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total
Ainstey of York .	8,047	18,176	20,146	38,322
North Riding .	45,457	100,681	103,981	204,662
West Riding .	247,564	574,527	580,397	1,154,924
East Riding .	40,491	95,446	98,230	193,676
Total . . .	341,559	788,830	802,754	1,591,584

The increase of the population in the above divisions of the county was, for the decennial periods from 1801 to 1811–1821–1831 and 1841, as follows per cent.:—

Ainstey of York .	12	12	17	8·3
North Riding .	7	11	2	7·2
West Riding .	16	22	22	18·2
East Riding .	16	14	10	14·6
Entire County	51	59	51	48·3

Property-tax. The annual value of the property-tax assessment was, in 1815, Ainstey of York, 69,892; York, 65,741; the West Riding, 2,396,222; East-Riding, 1,120,434; North Riding, 1,166,948. The three Ridings are subdivided into wapentakes, the North having eleven of these divisions, the East seven, and the West nine; and this division existed at the time of the Domesday survey, the wapentake being nearly of the same nature as a common county hundred. The North Riding is about 82 miles from East to West; nearly a third part being uncultivated. It is bounded Northward by the Tees, which separates it from Durham, and has the German Ocean on the West, the East Riding on the South-East; on the South, the Ainstey of York and the West Riding; and on the West, the county of Westmorland. The East Riding is bounded by the German Ocean on the East; Southwards by the Humber; on the West by the Ouse and Derwent; and on the North by the Derwent and Little River, Hertford. The West Riding is bounded on the East by the Ainstey of York and the river Ouse; on the South by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; on the West by Cheshire, Lincolnshire, and Westmorland; and on the North by the North Riding. The Ainstey, about the twentieth part of the county in extent, is a district on the West side of York, subject to the jurisdiction of that city, to which it was annexed by Henry VI., having before that time been a wapentake of the West Riding, and once a forest, but disforested by Richard I. and John. The East Riding

VOL. XXVIII.

is about 40 miles long by 32 broad, and the West, 95 miles long by 48 broad. These Ridings have very distinct features, the North being distinguished by its maritime position, and a coast surprisingly rocky and bold, rising to 500 or 700 feet in height, inland from which ranges of hills rise one above another, until the elevated moorland tracts commence—a dreary district of complete sterility. On the Westward extend the vales of York and Cleveland, and beyond them the Western moorlands and mountains. The East Riding is a dull, uninteresting tract, except in what are called the Wolds; while the West Riding is varied and beautiful, irregular in the surface, variegated by gentle hills and valleys, until to the Westward it becomes mountainous and rugged, with deep and charming valleys, rising into some of the loftiest mountains in England.

The ecclesiastical relations of this county are, the Archbishopric of York, the Bishopric of Ripon; and in the diocese of York, the Archdeaconries of York in the West Riding, of the East Riding, and of Cleveland. In the diocese of Ripon are those of Craven and Richmond. The deaneries are those of York and the Ainstey, Doncaster, Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill and Hull, Holderness, Bulmer, Cleveland and Ridal. In Ripon diocese, those of Craven, Pontefract, Borough-bridge, Richmond, Catterick, and Kirkby Lonsdale. The parishes are 613 in number.

The parliamentary boroughs are Beverley, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Knaresborough, Leeds, Malton, Northallerton (one member), Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, Sheffield, Thirsk, (one member), Wakefield (one member), Whitby (one member), and York: each Riding sends two members.

The rivers of this county, either partially or wholly within its limits, are, the Tees, which, rising in Westmorland, divides the North Riding from Durham, along the entire of its boundary on that side, navigable to Stockton for vessels of sixty tons; the channel serpentine, and the current rapid. The next river is the Swale, rising in the North Riding, passing through a picturesque tract called Swaledale, and by Richmond and Catterick, and entering the Vale of York, running through a level country, until its junction with the little river Wiske, below Topcliffe: the Swale afterwards falls into the Ure. The Wiske rises near Osmotherly, on the Western edge of Cleveland; first running North, turning Westward, and then South, flowing a little to the West of Thirsk and Northallerton. The Ure, rising in the high lands, at Lady's Pillar, within a few miles of the source of the Swale, rolls through the charming Vale of Wensley, bounding the North and West Ridings, until it approaches Ripon, and, being joined by the Swale at Myton, continues its course a few miles below Borough-bridge, where it is called the Ouse, after a petty brook which flows into it at that place: it then receives the Nid, near the village of Nun Monkton, a stream which rises in the Vale of Nethersdale, and runs by Patley Bridge, Riply, and Knaresborough. The Ouse now passes onward to York, where it is joined by the little river Foss, which rises near Craike Castle, among the Howardian Hills. After passing York, the Ouse runs Southerly, and becomes the boundary of the East and West Ridings. Below York the Wharfe, which rises on the Craven Hills, and passes through the romantic valley called Wharfedale, running by Otley, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, falls into the Ouse at Nun Appleton. This last river then flows South-East by Selby, below

S N

YORK-
SHIRE.

which it runs East, until it receives the Derwent, which rises in the North Riding, eight or nine miles from Scarborough, and flowing through a romantic valley to Ayton, running nearly parallel with the sea, till it comes to the edge of the Wolds, pursues a West and South-Westerly direction; and after receiving the Rye, passes by Malton, to which, from the Ouse, it is navigable for vessels of 20 tons. It forms the boundary between the North and East Ridings, from its junction with the Hertford, to Stamford Bridge, where it enters the East Riding, and so continues its course to the Ouse, a short distance from Howden, near the village of Barnsley. After this junction the Ouse continues South-East, and is joined by the Calder and Aire, near Booth Ferry, causing a considerable accession of water: a little further on it receives the Don, after which it becomes a fine broad stream, and then, turning to the South and afterwards North-easterly, falls into the Trent, and takes the name of the Humber in common with the river, becoming a mile in width. At Bromfleet the river Foulness, which has its source at Goodmanham, falls into the Humber, which last flows Eastward, enlarging to two or three miles in width, and receiving the Hull river a little above Kingston-on-Hull, and then taking a South-Eastern course, and extending its width to six or seven miles, discharges itself into the German Ocean. The Aire is one of the largest of the Yorkshire rivers; it rises in the mountains of Craven, and smoothly, but with a winding course, flows South-Easterly, through the valley of Airedale, which is 35 miles long, but not more than one wide. The Aire now passes Leeds, where it is navigable, and receives the Calder near Castleford, a stream rising on the borders of Lancashire, and in a tortuous course passing near Halifax, and by Dewsbury to Wakefield, and North-East to Castleford: after receiving the Calder, the Aire runs Easterly, and passing near Snaith, falls into the Ouse a little below Armin. The Don rises beyond Penniston in the Western moors, and flows South-Easterly to Sheffield; passes Rotherham, turning North-East; then through a narrow vale by Conisburgh and Doncaster, when, entering a level country, it continues by Thorne, Northwards to Rowcliffe Bridge, and joins the Ouse at the village of Goole. The Deam, rising near Barnsley, falls into the Don. The Skell, a small stream, falls into the Ure; and the Ribble rising 11 miles North of Settle, soon enters Lancashire.

The
Humber.

The Aire.

The Don.

Canals

The principal artificial navigations in this great county are nearly all confined to the West Riding. The Barnsley canal communicates from the Calder, near Wakefield, with the Deam and Dove canal near Barnsley, a distance of about 15 miles. The Bradford canal, from Bradford to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, is only about three miles in length. The Deam and Dove canal is nine miles long, from the river Don to the Barnsley canal. The Huddersfield canal from the town joins the Manchester and Oldham, in Lancashire, the extent of which is about $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a tunnel of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Leeds and Liverpool canal leaves the county at Colne. The Foss joins that river with the Ouse. The Calder and Hobbie canal is on the line of the Calder from Wakefield to Halifax, and the Ramsden, from the Calder and Hobbie to the Huddersfield canal. The Rochdale canal from Lancashire, joins the Calder and Hobbie, near Halifax. The Stainforth and Keadley, a part only being in this county and a part in that of Lincoln, branches from the navigation of the Don at

Fishlake, and terminating in the Trent at Keadley, is about 15 miles in length. There are several smaller undertakings of this character, and there are railways from Leeds to Manchester, Derby to Sheffield, to York, Darlington and Hull. The turnpike-roads of the county extend 1500 miles. The total income in 1839 was 201,438*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; the expenditure 199,107*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; the total debt 1,225,646*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

Roads.

Minerals.

Of the mineral substances of Yorkshire, the principal is coal, the great field of which, in connection with that of Derbyshire, is very extensive and important, even beyond that of Northumberland. Its form is triangular, being about 60 miles in its extreme length, including what is out of the county; and its greatest breadth within the county limits 22 miles, ranging its strata from North to South, and dipping to the East beneath magnesian limestone, and on the West bounded by rocks of millstone grit, which in fact compose the higher mountain ridges in that direction. Towards the termination of the coal strata, alternations of sandstone, clay strata, and other substances are dispersed over the West Riding. Some lead is also raised. Parallel ridges of high ground here range with a North and South course, the hills abrupt on the Western side, and gradually declining on the East, beneath magnesian limestone ridges. Innumerable varieties occur in the mineral features. In the Vale of Went, blue shale and thin coal under the magnesian limestone are succeeded by grit freestone; beneath is found the Wragley coal, remarkable for burning quickly, raised in the clay district of the Deam and of the Calder. This rests upon coarse grit freestone, through which near Barnsley, coal-pits are sunk to seams of hard furnace coal, one being 10 feet in thickness. The rock projects in some places above high ground, and beneath it, beds of ironstone occur, mingled with muscle-shells, near Rotherham and Low Moor, having veins of good coal; lower lie the bituminous coals of Flockton, the best in Yorkshire. The Bramley Park, and Park Spring stone are among the best in England for building purposes, being easily worked when taken from the quarry, but indurating by exposure to the air. Then there is the stone styled "Galliard stone," found near Sheffield and Leeds, considered excellent for road making, irregular in substance, intermingled with quartz pebbles, found upon wide and waste moors, being of an imperishable quality. In the North, the mining district varies much in its features; in the West Riding, it is confined to lower ground than the moors, which produce the mill grit. In Craven, the rocks are principally of limestone. Wharfedale, Ingleborough, Pennigant, and other mountains in the West of Yorkshire, have limestone bases, with coal-measures above. On the Western boundary, at Hengist Fells, blue slate rock occurs, called by some "Grauwacke slate;" and here alone does this stratum rise to a height rivalling the highest points of the limestone and coal series. If the West Riding be divided into a hundred parts, the levels would occupy 20, magnesian lime 8, coal tract 21, moors and the mining district 51. The inclination of the strata is generally towards the East, although there are many partial variations, particularly in the South. In the East Riding chalk abounds, extending near the coast from Hessle on the Humber to 10 miles South of Scarborough. The rock contains much water, and large springs break out on its Eastern border, so that at Hull they form a small river. In gravel beds upon this chalk, the re-

YORKSHIRE. mains of large unknown animals are discovered—at Hull, as deep as 90 feet beneath the surface. At Kilnsea, a bed of dark red clay is found, with rounded boulders of almost every kind of stone. In the North Riding there are mines of alum, on the coast near Whitby; and lead is raised in the Swaledale and other mines. Copper is found in several places. Ironstone abounds in great plenty in the East moorlands, and appears to have been worked in Rosedale in the XVth Century. In modern times, some iron-works were opened at Ayton, but they have disappeared, from the scarcity of fuel. Freestone abounds not far from Whitby, of excellent quality. Limestone is discovered in great plenty, and of excellent quality: and marble of various kinds—some superior to that of Derbyshire in the Western moorlands. Coal of an inferior quality is found in this Riding, between Easingwold and Thirsk, fit for little more than burning lime: the coals used here are brought, at a considerable expense, out of Durham, a great drawback upon the agriculture of the district.

Climate.

The climate of Yorkshire varies in the different Ridings. In the Northern, the changes of elevation naturally affect the temperature. In the Vale of York it is mild and agreeable, except near the moors, where the cold winds are severely felt. Corn ripens late on what are called the Howardian Hills, owing to their coldness. The levels on the shores of the Derwent are mild, but damp, and are not considered so healthy as other parts of the Riding. The Eastern moorlands are exceedingly cold. The higher parts are 1444 feet above the sea, in the latitude of 54—5° N., at which corn will not ripen. Even at 600 feet the crop is considered uncertain, and above that height there is no chance of wheat being reared to remunerate the farmer; and even the light crop borne is a month later in ripening than that in the country below; 700 feet may be considered the utmost height at which any kind of grain can be reared at all: oats and ling are, therefore, the only crops cultivated, and the ground is frequently covered with snow while the grain is in the field. The Vale of Cleveland is reckoned severe in temperature; but the soil being dry, and lime abounding, the harvest is not so much behind the warmer portions of the Riding; and the same is reported of the narrow tract between Whitby and Scarborough. The Western moorlands are even colder than the Eastern, although the soil, being calcareous, is more favourable to vegetation; but these moorlands are more elevated than the Eastern, and being further from the sea, are less affected by its influence. The snow remains longer upon them, and they are subject to frequent rains. Eastern winds prevail in spring and summer, particularly the raw cold winds from the German Ocean, so that where ridges intervene to break them, the Western sides are always warmer, and more genial than those exposed to the inclement blasts on the sea-shore; upon the Humber there are frequent fogs, the Western levels enjoying the more genial temperature. The West Riding has also a various climate, arising from diversity of surface. Along the banks of the Ouse, damps and fogs are prevalent; in the middle portion the air is sharp, clear, and healthful; and in the Western part, cold and wet. At Sheffield 33 inches of rain fall in the year. The mountains of Craven, although considered very healthful to those who are robust, is one of the most foggy, rainy, and tempestuous districts in the kingdom. The coast from Scarborough to Cleveland is undulating and bold,

Meteorology.

rising from 50 to 150 feet high: Stoupe Brow, 14 miles from Scarborough, ascends to 890 feet. A part of the county gradually rises from the sea to the moors, and hence is much exposed. The soil is a white clay, and the climate cold and stormy.

The mountains of the county, and the mountain ridges, are numerous and important. The West Riding presents a very irregular surface, from low marshes rising into hills, and some of the loftiest mountains in the island. Thus the marshy portion from the River Ouse terminates Westward, about the limit of a line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. The middle, as far as Sheffield and Otley, rises into beautiful hills, finely variegated; while beyond Sheffield, black moors run North-West to Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire. Craven exhibits, rising from a chaos of rocks and rugged mountains, three of the highest altitude, as Pennygiant, Ingleborough, and Wharfedale. The second of these mountains is 2361 feet above the sea, the top a plain perfectly horizontal, about a mile in circumference, having the ruins of a wall that once surrounded the whole, together with the remains of a beacon and watch-tower, supposed for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of the Scotch banditti, who for ages, under their petty chiefs, were accustomed to rob the English borders. Pennygiant is about 2000 feet high: at its base are several dangerous holes, through which flow subterraneous brooks. Wharfedale is 4 miles from Ingleborough, and is about 100 feet higher. The vales of this Riding, as Netherdale, Wharfedale, and the Vale of Aire, are very beautiful. The base of Ingleborough is nearly 30 miles in circuit; towards this base there is a cave, in which the temperature is 24° colder than in the external air: the summit is limestone and grit, lying nearly horizontal, though rising to 2000 feet. On Pennygiant, there are several curious caves, and on the summit are four or five small lakes. Greyroof, a mountain near, contains black marble; and here is Thornton Scar, a tremendous cliff, partly wooded, 300 feet high, having one answering to it on the other side, and between a deep chasm, through which a rapid stream pursues its course. The Howardian Hills run from West to East, dividing the Vale of York from Ryedale. They are high and bold elevations. In the East Riding, the high lands form an arc from Flamborough Head to the Humber, having a deep concave. The Humber divides the range, which is prolonged down the Lincolnshire side. This is called the Wolds, and rises about 400 feet, the East side being composed of chalk and flint. The surface of some of the hills in the moorlands is covered with large stones: here and there are peat-bogs which cannot be trodden. The Western end, called Hamilton, is a loamy soil, resting upon limestone; this district is fearfully solitary. Near the borders there are hills commanding extensive and picturesque prospects, and the intervening vales are cultivated. The most remarkable hill is Roseberry Topping, which, standing detached from the rest, and being of superior elevation, commands a noble and interesting landscape. This hill, pyramidal in form, rises near the village of Newton, about a mile to the East of the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, to 1488 feet above the sea, and is almost wholly composed of alum rock. It also contains iron-ore, and petrifications of various kinds. The district called Holderness has no hills, it being a flat surface, a wapentake or seigniory, bordering on the Humber: the

YORKSHIRE.

Mountains.

The Wolds

Holder-

YORK
SHIRE.

The soil.

Wolds extend from North to South in the East Riding, and contain about 350,000 acres.

The soil is of every variety and range of fertility. The level land near the Tees is a gravelly loam of good quality. In other parts of the North Riding in the Vale of York there are clay, peat, moorland, the last a term for a thin cold clay, in some places mingled with pebbles and cobble stones, gravelly clay, sandy loam, rich loam with cobble stones and gravel, and loam upon limestone. The banks of the Swale are a rich gravelly loam, very fertile; near Thirsk the soil is sandy, and in some places the sandy soil is remarkably rich. The Howardian Hills have a good strong loam upon clay, in many places falling off and poor, in others rich and productive. Ryedale is marsh land, and is liable to floods; the soil is various, but generally a hazel loam upon clay. The swells detached from the levels are rich. The Western moorlands are calcareous; and the vales which intersect them are fertile, of which that called Wensleydale is the most remarkable for beauty and fertility. Swalesdale is little inferior, the soil being in the lower part a rich loam. The Western mountains are many of them covered with a short grass, in place of the dark ling clothing the Eastern. The soil is less various in the Eastern Riding than in the Western; at the foot of the Wolds it is clay, with a considerable tract of sand. On the banks of the Derwent and Ouse a clayey loam prevails; and in some places a strong clay, particularly from Gilberdyke to Howden, extending to the Ouse. In the Wolds the soil is a light loam, with an intermixture of chalky gravel. Clay and loam are predominant along the coast. In the West Riding every species of soil is found, from the poorest peat-earth to strong clay and rich loam. In the Eastern district of the Riding, clay and loam, mingled with sand and moorland, are prevalent. In the middle of this district, loam is found upon limestone. Tracts of moor are here and there scattered, and interrupt the fertile patches, which last are of every degree of productiveness.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the county has greatly improved of late years, particularly in the Northern Riding, where the disadvantages both of soil and climate are great obstacles to the success of the agriculturist. Where cultivation is at all remunerative, the farmers are a superior body of men of their class to those in other places, being willing to make improvements, and not fearful of innovations upon practices which usage has sanctioned, if such innovations offer a fair prospect of success. The peasantry of the Riding, too, are a sober, industrious race of men. The rental of farms in the Vale of York, and in the Northern part, is generally from 100*l.* to 300*l.* per annum; very few are as low as 40*l.*; and a few may rise to 600*l.* On approaching the South, the small farms increase in number, some being as low as 20*l.*, and others reaching 200*l.* The farms on the Howardian Hills are for the most part under 100*l.*, and very few reach 200*l.* In Ryedale they run from 200*l.* to 800*l.* and upwards. In the marshes they run from 50*l.* to 150*l.*, few reaching 200*l.* In the Eastern and Western moorlands, they are generally from 5*l.* to 40*l.*, few being 100*l.* per annum or above. The nearer the large towns or villages the smaller the farms in proportion are found to be. Most of them are let from year to year, leases not being by any means general. In the Vale of York, a third of the land is computed to be in tillage, and two-thirds in grass. Not more than a fourth of the

Farms.

Pastures.

land is in tillage from the Western end of the Howardian Hills to Thirsk, that being a dairy district; but on the other parts of those hills the proportion of tillage and grass is considered pretty nearly equal. In Ryedale, nearly a-third of the marshes are in tillage; the part nearest the coast about a-fourth, and Cleveland one-half. In the Eastern moors about a-fifth may be in cultivation, but in the Western the quantity is much less. Wensleydale, from humidity, is confined to grazing almost wholly; and in the North the corn grown is small in quantity, all the enclosed lands in these districts being devoted to pasture, and the cattle in summer turned upon the lower parts of the moors, where they find tolerable grazing in particular places. The rotation of crops varies much. The course most usual in strong soils is fallow, wheat, oats; sometimes peas and beans, intermingled or separate. On loamy and gravelly soils the course is varied in particular spots—sometimes fallow, wheat, beans, peas, or early oats; or perhaps turnips, barley, clover, wheat, or white peas. In some places, barley, clover, and turnips, are the succession. In Ryedale, the marshes, and Vale of York, the course is turnips, barley, clover, and wheat; but these rotations are frequently varied. Cleveland produces the most wheat in the North Riding, and the crop, though not so plentiful as in other parts, where turnips, clover, and other seeds are sown, is remarkable for its excellent quality. About 24 bushels to the acre is esteemed a good average produce, though in Ryedale and the best part of the Vale of York, from three and a half to four quarters are obtained on the acre, and sometimes more. Barley is little grown in the North Riding, and rye but seldom. Meslin is cultivated, and commonly used in the family among all classes. Ryedale is noted for its oats, and eight quarters to the acre are commonly obtained, while in other parts six quarters only are produced. Much oat-bread is consumed in the county. Harvest begins in the mild vales about the second week in August; and in other favourable spots a week or so later. In the Eastern and Western moorlands it is prolonged until the end of September or beginning of October.

The woodlands in the Northern Riding are small, and, compared to the great extent of the county, utterly insignificant, not amounting to more than 25,000 acres in the whole, of which nearly one-half, or 11,000 are in the Vale of York and on the Howardian Hills, and 6000 in Ryedale and in the East and West marshes. This is exclusive of timber growing in hedgerows, but good large timber is everywhere scarce; there are, however, considerable plantations: what oak is grown in the rocky part of the county is considered of excellent quality, and most of it is consumed by ship-building on the spot. In the East Riding, wood is more abundant: oak and ash are plentiful in the West Riding.

The landed property in the North Riding is much divided; about one-third is in possession of yeomanry, and most of the Eastern and Western moorlands in that of freeholders, who do not hold more than about 200*l.* in value of the land. The remainder of the county is divided into estates from 700*l.* per annum up to 20,000*l.* The greatest improvements in agriculture are in the East Riding, where the farms have been more carefully cultivated, and on a larger scale than anywhere else in the county. The farms in the Southern part of Holderness and on the Wolds are large, being generally from above 200*l.* up to a rental of 1000*l.* per annum; the small farm being rarely seen, except on the Western

YORK
SHIRE.

Crops.

Wood
lands.

Estates.

YORK-
SHIRE.

Rents.

side of the Wolds. The rent varies from 10s. to 5l. an acre, dependent upon the nature of the soil and of position. Near Hedon, land lets from 4l. to 5l., while, close to Hull, it brings 8l. or 10l. per acre. Much draining is executed with good effect, and the returns have wonderfully increased in such places. The improvements in the Wolds are considerable, and large quantities of wheat are now grown where, a century ago, none was produced. Paring and burning is the mode adopted for bringing in the old sheep-lands, followed by turnips or oats, or barley; and in the end it is ploughed up for wheat. The system of paring and burning prevails in other parts of the county. Tracts of considerable extent, once used as rabbit-warrens, are now cultivated; enclosures have become general; vast commons have been brought into cultivation, and what some years ago were extended wastes or dreary marshes now exhibit numerous farm-houses and well-cultivated land. Near Howden flax is grown in considerable quantities. Hedges and stone walls prevail as fences in the Western Riding, and hedgerows, with a considerable growth of timber, between the Wolds and the Ouse. There are many small proprietors in the West Riding, the most respectable of their class in the kingdom. The largest proprietors are the Dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk, Earls Fitzwilliam and Thanet; and many noblemen and gentlemen, as well as the Church, possess large properties. The larger number of the farms in this Riding are small, scarcely any exceeding 400 acres; and for one of these there are a dozen of 50. In the Western part of the Riding, the occupier of a farm of 100 acres is deemed a large farmer. Much of this Riding is continually in grass, and in some parts a plough is a rare implement, while the higher grounds, being waste, serve to pasture cattle and sheep. The common fields in some parts of the county are extensive, and, on the moors, applied to breeding sheep. Twelve thousand acres of common were enclosed by one Act of Parliament in 1811, and are now in excellent cultivation. Wheat is the grain most cultivated in the West Riding; tares, vetches, potatoes, flax, rape, and woad, are also produced. The waste lands were estimated at 265,000 acres some time ago, of which 140,000 were unimprovable, being about a fourth of the district. The lands along the Ouse are sometimes dressed by letting in the tide upon them, which deposits salts and mud an inch deep in a single tide; but this can be only practised upon the lower levels, where, in three years, land has been raised 14 inches in this mode, and will bear crops for years without further manure, growing wheat, beans, and oats.

Cattle.

The breed of cattle in the West Riding has been less an object of attention than in the other Ridings. The horses are large and strong enough for all farm purposes; but in the Western part of the Riding, they are hardy, though small. Few are bred for sale, but chiefly for home use by the farmers and manufacturers. The horned cattle are what are called the Holderness breed—the long horned or Craven breed, and a cross of both. Some of them are well formed, and even handsome, as well as hardy. The mixed breed is well spoken of, and vast numbers of Scotch cattle are fed in this district for slaughter. The sheep are of many breeds, intermingled; and a mixture of Leicestershire is common where improvement has prevailed. Those bred on the Western moors are fed in the low country, and afford excellent mutton. The Craven sheep are larger, horned, with black faces and long legs, but some of the sheep upon the

waste lands are very miserable looking animals. The cattle of the Northern part of the Vale of York and of Cleveland are called the Teeswater breed, and among them are the largest cattle in the island. The best short-horned cattle, next to those on the Tees, are in the Howardian Hills, Ryedale, and the marshes. The Western moorland cattle are small, not exceeding 40 stone weight. The Eastern moorlands produce good cattle. Oxen are worked in the Eastern moorlands, the Howardian Hills, Ryedale, and on the coast. In the other parts of the county they are less frequently used. The sheep of Cleveland and York Vale, called Teeswater sheep, large and coarse boned, have been much improved by mixing them with the Disley and Northumberland breeds, as have those of Ryedale and the Howardian Hills. The moorland sheep are small, being of the Scotch breed; their fleece is worked up into knitted hosiery upon the spot. The Eastern moorland sheep are horned, with black faces. The breed of horses, for which Yorkshire is so famous, most distinguishes the North Riding. The horses of the Cleveland district are clean made, active and strong, adapted to the carriage or plough. Those of the Northern part of the Vale of York are celebrated as the racing stock, and are the most valuable for the saddle. A vast number of horses, both for saddle and draught, are bred in the Southern part of the Vale, in the Howardian Hills, Ryedale, and the Marshes. The vales of the Eastern moorlands breed a small hardy race, and in the Western they form a proportion of the stock, generally bred between the Scotch Galloway and the breed of the county, which yield a strong and hardy race for all ordinary purposes; they are chiefly sold in the manufacturing districts, both of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The husbandry vehicles used in the Northern part of the Vale of York are chiefly carts; waggons are adopted in some places in the Vale, in the Howardian Hills, Ryedale, and in the Marshes (vulgarly *marishes*); heavy carts, drawn by several horses, are common; and in the Western moorlands narrow, small carts, drawn by one horse; while in the Eastern moorlands, small, low-wheeled waggons, to which a yoke of oxen and a horse or two are attached, are the customary vehicles; in Cleveland three-horse carts, one in the shaft, and two before, are most used. Changes in farming implements and in vehicles are being continually introduced in many places.

The manufactures of this county are numerous and important, but are principally confined to the West Riding. Sheffield, noted for its cutlery and plated goods, is an ancient town, famous from the earliest time for its manufactures of arrow-heads, and a species of knife worn by the lower orders instead of a sword. In later times, shares, scythes, sickles, surgical instruments, and fine steel articles have succeeded. Its cast-steel is much celebrated. Cattle, horns, and cheese, are articles disposed of largely at the fairs in this town. The great linen manufacture is principally at Barnsley. The woollen mart of Leeds has already been noticed. Bradford, Wakefield, and Huddersfield are celebrated for their woollen goods. The cotton-trade has extended itself from Lancashire into this county, and blankets, gloves, hosiery, carpets, and flannels, are extensively manufactured.

The antiquities of Yorkshire are a copious subject, Antiquities which can only be briefly alluded to here. The inhabitants of Yorkshire were in the Roman era the tribe of the Brigantes. The present Aldburgh is supposed to

YORK-
SHIRE.

YORK-
SHIRE.

have been their metropolis. The Roman antiquities of the county are found principally in the Northern part. There were three Roman ways or roads from the South to the North, or thus inclined. The first, second, and tenth journeys of Antoninus are made upon these; the fifth is nearly the same as the second. York was their Eboracum, and Ripon is supposed to be Merton, near Greta Bridge. Military ways and stations are evident still, but they are too numerous to record here. The Saxon antiquities are numerous and interesting. At Berwick, in Elmete, there are the remains of an immense Saxon fortification. At Osmundthorp the remains of the Villa Regia are traced; at Bardsea there are the remains of a very extensive Saxon work; and that at Dewsbury is particularly interesting to antiquarians. The remains of ecclesiastical edifices in this county are exceedingly interesting. There were once 106 religious houses, of which there were 7 alien priories. The ruins of many are noble specimens of our former church architecture, the more important of which will be found to be those of Fountains, Kirkstall, Roche, Selby, Byland, Rivaux, Whitby, and St. Mary's Abbey, York; the priories of Bridlington, Kirkham, Bolton, Guisborough, Knaresborough, Watton, Mountgrace, and Wykeham. The buildings in existence erected after the old English style, are, many of them, of exceeding beauty. Such are the Cathedral of York, Beverley Church, Howden, Addle, Guisley, Halifax, Horton, Linton, Rotherham, Sherburn, Kirkdale, and many others. Of military works of defence, in the class of castles, there remain those of Cawood, Conisbrough, Harewood, Malton, Knaresborough, Bolton, Helmsley, Pontefract, Musgrave, Richmond, Tanfield, Scarborough, Skipton, Wressle, Skelton, and others, some in a state of greater or less ruin, but still objects of high interest to the lover of picturesque scenery, and to those fond of antiquarian pursuits.

Abbeys.

Castles.

Seats.

York.

Limits.

History.

The residences of individuals of family or fortune in this county are numerous, and many of them magnificent, such are Wentworth House, Castle Howard, Mulgrave Castle, Wentworth Castle, Harewood, Newby Hall, Sandbeck, Allerton Mauleverer, Methley Park, and others.

YORK, CITY OF, the capital of Yorkshire, the importance of which, both historically and from position, has ever ranked high among the cities of England. It stands in the West Riding, in what was once a wapentake, now under its own jurisdiction, and called the Ainstey of York, having a circumference of about 32 miles, the climate of which is mild, and the soil fertile, containing 34 villages and hamlets, with a portion of the town of Tadcaster. This city was anciently called Eboracum, and was a place of great importance in the time of the Romans, having been fortified by that people, of whose works it possesses many remains. It once had a temple of Bellona, and became the residence of the Emperors Adrian, Severus, and Constantius Chlorus. Severus seems to have resided here for some time about the year 207; and here he died while preparing to exterminate the Caledonians, whom he had before subdued, but who continually rebelled. Constantius Chlorus also died here, A.D. 307, in presence of Constantine his son. York was then the chief city of the Brigantes. In the times of the Saxons it was the seat of the sovereignty of Deira, after which the city was desolated in the bloody revolution which ensued. Under the Anglo-Saxons it again revived, and became a

seat of learning about the time of Charlemagne, when it possessed a library, of the books of which his tutor, Alcuin, wished to get copies. A great part of the city was laid in ruins by the Danes, but afterwards rebuilt. Under William I. the cathedral was burned, with the library before spoken of, by the Normans, upon a Danish invasion and Northumbrian insurrection. York, resisting the Normans, was razed by William, and the citizens slain. The inhabitants, in the time of the Con- fessor, had been estimated at 10,000. In the reign of Stephen, the city began to recover from its ruinous condition, and rapidly rose into prosperity. It became noted for its woollen manufactories. Parliaments were held there in different reigns, and it disgraced itself by a horrible massacre of the Jews in the time of Richard I., unsurpassed in any annals of savage barbarity. The parliament met at York in 1298. Numerous were the visits of British sovereigns to York, and the proceedings either in behalf of, or in rebellion against, the reigning sovereigns, until Henry VIII. destroyed the splendour of the city by demolishing 18 parish churches, and many noble ecclesiastical buildings, while the lazars and sick were turned out of the hospitals, and left to beg or starve. In the Civil Wars it was visited by Charles I., and declared for him; it sustained a siege, and was taken, after the battle of Marston Moor, by the parliament; from which time it is connected with no historical event of moment.

The city of York at present is divided into 30 pa-
rishes, having 23 churches belonging to them, the other 7 churches no longer standing. The principal eccle-
siastical edifice is the Cathedral or Minster, the esta-
blishment of which consists of an archbishop, dean,
chancellor, precentor, subdean, 4 archdeacons, 28 pre-
bendaries, 1 subchanter, 5 priest vicars, 7 lay clerks,
6 choristers, and servants. The Minster is esteemed
the great ornament of the city. According to Bede, the
first Christian temple was erected at York upon the
baptism of Edwin, on the exhortations of Paulinus, in
the year 627; and that king soon afterwards began a
building of stone, which, in 642, was destroyed. A
second was consumed by fire in 741. It was rebuilt by
Albert, a native, in 767, and burned by the Danes in
867; again rebuilt and consumed a second time in
1069, when its noted library was destroyed. Restored
soon afterwards, it was accidentally burned down in
1137, with much of the city; and in 1171 begun to be
restored by Roger de Bishopsbridge, who completed the
choir. Walter de Grey begun the south transept in
1227, and John le Romaine the north in 1260. Archbishop Romaine began the nave, which, with the
two Western towers, were finished in 1330. Archbishop
Thoresby took down the former choir, and began to
rebuild it in 1375. The present Lantern Tower was
begun in 1370, and the whole completed about 1410.
The entire building is in the form of a cross. Over the
centre, supported on four pillars, rises a tower 213 feet
high. Two other towers at the West end rise to 196
feet. The entire building is 524½ long by 222 wide.
The choir is 157½ feet long by 46½ wide; the whole 222
feet long, including a chapel at the East end. The nave
is 261 feet in length, 109 broad, and 99 high. The choir
is divided from the nave by a low stone screen, having
compartments with effigies of the kings of England
from William I. to Henry VI. The East window is 75
feet high by 32 wide, having 200 compartments of
painted glass from 2 to 4 feet each in height, made by

YORK-
SHIRE.

Parishes.

Minster

YORK-SHIRE. John of Coventry in 1405. The ceiling is of wood. The stalls are beautifully carved. The Chapter-house is an octagon, with a conical roof. It is 63 feet in diameter and 67 high, having a roof supported without pillars. There are many memorials of the dead in this cathedral, which, in 1829, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 2nd of February, when Jonathan Martin, an insane person, concealed himself within and set it on fire, by which the stalls were destroyed, and 222 feet of the roof over the choir, and the organ. The loss was speedily repaired at an expense of 50,000*l.*, and a new roof of teak introduced after the original design, so closely executed to the former pattern as scarcely to be distinguished as a modern work.

Churches. The parish churches are some of them fine specimens of early English architecture, but are too numerous to describe. They are named All Saints, North-street; All Saints, Pavement, united with St. Peter the Less; St. Crux; St. Cuthbert, St. Helen on the Walls, and All Saints; Peaceholm united; St. Denis and St. George united; St. Giles and St. Olave; St. Helen, Stonegate; St. John, St. Maurice, St. Trinity; St. John, Ousebridge; St. Lawrence with St. Nicolas; St. Margaret, Walmgate; St. Peter-le-Willows; St. Martin, Coney-street; St. Martin, Micklegate; St. Gregory, St. Mary, Bishop's Hill, senior; Ditto, junior; St. Mary, Castlegate; St. Michael-le-Belfry; St. Wilfred; St. Michael, Ousebridge; St. Sampson, St. Saviour, and St. Andrew; Christ Church; St. Trinity, in Micklegate. There are also chapels of most of the religious sects.

Schools. The schools are free grammar-schools, of which there are two founded in 1330 and 1546; a blue-coat, grey-coat, many charity and infant schools; also a dissenting establishment for education, called Manchester College. There is a county hospital, a lunatic asylum, dispensary, and societies for charitable relief, and seven hospitals.

Population. The population of York, in 1831, was, including the Ainstey, 34,461, of which 25,359 were resident in the city. York has four entrances, and is divided into the wards of Micklegate, Walmgate, Monk, and Bootham, the King's Manor, the liberty of St. Peter, and the Ainstey. Of the gates, Micklegate is the finest, consisting of a square tower, with a circular arch, and embattled turrets at the angles, each having a figure of stone upon it in a threatening posture; an outgate, which had a portcullis, is now removed. The house of correction stands in this ward, together with the gaol, built of stone, surrounded by a wall of brick. There is here a bridge over the Ouse of a modern date, being completed in 1820. Walmgate lies at the end of the bridge opposite Micklegate. The Castle is not far from the bridge, and exhibits a number of towers and battlements, so as to have a very imposing appearance. Within it are various public offices; here, too, is that part of the old defences called Clifford's Tower. The whole space, enclosed in what is called the Castle, is about eight acres; it contains buildings for holding the assizes: there is also a debtors' prison and one for felons, and a third directed to similar purposes. A fourth building, used as a prison, has been erected near, and encloses Clifford's Tower. Of the date of the elder parts of the Castle no records remain older than William I. The arch at Micklegate is thought to be of Roman workmanship, and an entire tower near the Mint-yard; a epulchral monument of the standard-bearer of the ninth legion, was found here; altars, coins, and inscriptions of the Roman period have been frequently discovered. St.

Mary's Abbey has left some ruins; a small part of the church and the city walls, supposed to be the work of Edward I., are fast falling into decay. The Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor, was built in 1725, and is a handsome edifice. The Guildhall is one of the finest Gothic halls in the kingdom. The Assembly Rooms were built from a design of Lord Burlington in 1730. The Theatre is a neat edifice, erected in 1769. The County Hospital, a large building, is dependent for support upon voluntary charity. York has a public library, erected in 1811, having about 12,000 volumes; and many other edifices are here appropriated to useful purposes. All the bridges but one are over the Foss river; they are six in number. The commerce of York by the Ouse river is very inconsiderable, being only with home towns, and having no foreign trade. The chief magistrate has certain privileges peculiar to himself, and is addressed as Lord; he carries the mace before the king when he enters York.

The Ainstey of York contains few places worthy of note. *Bishopsthorpe*, a village, is remarkable for containing the palace of that name belonging to the archbishop, erected by Walter de Grey; and the chapel remains where his chantry was founded. This palace has undergone successive additions and improvements by various archbishops down to the present time, which it would occupy too much space to particularize. The city has returned members to parliament from the 23rd Edward I. The 10*l.* rate-payers are 2141.

Of the market-towns in this county, Malton, Northallerton, Scarborough, Kingston-upon-Hull, Beverley, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Settle, Ripon, and Selby, have been already noticed under their proper names; those not before noticed are as follows:—

In the NORTH RIDING is *Askrigg*, a small market-town on a hill near the river Ure, a place of great antiquity; near it are four celebrated water-falls: population 800. *Bedale*, a small market-town, 34 miles from York; the population, town and parish, 8596. The castle of Bedale was said to be built by Brian Fitzalan; it has now disappeared. *Guisborough* is 51 miles from York, supposed to be the Urbs Caluvium of the Romans: population 2000; in Domesday-book called Ghigesburg. Here are the ruins of a priory where the monks were very learned, and so hospitable that all the town lived upon them. *Hawes* is a market-town on the Ure, in Wensleydale, population 1048, about 60 miles from York. *Helmsley*, on the East side of the Hambleton Hills, has a population of 1520, the Ulmetum of Bede. *Kirkby Moorside* is 26 miles from York; population 2324: here, in a miserable house, in 1687, died Villiers Duke of Buckingham. *Leyburn* is a market-town in the parish of Wensley, 45 miles from York; the population 1000. *Masham*, containing 1171 inhabitants, is 33 miles from York. *Middleham*, 43 miles from York, with 914 inhabitants, is about half a mile from the river Ure, ill built, but standing in the midst of a fertile country. *Pickering*, 27 miles from York, has a population of 3346, and belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. It has considerable ruins of a castle of very old date. *Reeth* is a market-town 54 miles from York; the population 1456. *Stokesley* is a small handsome town, with a population of 2376, 43 miles from York. *Thirsk*, 23 miles from York, containing 2835 inhabitants, stands upon a small brook, and has the moat and ramparts of a castle belonging once to the Mowbrays. *Whitby* is a market-

YORK-SHIRE.

Public buildings.

Bishopsthorpe.

Market-towns.

Askrigg.

Bedale.

Guisborough.

Hawes.

Helmsley.

Kirkby.

Moorside.

Leyburn.

Masham.

Middleham.

Pickering.

Reeth.

Stokesley.

Thirsk.

Whitby.

- YORK-SHIRE.** town 48 miles from York, having, in town and parish, 20,100 inhabitants. It is an opulent place, once called Strenshall, and is noted as a port for ship-building; carries on a considerable trade, and participates largely in the Greenland fisheries. *Yarm*, 43 miles from York, contains a handsome church, erected in 1730, and an elegant stone bridge over the Tees: population 1504. *Easingwold* is 13 miles from York, having a population of 1922.
- The **EAST RIDING** contains the market-town of *Bridlington*, 41 miles from York, having a population of 4792. It stands on the shore of a beautiful bay, and has the ruins of a noble priory. Bridlington, adjoining, is used as a bathing-place: the port is small but safe.
- Great Driffield* contains a population of 2660; is well built, at the foot of the Wolds, 29 miles from York; here the river Hull rises; it has a canal to Hull, and a church partly of Saxon date, with a fine steeple.
- Hedon*, 46 miles from York, consists of a long street, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the Humber: the haven is cut from that river, extending nearly to the town, which has 1080 inhabitants. *Hornsea* is a small town, 33 miles from York, remarkable for its lake, frequented by wild-fowl. It consists of four streets, in which are numerous lodging houses for visitors in the summer, it being only a quarter of a mile from the sea. The fine spire of the church was blown down by a storm about a century ago; the population is 780. *Howden*, 20 miles from York, has a population of 2130: the church tower is very fine, and the church beautifully ornamented. In what is called the Moothall, in the market-place, the Bishop of Durham holds his court, as lord of the manor.
- Market Weighton* stands on the Western side of the Wolds, and contains a population of 2169: it is 19 miles from York. *Patrington*, 56 miles from York; the church is built in the form of a cross, and has a spire 190 feet high, which serves as a mark for seamen, from whence the views are very beautiful; the population is 1298. *Pocklington*, 13 miles from York, has a good cattle-market, and contains 2048 inhabitants.
- North Frodingham*, 35 miles from York, is a small town, with only 711 inhabitants. *South Cave*, 27 miles from York, is a small market and post-town, having 833 inhabitants.
- The market-towns in the **WEST RIDING** are the following, some of which are among the most important manufacturing places in the kingdom. *Barnsley*, situated upon the declivity of a hill 38 miles from York, amid coal-pits and iron-works; it is built of stone, and has manufactories of linen, for which it is renowned, as well as for wire-drawing: the population is 10,330. The church is modern, a Chapel of Ease to that of Silkstone. There are numerous other places of worship belonging to different sects, and there are several endowed charities here. *Abberford*, with a population of little more than 1000, is 16 miles from York, situated upon the River Cock, rendered renowned by the battle of Towton, a village further down the stream. *Bawtry*, 46 miles from York, has a population of 1200, and a weekly market, but nothing further worthy of notice.
- Bingley*, with a population of 9226, is 38 miles from York, and has a well-endowed grammar-school. It stands on a hill near the River Aire, and contains manufactories of worsted-yarn, cotton, and paper.
- Cawood*, 10 miles from York, is a small market-town, having a population of 1173, remarkable for the ruins of the palace of the Archbishop of York, where Cardinal Wolsey was arrested. *Dent*, situated at the extremity of the Vale of Craven, 59 miles from York, stands in a dale surrounded by high mountains, to which there is only one narrow entrance for a carriage, though it is 12 miles long, and nearly two broad: the population is 1850.
- Dewsbury*, a large manufacturing town, 33 miles from York, noted for woollen cloth, carpets, and blankets, seated on the River Calder, and communicating by canals with Liverpool and Manchester. It is a place of great antiquity, supposed to take its name from Dice, a deity of the Brigantes, and here Paulinus preached. It has two churches, and consists of four townships, which together contain a population of 60,713.
- Doncaster*, seated on the River Don, 37 miles from York, is nearly a mile in length, and is one of the neatest-built places in England. It is an ancient site, and Roman altars have been dug up there. The church is very old, and has a curious Saxon front. There is a mansion-house theatre, free grammar-school, dispensary, and alms-houses in this town; the revenue of the corporation is 7000*l.* per annum. It is noted for its annual races, for being the birth-place of Frobisher, the naval commander, and of the amiable William Bingley: population 11,000. *Gisburn* is a small town, 52 miles from York, with a population of 2356 in the parish and township. *Goole*, on the Ouse, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Howden, is a rising town, having a population of 1671.
- Halifax* is 42 miles from York; the parish contains 19 chapelries, and 4 townships, with a population of 109,175, of which the town contains 15,400. The church, a fine structure, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry I., and subsequently re-edified. The justice once used here was called "gibbet law," by which persons who stole to the value of 13*½d.* suffered death. Here, too, the guillotine is said to have had its origin, transplanted to Scotland, under the name of the "Maiden," by the Regent Morton. The "gibbet axe" is still shewn in the gaol. The last of these barbarous executions for 13*½d.* was in 1650. The town is noted for its woollen manufactures, and has what is called a Piece Hall, erected at an expense of 12,000*l.* Here are several alms-houses, national schools, public baths, a theatre, assembly rooms, and other public buildings, and chapels for almost every religious sect. Briggs, the mathematician, was born here; Ramsden, the optician: and here the immortal De Foe wrote his *Robinson Crusoe*. The town stands on a gentle eminence, surrounded by hills, is built of free-stone, and well paved; the Rochdale canal communicates with the town.
- Huddersfield*, 39 miles from York, is situated on the Colne river, and is noted for its woollen manufactures. It possesses a fine cloth-hall, divided into streets; a church of modern erection, a number of charitable institutions, and a good canal navigation; the parish was separated originally from that of Dewsbury. The population of the town and parish is 107,140.
- Keighley* stands at the North-East end of the manufacturing district of Yorkshire, in a deep valley, near the river Aire; it is well built of stone; the staple trade is worsted, but both cotton and linen are manufactured there. It has a grammar school founded by John Drake, 1715. The church was built, in place of a more ancient structure, in 1805. The distance from York is 40 miles,

YORK-SHIRE. and the population 11,176, with the parish 36,175. *Kettlewell* is a small market-town in Wharfedale, at the foot of a very steep hill, 48 miles from York: the population is only 673.

YOUNG. *Leeds.* *Leeds* is a large and opulent town, situated on the River Aire, 24 miles from York, having a population of 168,667: the river is navigable from the Humber to the town, and communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Coal abounds in the vicinity. The streets are well built of brick, and the town well watered, lighted, and paved. Leeds has a theatre, baths, concert and assembly rooms, a bazaar, library, philosophical society, and an annual exhibition of works of art; a grammar-school, barracks, prison, two cloth-halls, and court-house; an infirmary, house of recovery, lying-in hospital, and numerous other charitable foundations. The church is an ancient Norman structure, with a central tower; and there are curacies belonging to 9 or 10 other places of worship of the establishment, and upwards of 21 chapels of various sects. Sales of cloth are held weekly in the halls, and vast quantities manufactured in the town or neighbourhood are thus disposed of. From 1812 to 1821, inclusive, 4,521,742 pieces of cloth were disposed of here. In 1831 there were 225 steam-engines, of 4018 horse-power, in Leeds, variously employed. There are markets twice in the week, and annual fairs. The South market-place is a handsome building. Roman antiquities have been discovered in the town and vicinity.

Otley. *Otley*, 28 miles from York, contains, in town and parish, a population of 27,094; it is a well-built place, pleasantly situated on the River Wharf. The Archbishops of York had once a mansion here, and an exclusive jurisdiction, but no remains of it are left, except "the gallows," in the vicinity of the town part of the privilege. *Penniston* is a small market-town, little above a village, 45 miles from York, principally noted for its mart of sheep. *Patley Bridge*, on the banks of the Nid, is a small market-town, 32 miles from York, in Ripon parish, having some lead-mines in the vicinity: the population is not returned separately from Ripon parish. *Ripley* is a very small market-town, 23 miles from York: the population insignificant.

Penniston. *Rotherham* has a population of 10,417, and is 49 miles from York, situated near the confluence of the Rother and Don rivers; this town has a mean appearance, but carries on a considerable trade by the Don. *Sedburgh* is pleasantly situated in a retired valley, amongst rough mountains, 77 miles from York, on the River Rother; the township is divided into four hamlets, which together contain 4896 inhabitants. *Sherburn*, 15 miles from York, a town of great antiquity, is noted for its fine orchards, and its church erected out of the ruins of a palace of King Athelstan; the population of the town and parish is 4223. *Tadcaster* is a neat town, situated on both sides of the River Wharf: the inhabitants 2855. This town has a fine bridge, erected out of the ruins of the abbey, and is distant from York 10 miles. *Thorne* is a market-town, 30 miles from York, situated in a fruitful country, near the River Don: the population is 3779. *Wetherby*, on an angle of the River Wharf, 12½ miles from York, has a bridge of nine arches over that river, and a population of 1321.

Wakefield. *Wakefield* is a large and populous manufacturing town, on the River Calder, in a fertile country, 28 miles from York, and is neatly built of brick, having a population, with the parish of 45,648. The market-cross is a fine Doric building, with a dome. There is a public library and news' room, several societies for literary, philosophic, or charitable purposes; a stone bridge erected in the reign of Edward III., a parish church of lofty light Gothic, and one of modern date; a house of correction, lunatic asylum, and a noted free grammar-school. A beautiful chapel erected on the bridge by Edward IV., in commemoration of the battle of Wakefield, after being used as an old clothes' shop, is now made a reading-room. *Snaith* is near the River Aire, 23 miles from York, and has a population of 885, but contains no object worthy of note.

Harrowgate, commonly distinguished as High and Low Harrowgate, is a township in the parish of Knaresborough, 21 miles from York, remarkable for its chalybeate and sulphurous waters, to which persons resort from all parts of the kingdom in summer. High Harrowgate stands on lofty ground, and consists of a regular street, with a school, theatre, and public library. Low Harrowgate lies half a mile West in the vale beneath. The first spring was discovered in 1571. The most celebrated springs are those of Low Harrowgate, styled "the sulphur wells." Saline and chalybeate springs were discovered here as lately as 1819. The population of both places is about 3000.

YOUNG, adj. Goth. *gugga* (*gunga*); A. S. *ging*, *geong*, *jong*; D. *jongh*, *jonck*; Ger. *jung*; Sw. *ung*; A. S. *geoguth*, *juguth*; D. *jongheid*; Ger. *jugend*; Sw. *ungdom*. Skinner derives from the Lat. *junior*; Fr. *jeune*; It. *giovane*. May it not be from the A. S. *gin-an*, *geon-an*, *patere*, to open; that which openeth (*sc.* the womb). "Sanctifieth unto me the first-born: Whatsoever openeth the womb both of man and beast it is mine." Exod. xiii. 2, or *gynn-an*, *in-ne*, *in-cipere*. Applied to anything (animal or vegetable) on its first coming into existence, at its birth, and for a short time after. Met. and consequently—

YOUNG, n.
YOU'NGISH, adj.
YOU'NGLY, adv.
YOU'NGLING, adj.
YOU'NGLING, n.
YOU'NKER,
YOU'NGNESS,
YOUNGTH,
YOUTH,
YOU'THFUL,
YOU'THFULLY,
YOU'THFULNESS,
YOU'THLY.

Inexperienced, innocent, simple (as young things usually are).
Youth, i. e. *youngeth*; *youngth*, *ycuth*.
Sones hii adde to gadere and doxtren boþe tuo,
As Robert þe Courteheise, and Wyllam þe rede kyng also,
Henry þe gode kyng was zongost of echon.
R. Gloucester, p. 370.
And wam Edmond made hys eyr of yslonde wyþoute striue,
And wam of ys *yonges* sones wardeyn ek ydo,
And wat þyng he adde assýgned ys tueye breþeren al so.
Id. Ib. p. 314.
Yonge men I write to you for ye hau ouercomen the wickid. I write to you *yonge* children, for ye hau knowe the fadir.
Wiclif. 1 Jon, ch. ii.
I wryte vnto you *yögmén*, howe that ye haue ouercome the wycked. I wryte vnto you lyttle chyldren, howe that ye knowe the fader.
Bible, Anno 1551.
And thei gheden into the sepulcre and sighend a *youngling* hilid with a whyte stole, sittynge at the right half and thei weren afærd.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. xvi.

YOUNG, n.

YOU'NGISH, adj.

YOU'NGLY, adv.

YOU'NGLING, adj.

YOU'NGLING, n.

YOU'NKER,

YOU'NGNESS,

YOUNGTH,

YOUTH,

YOU'THFUL,

YOU'THFULLY,

YOU'THFULNESS,

YOU'THLY.

Applied to anything (animal or vegetable) on its first coming into existence, at its birth, and for a short time after. Met. and consequently—

YOUNG. And they wet into the sepulchre, and sawe a *youngeman* syttyng on y^e right side, clothed in a longe white garment, and they were abashed.
Bible, Anno 1551.

The *younge* man seith to him, I have kept alle these thingis from my *yhouthe*, what yet faileth to me?

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xix.

And the *younge* man sayd vnto hym: I haue observed al these thinges from my *youth*, what lacke I yet?

Bible, Anno 1551.

Bi feith Moises berun was hid three monethis of his fadir and modir, for that thei sighen the *yhong* child fair, and thei dredden not the maundement of the king.

Wiclif. Ebrewis, ch. xi.

Elde was painted after this
That shorter was a foote ywis
Than she was wont in her *yonghede*.

Chaucer. Romant of the Rose, fol. 118.

Thouge love be hote, yet in a man of age,
It kindleth nat so soone as in *youthed*,
Of whom the blood is flowing in a rage.

Id. Testament of Creseide, p. 294.

Where that more he praiseth elde
Though he be croked and vnwelde
And more of commendation
Than *youth* in his description.

Id. Ib fol. 139.

————— And children fue
Betwene hem two thei had aliue,
That weren *yonge*, and tender of age.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. fol. 20.

As I myn eie aboute caste,
His large berde than at laste
I sigh, and thought anone therfore,
Howe that his fader hym before,
Which stode vpon the same place,
Was berdles, with a *yongly* face.

Id. Ib. book v. fol. 123.

The bright sonne by the morowe
Beshineth not the derke night,
The lusty *yongth* of man's might
In age but it stonde wele
Mistorneth all the last whele.

Id. Ib. book vi. fol. 168.

As Tullius can determine
Which in his time was full sage
In a booke he made of ag
Thei be growen vp alofte
In the *youngthe* of lustie age.

Id. Ib. book iii. fol. 48.

And this to brynge to effecte, he purchasyd to hym a *yonglynge* of fayre and goodly maners and stature, named Clothayre; and sayd that he was descendyd of the royall bloode of Fraunce, by meane wherof, i short tyme he gaderyd to hym grete strength.

Fabyan. Chronycle, ch. 145, p. 131.

If Zelmanes *young* years had not had so much gravity hidden under a *youthful* face, as your gray hairs have been but the vizer of unfitting usefulness, your vicious mind would have brought some fruits of repentance.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iv. p. 736.

And yet [they] are supplanted by such *young* nouice and *yoonkers* as are of late gone thither, to enioy and to succeed into the fruits of other men's travels, fortune better fauouring them than vertue commending.

Holinshed. Chronycles, vol. vi. p. 117.

Yet in protection of their tender ones,
Who hath not seene them euen with those wings,
Which sometime they haue vs'd with fearfull flight,
Make warre with him that climb'd vnto their nest,
Offering their owne liues in their *yong's* defence?

Shakspeare. Henry VI. fol. 154.

BRUT. I, spare vs not: Say we read lectures to you,
How *yongly* he began to serue his countrey,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of,
The noble house o' th' Martians.

Id. Coriolanus, act ii. sc. 3. fol. 14.

————— Birds that build nests
Have care to keep 'em.

CUN. That's granted,
But not continually to sit upon 'em;
Less in the *youngling* season.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit at Several Weapons, act ii.

Straight downe she ranne, like an enraged cow,
That is berobbed of her *youngling* dere,
With knife in hand, and fatally did vow,
To wreake her on that mayden messengere.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 8. st. 46.

————— Now, now, I laugh
To see how those poor *younglings* are both cheated
Of life and comfort.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Lawes of Candy, act v.

Thilke sullen season sadden plight doth aske,
And loatheth sike delights as thou doost praise:
The mournfull muse in mirth now list ne maske,
As she was wont in *youngth* and sommer dayes.

Id. Ib. Shepherd's Calendar. November.

It was in freshest flowre of *youthfull* yeares,
When courage first does creepe in manly chest,
Then first the coale of kindly heate appears
To kindle loue in euery liuing brest.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. ch. ix. st. 9.

Nevertheless the sound counsell of the lady Regent hardly restrained Martigues, who, *youthfully* insulted, was inflamed with heat to invade England.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book i. fol. 39. Anno 1560.

Your attire (for whither doe not censure reach?) not *youthfully* wanton; not, in these yeares effectedly ancient, but grave and comely, like the mind, like the behaviour of the wearer.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 314.

Another time he put himself forth to speak in open audience of a great assembly, and was likewise whistled at, and driven out of countenance, for speaking some words that favoured too much of lusty *youthfulness*.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 764.

The peripatetick disputers employed their *younger* studies upon the philosophy of disputation, and, it may be, gain'd an ability to out-talk many of their contemporaries in that way.

Glanvill. Essay 3.

Being puffed up with *youthly* heat and ambition, he (Sebastian King of Portugall) had not long before promised his utmost help and assistance to the Bishop of Rome against the Mahometans and the Protestants.

Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, book ii. fol. 231. Anno 1578.

Ne in her speech, ne in her hauiour,
Was lightnesse seene, or looser vanitie,
But gracious womanhood, and grauitie,
Aboue the reason of her *youthly* yeares.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2. st. 15

That natural affection, so connatural to all, or most creatures towards their *young*, what an admirable, noble principle it is, implanted in them by the wise Creator! by means of which, with what alacrity do they transact their parental ministry?

Derham. Physico-Theology, book iv. ch. xi. p. 207.

'Tis observable in the other, that creatures less useful, or by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer *young*, or do seldom bring forth.

Id. Ib. ch. x. p. 170.

Encourag'd thus she brought her *younglings* nigh,
Watching the motions of her patron's eye,
And drank a sober draught; the rest, amaz'd,
Stood mutely still, and on the stranger gaz'd.

Dryden. Hind and the Panther, p. 1.

She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man.

Tatler.

So that the being of them bore some certain date, and had a *youngness* in them.

Cudworth. Morality, p. 249.

If I but smil'd a sudden *youth* they found,
And a new palsy seized them when I frown'd.

Pope. Wife of Bath, v. 66.

Is she not more than painting can express,
Or *youthful* poets fancy, when they love?

Rowe. Fair Penitent, act iii.

YOUNG. I have reason to believe that some thoughtless *youngsters*, out of a false notion of bravery, and an immoderate fondness to be distinguished for fellows of fire, are insensibly hurried into this senseless, scandalous project. *Spectator*, No. 324.

YUCCA.

The scribbler had not genius enough in verse to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day.

Id. No. 296.

Let us suppose the egg to be produced into day; how should birds know that their eggs contain their *young*?

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xviii. p. 261.

Thus, hand in hand,

The sot has walk'd with Death twice twenty years;

And yet ne'er *yonker* on the green laughs louder,

Or clubs a smuttier tale.

Blair. Grave.

He will not blush that has a father's heart,

To take in childish plays a childish part;

But bends his sturdy back to any toy,

That *youth* takes pleasure in, to please his boy.

Cowper. Tirocinium.

YOUNGIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to Thomas Young, a British botanist, by Cassini. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered; involucre cylindrical, eight-flowered, calyculated by five accessory scales; receptacle naked; corollas ligulate, pilose at the top of the tube; achenia oblong, compressed, or somewhat trigonal in the same head, striated lengthwise, beakless, somewhat attenuated at both ends; pappus pilose, in one series, filiform, or somewhat denticulated, white.

A genus separated from *Prenanthes*, consisting of herbs, natives of the East Indies, Mauritius, Japan, and China, with the habit of *Lapsana*: they are usually glabrous, or downy at the base, and paniced at top. The lower leaves are petiolate, lyrate, pinnatifid, or coarsely toothed and membranaceous; the cauline leaves are few. The heads of flowers are small and yellow.

YPONOMENTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Nocturnal Lepidopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ setaceous, simple; labial palps long and slender; maxillary palps scarcely visible; proboscis distinct; wings convoluted and semi-cylindrical; caterpillar furnished with sixteen feet; and living in societies under a common web.

This genus is distinguished from *Tenia* and its congeners by the slight development of their maxillary palps. They are generally white or slate-colour, spotted with black; whence their common name, Ermine Moths. Their larvæ live in a common web spread on fruit-trees, and especially on white-thorn hedges, which they entirely strip of their leaves, and form their cocoons together. Habenstreit, of Munich, obtained sufficient quantity of silk from caterpillars of this genus, which had spun on paper, to make different articles.

YUCATAN, or **JUCATAN**, a peninsula and province of North America, in Mexico, between Campeachy Bay and Honduras, bounded at the isthmus by Vera Cruz, Chiapa, and Vera Paz, about 360 miles long by 150 broad. It is extremely productive in mahogany logwood, cassia, indigo, and cotton. The city of Merida is the capital.

YUCCA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from the vernacular name of one of the species in the Island of St. Domingo. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth of six persistent segments of equal length, the inner three are broadest, all conniving into companulate form: they are connate at

their bases; stamens six, inserted in the bases of the segments of the perianth; filaments short, flat, broadest at their tops; ovary three-celled; ovula numerous, horizontal, two rows in each cell; stigmas three, sessile, somewhat combined at their bases, and spreading at their apices; capsule oblong, bluntly hexagonal, somewhat baccate, at first provided with holes at the apex, but at length opening by three loculicidal valves, three-celled or incompletely six-celled from the interposition of free secondary dissepiments; seeds numerous, obovate, compressed, horizontal; disposed in two series in each cell, or only one series in each cell, where the secondary dissepiments intervene; testa coriaceous, black.

The English generic name of *Yucca* is Adam's Needle. The species known are twelve in number, all very similar in habit; they are evergreen perennials, and in some species they are furnished with a woody caudex. They are natives of the tropical parts of America and the hotter parts of North America. The leaves are linear, lanceolate, stiff, ending in a sharp mucrone each, and margined with spine-like serratures; they are crowded at the tops of the caudex, like those of the dragons'-blood tree, *Dracæna Draco*. The scapes are bracteate, and rise from the centre of the leaves; the flowers are white or cream-coloured, drooping, not unlike a tulip in form. The species are desirable in gardens on account of their palm or aloe-like habit, and for this reason they make a striking contrast among other plants or shrubs. They grow slowly, and do not flower freely in the open air; most of the species, however, are well adapted for conservatories.

YULE. A. S. *gehul*, *Natalis Domini*, *Christmasse*, which, in the northern parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c. they yet call *yeol*, *yewl*, *yeole*. Somner.

The month of December was called *Ærra Geold*, because it came before (*ere*) the Nativity of Christ, and January *Æftera Geold*, because it was *after*. Somner. Ihre, in *V. Jul*, enters much at large into the etymology of the word, and Dr. Jamieson is very copious both upon the festival and the name: Sw. *huel*, *rota*; A. S. *hweol*, a wheel, he seems to think as likely an origin as any; and Mr. Drake has adopted the same opinion. Skinner resorts to the Lat. *jubilum*.

þe gode kyng Edward to London turnes he,
þe feste of *gole* to hold, with grete solemnite,
At Saynt Petir mynstere.

R. Brunne, p. 65.

In the third yeare after, as king Alexander with his mother Ermingard were sitting at their banket on the twelfe day in Christmas, otherwise *yule*, the earle of Cathnes, having good opportunity thereto, presented himselfe before the king, and besought him of grace and pardon for his passed offence.

Holinshed. Chronicles, vol. v. p. 310. *History of Scotland*.

The northern parts call Christmas *yule* (hence the *yule-block*, *yule-oakes*, *yule-songs*, &c.), though much difference about the cause there.

Fuller. Worthies, vol. i. p. 189. *Worthies of Northumberland*.

YUMA, or Long Island, one of the Bahama group. See **BAHAMA**.

YUNX, from the Greek *ῥύξ*, Lin. *Wryneck*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the order *Scansores*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short, straight, of a flattened cone shape, slender towards its tip, and its ridge rounded; nostrils basal, naked, and partially closed by membrane; wings of moderate length, the first quill rather shorter than the second, which is longest; feet with two toes in front, joined together, and two behind, divided; tongue projectile, with a horny tip.

YUCCA.

YUNX.

YUNX.

ZACIN-
THA.

This genus, although provided with similar feet to the Woodpeckers, does not make use of its tail as a prop in climbing, for which, indeed, the weakness of its feathers is not suited; it does not, therefore, run up trees with the same facility, but clings only to the tree whilst it searches in the fissures of the bark for the insects on which it feeds. Very commonly they are seen on the tops of ants' nests, the inhabitants of which are their favourite food. Their tongue is long, with a horny tip, but not armed with recurved spines as in the Woodpeckers, and is furnished with a glutinous secretion from a pair of glands beneath the lower jaw, with which they entangle their prey. The quickness with which the tongue is projected and retracted is so great that the eye is unable to follow it; and Montague observes that when the bird is feeding, an ant's egg, which is of a light colour and more conspicuous than the tongue, has somewhat the appearance of moving to the mouth by attraction, as a needle flies to the magnet.

Y. Torquilla, Lin.; *le Torcol Ordinaire*, Tem.; *Common Wryneck*. Six inches and a half in length; beak olive brown; irides yellowish brown; ground colour of the upper parts ashy rufous, irregularly speckled with brown and black; a broad brown band extends from the nape to the top of the back; throat and front of the neck yellowish-brown with little transverse black rays; other under parts whitish, sprinkled with triangular black spots; primary alar quills alternately barred with pale yellow, brown, and black, and the tertials marked with a black line; upper surface of the tail quills marked transversely with four zigzag black bands; legs olive brown. The female rather larger than the male, is of paler colour, and the streak on the nape and back shorter. The Wryneck is very common during summer in the south-eastern counties of England, but diminishes in number towards the west; is rare in Cornwall, and not known in Ireland. It is very rare in the north of England. Is found in Denmark and Sweden, visiting the latter country in May; but does not pass further north. It is very rare in Holland, but met with in Cen-

tral and Southern Europe, and it is also found in the Himalaya mountains and in Japan. On leaving Europe in the autumn, it proceeds to Africa, and to the warmer regions of Asia. It lives in the woods, makes little or no nest, but deposits its eggs, from six to nine, white, smooth, and shining, on broken pieces of decayed wood in the hole of a tree. Its habits are solitary, and it does not even associate with its mate but for a short time during its sojourn with us. In spring the male attracts the female by his full-toned call—*gui! gui! gui! gui!* not much unlike the whistle of the Kestrel. It is not unfrequently called the *Cuckoo's Mate* or *Maid*, from arriving about the same time as the Cuckoo, in the first or second week of April, and leaves us at the end of August or beginning of September. Its name, Wryneck, has arisen from its odd movements of its head and neck, sometimes describing parts of circles, at others from side to side with an undulating snake-like motion, whence, in some parts of England, it is called the *Snake-bird*. To this Yarrell adds, that, when discovered in its hole, it utters a loud hissing, sets up its lengthy crest, and writhing its head and neck alternately towards each shoulder with grotesque contortions, alarms the timid intruder, and escapes during his terror. Bechstein, who watched it when domesticated, says that, if irritated, or even if its food be brought, it slowly leans forwards, raising the feathers on its head, lengthening and turning its neck, rolling its eyes; it then bows, spreads its tail, and murmurs some harsh sounds in its throat; in short, puts itself in the most singular attitudes, and makes the most ridiculous grimaces. It can be rendered so tame as to begin to warble at the approach of its keeper, and run about on his clothes; and Bechstein mentions one which, having been driven out of window, returned at evening when called. It feeds on caterpillars and other insects, and is specially fond of ants' eggs; but towards autumn, when its insect food fails, will content itself with elderberries.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ*, à Gmelin; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Yarrell, *British Birds*.

YUNX

ZAH-
BRUCK-
NERA.

Z.

Z says Wilkins, is by some styled *S* soft: it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of hissing than *S*, mixed with some kind of murmur. It is of the same affinity with *S* as *B* with *P*, *D* with *T*.

ZACATECAS, a province of Mexico, with a capital of the same name, situated about 80 miles from Mexico on the North-West, and surrounded by silver mines. It stands in lat. 22° 58' N. and long. 101° 35' W.

ZACINTHA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Tournefort, on account of the plant growing in the Island of Zacynthus, now Zante. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, homogamous; involucre at length, fleshy, angularly torose; inner scales conduplicate, and closely conniving; outer scales membranaceous, spreading; receptacle flat, chaffless; corollas ligulate; achenia almost uniform, outer ones rather incurved, enclosed

within the outer scales of the involucre, shortly beaked, plano-convex, wingless; pappus uniform; pilose in one series, scabrous.

A genus nearly allied to *Lapsana*, and from which it has been separated, and consists of only a single known species, *Z. verrucosa*. It is an annual, glabrous, dichotomous herb, a native of the region of the Mediterranean. The branches are rushy; the lower leaves are runcinate; the heads of flowers are sessile, axillary, and terminal, and the flowers are yellow.

ZA'FFER *zaffre*, or *saffre*, is a corruption of the Arabic word *safr* or *sifr*, in Morocco *sufir*, a compound of brass and tin, probably from its pale-yellow colour; the name of the gem sapphire is the Arabic *safir*, and Pliny (*Natural History*, book vii. ch. xxxvii. p. 9) seems to consider yellow rather than blue as the proper colour of that stone.

ZA'FFRAM, *zafframen*, and *zaffram*, are corruptions of the Arabic *Za'ferán*, whence our word saffron.

ZAHLEBRUCKNERA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to Zahlbruckner, a German botanist, by Reichen-

RAHL-
BRUCK-
NERA.
—
ZANGUE-
BAR.
bach. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Saxifragaceæ*. Generic character: calyx combined with the base of the ovarium; limb ten-parted, spreading, coloured inside; corolla wanting; stamens ten, perigynous; ovarium adnate at the base, two-celled, many-ovulate; placentas adnate to the dissepiment on both sides; styles two, divaricate; stigmas subcapitate; capsule two-celled, two-beaked, two-valved at apex; seeds numerous, horizontal, wrinkled.

This genus consists of a single species, the *Saxifraga paradoxa* of Sternberg; it is a weak, diffusely-branched herb, a native of the Alps of Carinthia and Styria. The leaves are opposite, on long petioles, cordate, reniform, five or seven-lobed; the peduncles are axillary, one-flowered and subcorymbose.

ZALACCA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Reinwardt, from the vernacular name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Palmæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious, in a branched spadix; partial spaths numerous, at first closed, each enclosing a terete ament; male flowers disposed by pairs, within spathaceous connate bearded bracteas; calyx trifid; corolla tubular, trifid; stamens six, connate at the base; anthers linear; female flowers solitary, within a bractea, and two navi-cular connate bracteoles; calyx tripartite; corolla of three petals; stamens six, sterile, combined into a cup; ovarium three-celled; stigmas three, nearly sessile; berry corticate, fleshy inside, one, two, or three-seeded; albumen equal, horny, with a central fissure, which reaches from the top even to the middle; embryo basilar.

A genus separated from *Calamus*, and consists of a solitary known species; it is a stemless palm, a native of the East Indies. The fronds are large, numerous, and crowded, having the petioles and rachi furnished with palmate prickles on the under sides; the flowers are rosaceous or yellowish-red, and the fruit is brown; the spadix is branched, and rises from the axils of the lower leaves; the spaths are basilar and open at top; but the partial spaths are at first complete and closed, and at length dry, persistent, and involucreted.

ZALUZANIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Persoon to Zaluzsiansky, a Polish botanist. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Heliantheæ*. Generic character: heads many-flowered, heterogamous; flowers of the ray few, ligulate, in one series, female; those of the disk hermaphrodite, tubular, five-toothed; involucre composed of two series of spreading silky scales, the inner scales shorter, cuneate, and three-lobed; receptacle conical, beset with membranous clasping, cuneated paleæ, which are three-lobed at the apex, the inner ones resembling scales; corollas of the disk hispid; branches of style puberulous, terminated each by a short cone; achenia bald, those of the ray subtrigonal,

hispid; but those of the disk are compressed, glabrous, and smooth, without any angles.

A genus nearly allied to *Heliopsis*, and consisting of a single known species, *Z. triloba*, a native of Mexico. It is a suffruticose branched villous plant; the lower leaves are opposite, and the upper ones alternate, petiolate, pinnatifid, the lobes sinuately repand, and usually three-lobed; the heads are pedunculate, corymbose, or in loose panicles, yellow.

ZALUZIANSKYA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Schmidt to Zaluziansky, a Polish botanist. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiosperma*, and the natural family of *Scrophularineæ*. Generic character: calyx ovate, tubular, five-toothed, bilabiate or bipartite; corolla persistent, with an elongated tube, which is at length cleft at the base; throat equal, often hispid; limb spreading almost equally, five-parted; segments bifid or entire; stamens didynamous, upper ones enclosed with oblong erect anthers, lower ones inserted at the throat, with smaller transverse usually sterile anthers, which are sometimes altogether abortive; capsule coriaceous or membranous; valves bifid at the apex.

Of this genus there are about fifteen species known, herbs or small shrubs, natives of South Africa; they are more or less clammy, and usually become blackish on drying. The lower leaves are opposite and the superior ones are alternate and usually few-toothed; the floral leaves are usually smaller, entire, and adpressed to the calyx, and sometimes adnate to it; the flowers are sessile, and disposed in interrupted or dense spikes, usually yellowish-white inside and purplish outside, and only expand in the evening, when they are very fragrant. The *Zaluzianskya* is the same as *Nycterinia* of D. Don.

ZAMIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from ζῆμα, loss, from the sterile appearance of the male fructification. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Monadelphica*, and the natural family of *Cycadeæ*. Generic character: male flower; anthers open, collected into pedunculate, terminal strobiles, inserted on all sides of the rachis, each of which is ovoid and tapering into a stipe at its base, but thickened, buckler-formed, and somewhat two-lobed at the apex, having the cells polliniferous beneath; female flower; carpels numerous, one-leaved, open, collected into terminal pedunculate strobiles, inserted on all sides of the rachis, each of which is attenuated into a stipe at its base, and dilated into an hexagonal buckler-form at the apex, having one inverted ovulum under the peltate apex on both sides; fruit almost free from the carpidia; seeds ovoid, nearly globose, with a bony testa, girded by a thin, fleshy epidermis; embryo inverted in the axis of fleshy albumen; radicle centripetal compared with the rachis.

Trees, with the habit of palms or ferns, natives of the tropical parts of America. The fronds are pinnate, the pinnæ are callously constricted at their bases and many-nerved, and the nerves are simple and undivided.

ZANGUEBAR.

Name.

ZANGUEBAR, as the Portuguese discoverers in the XVth Century expressed the Persian word *Zingibâr*, i. e., the land of the Zingîs or Negroes; the *Zinjibâr*, of the Arabs, comprehends, according to De Barros (I. viii. 4.), the whole tract of Eastern Africa, between Mo-

sambique (Mosambîj of the Arabs, Mosambîg of the natives) in 15° 0' S. (15° 1' S. Owen's Tables) to Cape Guardafû, in 12° S. (11° 41' N. Owen), a distance of 550 leagues, only 534 nautical leagues, according to Captain Owen's Survey, to which we are indebted for the first

ZALUZANIA.

ZANGUEBAR.

Boundaries.

- ZANGUEBAR. accurate maps of this long extent of coast. At present, however, Cape Delgado (*i. e.* Slender Cape), in $10^{\circ} 41' S.$ and $40^{\circ} 34' E.$, the Northern extremity of the Portuguese territory, may be justly considered as the Southern extremity of Zanguebar. As far as the narrow passage which separates the mainland from the Isle of Monfia, the shore consists generally of a narrow strip of low land, backed by lofty and well-wooded hills. This tract seems to have belonged formerly to the Sultan of Kilwah (Quiloa, according to the Portuguese orthography). It forms part of a large bay bounded by Cape Delgado on the South, and by Point Puna, in the territory of Zanzibar (Zanjibár) on the North. The upper part of this line of coast is closely beset with coral reefs and islets; its sea is therefore difficult to navigate, except in very small vessels. At Kilwah there is an alluvial delta, and to the South of it the shore is low and rocky, the sea being unfathomable very near the beach (Owen, ii. 9). It is traversed by some considerable rivers, as the Livuma or Rivuma, about 12 miles North-West of Cape Delgado, said to descend from a part of the mountainous region 300 miles from the coast, and to be navigated by the natives to a considerable distance. A river or rivers, named the Monghals, or Mongao,* and the Lindi, 9 or 10 miles further to the North-West, (perhaps branches of the same river,) flow into the deep bay of Mikindani, and are navigable for at least 8 miles from their mouth (Owen, ii. 5). About half way between the Lindi and Kilwah is the Kisuhara, a river of some magnitude. Kilwah, in $8^{\circ} 57' S.$ and $39^{\circ} 34' E.$, once a place of great commerce, and a well-built city, as the remains of its former splendour testify, is now a wretched village on an island about 5 miles long and 3 broad, near the entrance of a spacious bay, into which two large streams flow, the Kisimafugo from the South, and the Kwavi (Cuavo) from the North. The neighbouring country is a rich alluvial tract, formed by the deposit from these and many smaller streams, of which the almost stagnant waters render this place peculiarly unhealthy. Part of the walls and large portions of the houses of the ancient city still remain (Owen, ii. 4), but the fort, now garrisoned by the soldiers of the Imám of Maskat, is the only building kept in repair. The harbour of Kilwah, the best on all this coast, would, under a better government, become a great emporium, notwithstanding its pestilential atmosphere and want of fresh water. Beyond Kilwah the shore recedes slightly, is still low, and covered with brushwood, accessible only to very small vessels in consequence of innumerable shoals and islets as far as Point Puna,† in $7^{\circ} 2' S.$ $39^{\circ} 37' E.$, the extremity probably of a delta formed by the many narrow channels through which the Lufigi‡ discharges its waters into the Indian Ocean. It is probably the largest river in Eastern Africa, and though its widest entrance is extremely narrow, its width inland is considerable, and its main trunk fed, as there is reason to believe, by most if not all the streams rising from the central range between Mosambik and Angola, is navigated for a great distance by native traders, and offers the most promising route for mercantile or scientific explorers. Nearly midway in this bay or gulf is the island of Monfiyah. From Kilwah to Monbasah, in $4^{\circ} 4' S.$ $39^{\circ} 43' E.$, the shore is beset with an almost uninterrupted line of coral reefs, and the gulf between Point Puna and Melindeh is in fact one large bed of coral, rising occasionally above the surface, and forming innumerable islets, together with three considerable islands Monfiyah, Zangibár (vulgarly called Zanzibar), and Pemba.
- Monfiyah,* the first of these islands, in $7^{\circ} 39' S.$ and $39^{\circ} 58' E.$ has nearly the form of an isosceles triangle, stretching from North-East to South-West; from the outer and Southern side of which, just above its base, a large circular piece has been cut out, which is a capacious lagoon (Owen, ii. 2). It measures about 10 geographical miles in its greatest length, and 3 or 4 at its Southern and broadest end. It is based on a coral rock, rising abruptly from unfathomable depths, but has a productive soil, and is covered with trees. Its Westernmost point is only 9 miles from the mainland. Zanzibár† (properly Zingibár, from the neighbouring coast) has nearly an oval form, inclining from North-West to South-East, and measures about 36 geographical miles in length, and 8 geographical miles at its greatest breadth. It has not one secure harbour; and its capital, in $6^{\circ} 9' S.$ and $39^{\circ} 14' E.$, differs in no remarkable feature from other Arab towns in that neighbourhood (Owen, i. 428). This island, which is nowhere 200 feet above the level of the ocean, has plenty of fresh water and all the luxuriance of a tropical vegetation. It carries on a brisk trade with the adjoining continent, with Maskat, to which it is subject, and in the Persian Gulf, and is the seat of government of the Imám's territories in Eastern Africa. Its population is said to amount to 10,000 persons. The channel between it and the mainland, though thickly interspersed with islets and reefs, affords many harbours, "safe and not difficult of access." Of Pemba, the third island of this group, the centre lies in $5^{\circ} 11' S.$ and $39^{\circ} 43' E.$; it is 36 geographical miles long, and 7 or 8 geographical miles in its broadest part. It forms an irregular oblong, running from North to South; and is divided by a narrow peninsula into two nearly equal parts. Its Northern end is about 18 miles from the mainland (Owen, i. 425). In soil and structure it exactly resembles Zanzibar, and is so productive of excellent rice as to be the granary of the neighbouring continent. On its South-West side is the Mersa-l Jakjakah (*i. e.* Port Clashing) an excellent harbour, the best on this coast (Owen, i. 369). From its extreme verdure, this island is called El-khadhrá (*i. e.* green) by the Arabs. The coast opposite to Zanzibar is flat and marshy, faced by a long sandbank, called Wotónduí, which separates it from the sea. A little further Northwards, the Pangani, a river of some size, enters the sea between high cliffs; and the country continues to be hilly and very beautiful as far as Mon-

* Monghow of Owen, the true pronunciation of which is shewn by the more accurate spelling of the Portuguese, without the aid of which we should have no means in knowing whether *how* or *row* were the rhyme of this native name. The elision of *l* is unusual, but not more extraordinary than that of *s* before *t*, and of *d* between two vowels, by the peasants in Andalusia, who say *Maína* for *Medina*; *etá* for *está*; *catillo* for *castillo*, &c.

† Poana, in Lieut. Raper's Table of Maritime Positions (*Practice of Navig.* i. p. 468), is probably a typographical error: it is spelt Pouna in Capt. Owen's Chart.

‡ Lufikhí, or Lufiji, for this name seems to be variously pronounced.

* Monfiyah, "removed, banished," is probably a name given to this island by the Arabs.

† Zanzibar in De Barros (I. vii. 4. tom. ii. 106), for Zenzibar, from the modern Arab and Persian, Zanjibár, *z* being put for *j*.

ZANGUEBAR. basah, to the south of which are the reefs, where one of Gama's ships, the "San Rafael," was lost in 1499 (*Dec. da Asia*, I. iv. 11, tom. i. p. 369), whence the neighbouring coast was called A Terra de S. Rafael. Monbasah, in 4° 4' S. and 39° 43' E., is a rocky island called Kegomachi by the natives, about 3 miles long and 2 broad (Owen, i. 412), enclosed between two estuaries, which form admirable harbours. It may be termed a natural fortress, and the solid remains of the fort erected by the Portuguese in the XVIth Century shew how strongly they felt its importance. The river M-Tuasa, which runs into the bay, the mouth of which this island nearly fills, has only a short course; but the extensive ruins near its mouth shew how populous its banks once were. About 34 geographical miles North of Monbasah is the mouth of the Kilifi, in 3° 37' S. 39° 52' E., which, though narrow, has depth of water enough for the largest ships. It issues from a large and deep bason formed by the junction of two streams, one from the North and the other from the West, and its banks are said to have been desolated by the irruption of Galla tribes. If these be really of the same race as the Gallas on the Southern borders of Abyssinia, that warlike and predatory people must be spread over a range of country occupying not less than 16 degrees of latitude, or nearly 1000 geographical miles. About 30 miles beyond the mouth of the Kilifi is a low sandy point called Rás Gománi* (*i. e.* Castle Head) in 3° S. and 40° 18' E. The site of Melindeh, about 13 geographical miles South, and 6 geographical miles West of that cape, so long a flourishing emporium, is now only marked by ruins and one of those pillars which Vasco de Gama erected in various places to mark the progress of his discoveries. The rocky shore is here backed by a fertile plain, covered with groves of palms and orange-trees. The Port of Melindeh is only an anchorage protected by long sandbanks parallel with the shore. There is no river of any magnitude near it, and the name of Kilmanse (Quilmance†) is not now given to any town or river on that coast. The Rás Gománi forms the Southern extremity, and a nameless point the Northern extremity of a fine semi-circular bay, called Pamamba by the natives, and Bahía Formosa (Beautiful Bay) by the Portuguese. Near

the first of those points is the mouth of the Subaki; and a little to the North-West of the latter the Ozi enters the sea. Though wide and navigable for a great distance inland, it has at its mouth an impassable bar, said to be fordable at low water. Lamú, in 2° 16' S. 40° 56' E. and Paté, in 2° 9' S. 41° 2' E., are Arab towns of some note, the former having about 5000 inhabitants, and the latter being more populous but less wealthy. The strip of low land is here marshy and, near the sea, covered with mangroves (*rhizophora mangle*); immediately beyond it rise green hills covered with wood. Beyond Paté is a village on a bay, called Kuwíyu, with a river bearing that name, though christened Durnford by our navigators, at the mouth of which there is a secure harbour. The coast beyond it is beset with reefs and islets, very hazardous to seamen, and its rivers have impassable bars. In 0° 14' S., and 42° 39', is the mouth of the Jubah* or Jebb river, which, under the names of Webí and Fáf, flows from the South-Eastern part of Abyssinia into the Indian Ocean. It is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Webí Ganana, which issues from a fresh-water lake in about 11° N. and 43° 30' E. N. E. of Adár, capital of Harar, and the Webí Giweína (*i. e.* Great Webí), the source of which is probably near 8° 30' N. and 41° E. (*Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr.* deux serie, xvii. 81, sqq.). Though the bar at its mouth is dangerous, it is not impassable, and the ferocity of the natives on its banks has probably been exaggerated, as rafts go down from Imí, near its source, to the coast (*Bulletin*, xvii. p. 99). The country between Lamú or Lamó and the mouth of the Webí or Jubah, is called, from its inhabitants, Bayún, Bajúnah, Bazúnah, or Baganah. Beyond 'Okdah, a village on its left bank, as far as Makdishó, the tract is called Berr-el-banádír (Land of Ports), probably from those two roadsteads, the only ones in this part of the coast where the steril mountains descend almost to the sea. Half way between the Jubah and Makdishú is the town of Beráwah or Bráwah, the Brava of the Portuguese, in 1° 6' N. and 44° 3' E., from a Sómálí tribe bearing that name, handsome, athletic, dark olive rather than black, but suspicious and treacherous. They are great slave-dealers, and celebrated by the Muselmáns for their skill in securing the virginity of their female slaves. Markah, in 1° 44' N. and 44° 51' E., is another town belonging to the Bráús or Bráwaho, and a place of some trade as far back as the XIIIth Century (Abú-l-fedá, i. 162). Khór, or rather Khaur Alí, 6 geographical miles further Northwards, has, as its name indicates, a small port or roadstead; and 11 geographical miles to the North-East, at the mouth of a small stream, is Makdishú,† or Makadoshó (Maga-doxo according to the Portuguese orthography), in 2° 1' N. and 45° 25' E., a Muselmán town of note in the XIIIth Century. It still commands a territory of some extent (Owen, i. 357), and has a harbour with 11 or 12 feet at low water, protected by a long reef. The minarets and domes of its ancient mosques, tower-

* Gomani, probably a native word, does not appear to be Arabic.
† "A terra Zanguebar," says De Barros (*Da Asia*, Decad. I. liv. viii. cap. 4, tom. ii., p. 208), "começa em hum dos mais notáveis rios que da terra do Africa vertem no grande Oceano contra o meio dia; ao qual Ptholomeu chama Rápto . . . o qual nasce em a terra do Rey dos Abexys, a que chamamos Preste João, em as serras a que elles chamam Graro; e ao rio Oby, e onde sahe ao mar, Quilmance pelos Mouros que o vizinham, por causa de huma povoação assi chamada, que está em huma das principaes bocas delle junto do Reyno de Melinde." The land of Zanguebar begins with one of the most remarkable rivers which turn from the land of Africa to the Great Southern Ocean; it is called by Ptolemy Rhaptus . . . which rises in the land of the King of the Habeshís [Abyssinians], the which we call Prester John, in the mountains which they call Graro; the river they call Oby; and where it enters the sea, it is called Kilmanse by the Moors who live near it, on account of a village so named, which stands at one of its principal mouths, nigh to the kingdom of Melindeh." In another place (*Dec. II. i. 2. tom. iii. p. 23*), he says that the river which he believes to be the Rhaptus of Ptolemy, enters the sea at Culimanja (perhaps a misprint, or another mode of pronouncing Kilimanse), about a league [five miles] from Melindeh." "Ptolemy," he also says (ii. 208), "places the mouth of this river in 6° S., but we in 9° N." The Portuguese historian seems to have been deceived by his memory, as he could scarcely be ignorant that Melindeh is South of the Line, and he was probably thinking of the river called Obí (the Webí of Salt), which falls into the sea close to Makdishó, in 2° 2' N.

* Called Govind by the Sómálí and Vumbu, *i. e.*, mud, by the Sowáhilí (*i. e.* coasters), as was learnt from an intelligent native by the learned and acute author of the *Negroland of the Arabs*.

† As the Arab *k* has commonly in Africa the sound of our hard *g* in "get," Makadoshó would be spelt by a Portuguese *Maga-doxo*; Makadishó is Abú-l-fedá's spelling (*Géogr.* i. 160), and the *Mukdeesha* of Captain Owen probably arose from his making his informant pronounce each syllable separately, so that *dí* was lengthened into *dee*; so he has Maleendah for Malindah.

ZANGUEBAR. ing above lower buildings, give it the appearance of a flourishing city, till the stranger finds that these lofty edifices are deserted ruins. They form two separate towns, one called *Hámaraweñ* (Great Hamar) (*Bulletin*, xvii., 96), the other *Chamganí*; the former has 150 "stone houses" ('imárets), and occupies a large area. Ivory, gums, and a kind of cloth called makáz, peculiar to the place, but much valued in the interior, are exchanged for sugar, molasses, dates, salt fish, and slaves, brought by the Daus or Chelingahs from Maskat and places on the neighbouring coasts. They do not speak the Sawáhili language, and understand the Arabic very imperfectly (Owen, i. 358). There is a small river near the town, and a larger one, the Dowará, just beyond Rálds Marút (*i. e.* Bald), in 2° 41' N. and 46° 17' E. This stream descends from a chain of mountains running nearly parallel with the coast, and rises in a territory called Marehán. Immediately beyond it, the country near the shore is called Fushút (rents, fissures), indicative of the broken peaks of the bare sandhills and cliffs visible from the sea; and the coast, as far as Cape Guardafú (Hafún of the Arabs?), is beset with dangerous reefs (Owen, i. 360).

Ras Murot. Rás Aswad (Black Cape) in 4° 34' N. and 48° 1' E., is the Southern, as Rás A'wádh (Cape Change), in 5° 32' N. and 48° 40' E. is the Northern boundary of a tract at the foot of a chain of lofty mountains called Haeiráb, or Kheráb, "the Keel," from its resemblance to the keel of a boat. The adjoining tract on the North is called Seif tawil (Long Sword) from a similarly fancied resemblance. As the coast is here low, Captain Owen's officers supposed "low coast" to be the literal meaning of those words. It is bounded by the Rás-el-khaíl (Cape Steed) in 7° 43' N. and 49° 46' E. and a small bay, the Bandel (for Bander) d'agua (Water harbour) of the Portuguese. Beyond that point the coast is marked by a line of truncated hills, compared by the Arabs to chests in which they keep their treasures, and therefore denominated Kházáin (treasures) Rás Ma'ber (Cape Passage), Delgado of the Portuguese, in 9° 29' N. and 50° 51' E., is about 60 miles South of the circular peninsula in 10° 28' N. and 51° 22' E., and is thence called Rás Hafun (Cape Handful) by the Arabs, from its diminutive size, the Guardafú of the Portuguese, if De Barros is right in affirming (*i. e.* 7, 2, tom. ii. p. 88) that point to be "the Easternmost land in Africa."

Ras Hafoon. Rás-'aseir (?), however, in 11° 49' N. and 51° 20' E., is commonly marked as Cape Guardafú in our maps. About 16 miles West of 'Aseir is Rás Meïd, or Rás-el-Fil (Cape Elephant) in 11° 55' N. and 50° 56' E., called Rás Felag by the Sómálís, whence its Portuguese appellation of Cabo Felix.

Interior. Having thus traced the coast of Zangíbar, properly so called, and the adjoining country from Cape Delgado, the Northern boundary of the Portuguese territory, upwards as far as the North-Eastern extremity of Africa, it will be proper to give a summary of the scanty information hitherto obtained respecting the interior of that long line of coast, and the various races inhabiting it. The nearly triangular area between the Gulf of Barberah, the Eastern and largest branch of the Webí, and the coast between Jubah and Guardafú is occupied by Sómálí tribes, of whom the Habarghah-Hájís, and Mejarthaín are the largest. They call themselves Sómálí, and are perhaps of Arabian origin, as their complexion, hair, and features are very different from those of the negroes. The Edmaleh, at the back of the Berr-el-banádír, are the only Gállá tribe on the Eastern side of the

Somunlee tribes.

River Fáf, or Webí. The interior of all this country is ZANGUEBAR. hilly, and there is a considerable chain of mountains running parallel with the Webí. The Bráwáhs, North, and the Bajúnahs, or Bayúnahs, South of the Webí, or Jubah River, appear to be tribes of a mixed origin, and their language is said to be a compound of Gállá and Sómálí. From thence Southwards the coast is almost exclusively occupied by native tribes who have embraced Mohammedanism, and are intermixed with the descendants of Arab settlers; they are generally known by the denomination of Sawáhili* (*i. e.*, coasters), and are more civilized than their continental neighbours. They are acquainted with the art of writing; and their language will perhaps be found to be a dialect of the great African stock, branches of which extend from Loango to Cafrara. The Gállás, who appear to maintain the same fierce and predatory character for which they are so often noted in the Abyssinian annals, do not extend much beyond the upper part of the Ozi, above the heights which bound the Bahía Formosa, but their warlike and migratory habits render it difficult to ascertain their limits. The Nubanya and Dahuli (Dá-khíli, Interior?) are the southernmost Gállá tribes. The Chaga and N-Yáo nations, further inland than the Mokambas behind Melindeh, are Negroes, who appear to have been successful in arresting the progress of the Gállás southwards. Between the Kilifi and Pangani rivers are the Wanyikas and Maremas, Sawáhili tribes, who inhabit a very fertile country, above which dwell the Meremongaos, a small, well-made, active, and well-disposed tribe of hunters, who are probably of a mixed, not a negro race. Southward of the Pangani river are the Sawáhili tribes, Mazingalu and Mosekwa (Mossegueyos, or Segueios of the Portuguese), who are distinguished by plastering their hair into caps with mud; behind them the Mdoa, reputed to be cannibals and the greatest barbarians in Africa, and the Zugua, who stretch the lobes of their ears. The Mazingea, a Sawáhili tribe, Dengareko and Kutu, are established on or near the great river Lufigi; the Msagara are another nation further in the interior. The Lufigi is believed to issue from the great internal lake called M-Ziwa (*i. e.*, the waters), which is separated from the coast by high ridges of mountains: that lake, the southern shores of which have been imperfectly known to the Portuguese for upwards of two centuries, was called by them the Lake Maravi, from a tribe established on its borders; it is called in general N-Yasa† (*i. e.*, the Waters), and Murusura, a name of the same import. Its extent and position can only be conjectured; but from the most probable data carefully checked by accounts derived from different quarters, a very acute writer, who has been indefatigable in his endeavours to obtain accurate information respecting the geography of Africa, infers that its Western shores are about four months' journey from

* From sawáhili, "coasts," plural of sáhili, "a coast or shore."

† Spelt Nearsfer by mistranscription, for Nearsser (*i. e.* Nyássa) in the MSS. of Lieut. Hardy, R.N., whence it was introduced into Mr. J. Arrowsmith's excellent map of Africa, published in 1834. On comparing that map with the statements made above, it will appear that Mr. Arrowsmith was misled by imperfect accounts as to the mouths of the Lufigi, which were not seen by the officers of the surveying ships under the command of Capt. W. F. W. Owen. It is also nearly certain that his Murusura is the Lake Nyássa itself, and the streams which, with it, he makes affluents of the Lufigi, are rivers flowing into that lake, from which, according to all the native accounts, the Lufigi issue. That fact, however, has not yet been established on any sufficient authority.

ZANGUE-BAR. Angola, and three months' journey from Kilimane (Quilimane). Its general direction is from South-East to North-West, its length being at least 400 miles, and its breadth in many places not less than 40 miles. Its water is perfectly fresh, and many rocky islands are scattered over it. Fish abound, but hippopotamuses and crocodiles are unknown. It is separated from this coast by a broad, fertile, and populous mountain-range called Njesa. On its eastern shores are the Mukomango, who are not negroes, but resemble the Movisas on its South-Western shore, and carry on a friendly intercourse with the Myao at the back of Kilwa; the Mukarangas are at some

distance from its Eastern shore. If this calculation be correct, the position of the lake must be removed at least 3° 30' N. W. of its present position in our best maps, and its length and breadth each doubled.

Owen, *Table of Longitude and Latitude*, London, 1827, 4to.; Owen, *Voyage to Africa, &c.*, London, 1833, 2 vols. 8vo.; Raper, *Navigation*, London, 1842, 8vo.; De Barros, *de Asia*, Lisbon; *Bulletin de la Soc. de Géographie*, Paris, vol. vii. 8vo.; Cooley, *Negroland*, London, 1841, 8vo.; Aboulfeda, *Géographie*, Paris, 1840, 2 tomes, 4to.

ZANGUE-BAR.
ZANY

ZANESVILLE, a county town of North America, in the State of Ohio and county of Muskingum, at the falls of the river of that name, 59 miles East by North of Columbus, and 336 from Washington; the population is 3034; near it are some ancient mounds of enormous size, the work of an unknown race, several of which are 75 feet high and 180 in circumference. The town stands in long. 81° 58' W. lat. 39° 58' N.

ZANNICHELLIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Micheli to John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian botanist. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*, and the natural family of *Fluviales*. Generic character: flowers polygamous, male and hermaphrodite flowers solitary in the axils of the leaves, sessile, each propped intrapetiolar, membranaceous stipula; perianth none; male flower with one filiform stamen, a bilocular anther of two free opposite cells; hermaphrodite flower of one lateral stamen, four free sessile one-celled ovaria, which are girded at their bases by a common membranous short cup; style short, continuous with the ovary; stigma peltate, disc-formed, sublateral; nuts four-coriaceous, sessile, one-celled, rather crenated on the back; seed, oblong, pendulous, with a thin testa.

Three species of this genus are known; they are annual herbs, natives of ditches and rivulets in Europe and North America. The leaves are approximate and alternate; the young ones are in fascicles, and filiform; the stipulas are intrafoliaceous, broad, membranaceous, and stem-clasping. *Zannichellia palustris* is a native of Britain, in ditches, and is called Pond-weed.

ZANONIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to Giacomo Zanoni, prefect of the Botanic Garden of Bologna in 1676, and author of an *Istoria Botanica*. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Monadelphia*, and the natural family of *Cucurbitaceæ*. Generic character; flowers dioecious; male flower, calyx three-lobed; petals five, joined into a five-parted rotate corolla; stamens five, compressed, connected at the base; anthers one-celled, adnate to the tops of the filaments; female flower, tube of calyx long, turbinate; limb five-lobed; corolla as in the male; styles three, spreading, bifid at the apex; fruit long, turbinate, fleshy, marked by a circular line at the apex, formed by the vestiges of the calyx, three-celled, opening by three-valves at top; the rind thick; central placenta large, fleshy, trigonal; cells biovulate; seed margined by a wing.

Composed of smooth climbing Indian plants; the leaves are alternate, petiolate, cordate at the base, entire without stipulas; the tendrils are axillary; the peduncles are axillary and racemose.

ZANTE. See **IONIAN ISLANDS**.

VOL. XXVIII.

ZANTHORIZA, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Marshall from *ζανθος*, yellow, and *ρίζα*, a root, on account of the deep yellow colour of the roots. It belongs to the class *Polyandria*, order *Mono-Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Ranunculaceæ*. Generic character: calyx of five deciduous sepals; corolla of five petals; carpels usually solitary from abortion; two or three-seeded.

Only a solitary species of this genus is known, it is a small shrub, a native of North America, with creeping yellow roots, irregularly pinnate leaves, and branched racemes of small purple flowers, which rise before the leaves.

ZANTHOXYLUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from *ζανθος*, yellow, and *ξύλον*, wood, on account of the roots being yellow. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Tri-Pentandria*, and the natural family of *Rutaceæ*. Generic character: flowers dioecious, calyx short, three to five-parted; petals equal in number to the lobes of the calyx, rarely wanting; male flower, stamens equal in number to the petals, inserted round the rudiment of a gynophore, which bears the rudiment of a simple or multiple pistil; female flower, stamens wanting or very short, and scale formed without anthers, or bearing abortive ones; ovaries five or one, sometimes equal in number to the petals, but generally fewer by abortion, seated on a subglobose or cylindrical torus, each containing two ovula, and with a single style rising from the top of each, which are either distinct or connected; the former are furnished with separate capitate stigmas, but the latter are crowned by a single-lobed stigma; carpels from one to five, sessile or stalked, two-valved, one or two-seeded; seeds globose, dark, shining.

Composed of trees and shrubs which are generally furnished with prickles on the petioles, branches, and nerves of the leaves. They are natives of all parts of the world, except Europe. The leaves are alternate or opposite, simple and ternate, but usually abruptly impari-pinnate, for the most part full of pellucid dots, having the common petiole usually winged. The flowers are small and greenish, or whitish, axillary, and terminal, and disposed in fascicles, spikes, racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles, and furnished with bracteas. Several of the species are considered to possess medical properties. The bark and capsules are hot and acrid; and some of the species are used for easing the toothache, hence the species are called toothache-trees.

ZANY, *n.* } It. *Zane*, the name of John. Also
ZANY, *v.* } a sillie John; a gull, a noddie; used also for a simple vice, clown, fool or simple fellow in a play or comedy—**FLORIO**; and Skinner seems inclined

ZANY. to favour this etymology; and Menage also considers it to be a corruption of *Giovanni*. Tooke supposes *Sanese*, (an inhabitant of Sienna) was used to denote a fool, and that the first part of the word *sane* has given us *zani*, and the latter *neze*, nizzy.

Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words, and idle similies,
As th' English apes and very *zanies* be
Of every thing that they do hear and see,
So imitating his ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write, all like meer lunaticks.

Drayton. To Henry Reynolds, Esq.

Marry, you may bring Frisker, my *zany*; he's a good skipping swaggerer.
Ben Jonson. Poetaster, act iii. sc. 1.

For the fine courtier, the woman's man,
That tells my lady stories, dissolves riddles,
Ushers her to her coach, lies at her feet
At solemn masks, applauding what she laughs at;
Reads her asleep a-nights, and takes his oath
Upon her pantoffles, that all excellence
In other madams do but *zany* hers.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Queen of Corinth, act i. sc. 2.

Yet even this confirms me in my opinion of slighting popular applause, and of contemning that approbation which those very people give, equally with me, to the *zany* of a mountebank.

Dryden. Evening's Love. Preface.

But say, what recompense for all this waste
Of honour, truth, attention, time, and taste?
To shine confess'd her *zany* and her tool,
And fall by what I rose, low ridicule?

Smollett. Advice.

ZAPANIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Jussieu to P. A. Zappa, an Italian botanist. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia* and the natural family of *Verbenaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed, or two-valved at maturity. Corolla somewhat funnel-shaped, bilabiate; upper lip two-lobed, lower one tripartite, equal; stamens four, didynamous; pericarp thin, containing two seeds.

A genus separated from *Verbena*, consisting of twelve or fourteen known species, principally natives of America; they are pretty trailing or creeping plants, with simple opposite leaves, and dense heads of reddish flowers.

ZARNICH is the Persian word *Zarnikkh*, signifying arsenic or orpiment (*auri pigmentum*), adopted by the Arabs and introduced into our old medical works from the translations made from the Arabic in the middle ages.

ZAUCHNERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Presl to some botanist of the name of Zauchner. It belongs to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Onagrariæ*. Generic character: calyx having the tube linear and tetragonal at the base, but globosely inflated above the ovary, funnel-shaped and much produced, coloured; limb four-parted, with lanceolate reflexed segments; corolla of four obovate, erect, bifid petals, which are inserted in the top of the tube of the calyx, and equal in length to the petals, with which they are alternate; stamens eight, in two series, nearly equal, enclosed, inserted with the petals, filiform; anther linear, incumbent; ovary four-celled; ovula numerous, ascending; style filiform, exserted; stigma capitate, four-lobed; capsule linear, tetragonal, one-celled, four-valved; seeds numerous, oblong, imbricated downwards, ending in long pappus at the chalaza.

A genus nearly allied to *Epilobium*, and consists of small much-branched tomentose decumbent shrubs. The leaves are opposite and linear-lanceolate, quite entire, or denticulated. The flowers are disposed in raceme formed, erect, bracteate spikes, either sessile or on short pedicels. The corollas are scarlet.

ZEA or ZIA. See CYCLADES.

ZEA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from the Greek name of a kind of corn which is derived from *ζαω*, to live, on account of the nutritive properties of Indian corn or mays. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: flowers monoecious, the male ones terminal and racemose, but the female ones are axillary and densely spiked, involved in leafless sheaths; male spikelets two-flowered, the flowers perfect and sessile; glumes two, concave, the lower one three-nerved, and the upper one two-nerved; scales two, collateral, glabrous; stamens three; female spikelets two-flowered, the lower flower neuter; glumes two, very broad, lower one emarginately two-lobed; neuter flower of two paleæ; female flower perfect, with two or three concave paleæ, but without any scales or stamens; ovary sessile, oblique; style one, crowned by two subulate pubescent stigmas; caryopsis reniform, girded by the glume, and paleæ.

Of this genus only a solitary species is known, the *Z. Mays*, the Indian corn or mays: it is an annual grass, indigenous to the tropical parts of America, but is cultivated to a great extent in all countries where the plant will thrive, but more especially within the tropics. The culms are thick; the leaves are broad and flat, with short ciliated ligulæ; the racemes of the male flowers are simple, or branched a little at the base, composed of twin pedicellate flowers; the female spikes are sessile, and composed of many series of spikelets, which approximate by pairs. The word maize is the name of the grass among the natives of South America; the varieties are numerous, and a few of which are hardy enough to stand the climate of Great Britain. That variety called *Zea Caragua* is the curious Valparaiso corn, to which a sort of religious reputation is attached, on account of the grains, when roasted, splitting regularly into the form of a cross. Indian corn is cooked and used as food in various ways: when ground, it makes a very good kind of bread. Sugar is obtained from the stems of the mays, equal to that from the sugar-cane.

ZEAL,

ZEAL,

ZE'ALLESS,

ZE'ALOT,

ZE'ALOTIST,

ZE'ALOTRY,

ZE'ALOUS,

ZE'ALOUSLY,

ZE'ALOUSNESS.

Fr. *zeie*; It. *zelo*; Sp. *zelo*; Lat. *zelus*; Gr. *ζηλος*, which Vossius derives from *ζε-ειν*, *fervere* (to seethe), *q.v.*, to warm, to glow, because it is properly that warmth or fervour of mind which is distinguished in emulation or rivalry. See JEALOUS.

Warmth, fervour, ardour. *Zealot* is sometimes applied to one whose ardour outstrips his judgment.

I would to God I were once in place where I might cause your burning *zeale* to be known to those that have authority, power, and ability to recompense your travelling mind and pen.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 132. M. Ant. Packhurst.

His heart was continually, and most *zealously* bent to set forth the glory, laude, and honour of the Almighty Creator, the heavenly and everlasting king.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 8. King Edgar.

Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.

Bacon. On the Constitution of the Church of England.

You might have done, but for that *zeal'd* religion
You women bear to swoonings.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Pilgrimage, act. iv. sc. 1.

For when our blessed Lord had propounded an instance of perfection, he that not only obeys the counsel, but thinks it to be a commandment, and necessary to be done at all times and by all persons, enters into an error at the gate of *zeal*, and at the same place lets out the excellency of his love.

Taylor. Rule of Conscience, book i. ch. iii. fol. 75.

ZEAL.

ZEAL.

ZEAL.
—
NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

If we be meale-mouthed in the services of religion, we are not patient but *zealelesse*: here we may not forbear her that lyes in our bosome.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 1096. *Con. lib. xv. Mephibosheth and Zibra.*

If an erring conscience obliges us to follow it, then some men are bound to persecute the church, and the high priests sinned not in crucifying Christ; and the *zealots* of the Jews did well in afflicting the apostles and disciples of Jesus, because they did it ignorantly, and by the dictate of an erring conscience.

Taylor. *Rule of Conscience*, book i. ch. iii. fol. 77.

No casuist is sufficient to enumerate or resolve the many intricate niceties and endless scruples of conscience which some men's and women's more plebeian *zealotry* makes.

Id. *Artificial Handsomness*, p. 63.

I could wish these sciolous *zealotists* had more judgment joined with their *zeal*

Howell. *Letters*.

She was empassioned at that piteous act,
With *zealous* envy of Greeks cruell fact,
Against that nation from whose race of old
She heard that she was lineally extract.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 9. st. 38.

And did thereto so *zealously* proceed,
That those fair locks, whose curls did him adorn,
Till he had seen the holy city freed,
He deeply vow'd he never would have shorn.

Drayton. *Leg. of Robert Duke of Normandy*.

There is nothing in which men more deceive themselves than in what the world calls *zeal*. There are so many passions which hide themselves under it, and so many mischiefs arising from it,

that some have gone so far as to say, it would have been for the benefit of mankind if it had never been reckoned in the catalogue of virtues.

Spectator, No. 185.

After having treated of these false *zealots* in religion, I cannot forbear mentioning a monstrous species of men, who one would not think had any existence in nature, were they not to be met with in ordinary conversation, I mean the *zealots* in atheism.

Id. *Ib.*

I would have every *zealous* man examine his heart thoroughly, and I believe he will often find that, what he calls a *zeal* for his religion, is either pride, interest, or ill-nature.

Id. *Ib.*

The Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq., was a person no less *zealously* solicitous for the propagation of true religion and the practice of piety and virtue, than diligent and successful in improving experimental philosophy, and enlarging our knowledge of nature.

Clarke. *Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion*. Preface.

The *zealousness* of our endeavours, and the applause that others entertain them with, may perhaps tempt us to think that, because in our expressions we have surpassed ourselves, we have almost equalled our theme.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 296. *Occasional Reflections upon a Letter*. April, 1662.

A furious *zealot* may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect. St. Paul thought so; but confesses he acted sinfully, notwithstanding he acted ignorantly.

Gilpin. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 344. *Hint 12*.

The Indians all offered very *zealously* to assist us against him, desiring that for this purpose they might be permitted to lie in the fort.

Cook. *Voyages*, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 165.

ZEAL.
—
NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

Discovery.

NEW ZEALAND, originally the name of two large islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and a small one at the Southern extremity of the groupe called Stewart's Island, from a Captain Stewart who recently discovered the strait cutting it off from the end of the Southernmost isle, named T'avai Poenamoo; the Northernmost being called Eaheinomauwe. Able Jansen Tasman discovered these islands in December, 1642. Tasman described the land as mountainous: he coasted it to the North-North-East, and afterwards anchored in a bay which he describes as in lat. 40° 50' S. This bay lay near the extremity of the Southern Island, and Tasman cast anchor in it on the 17th, and had some intercourse with the natives, during which one of his boats was attacked, and four of the crew killed. Tasman called the place the Bay of Murderers, which Captain Cook supposed to lie quite at the North-Western extremity. Tasman named his discovery Staten Island, which name having been bestowed upon an island near Terra del Fuego, was changed to New Zealand. On the 4th of January, 1643, Tasman saw the North-West cape of the Northern island, which he named Cape Maria Van Diemen; and a small island off the North coast, he called the Island of the Three Kings. The people, Tasman says, were large and well made, in colour between brown and yellow, and wore their hair in a tuft on the top of the head, like the Japanese, which was precisely the description of the inhabitants when Captain Cook saw them. To Cook the world is indebted for the first accurate description of these important islands, that celebrated seaman having circumnavigated them in 1769, and discovered the separation between the two larger, isles named from himself, Cook's Straits, which are in one part not more than four miles wide.

Situation.

The Northernmost island, at its most Northerly point, called North Cape, is in lat. 34° 22' S., and long. 186° 55' W.; its Southern extremity, called Cape Palliser, is

in lat. 41° 34' S., long. 183° 58' W., and about 480 miles long. Cape East, the furthest Eastern land of this island, lies in lat. 37° 42' S., and long. 181° W.; Cape Egmont, on the Western side, is in lat. 39° 16' S., and long. 185° 15', so that the breadth in the widest part is about 220 miles; but in the North it is very narrow. The Southern Island, from Cape Farewell North to Cape South, ranges from 47° 19' S. to 40° 33' S. the latitude of Cape Farewell. This last island is nearly 600 miles in length. The superficies of these islands is computed to be between 80,000 and 90,000 square miles, which is much larger than Great Britain and Ireland. Several small but insignificant islets lie along the shores; such are Bank's Island, the Barrier Islands, Solander's Isle, and others. From North Cape, proceeding Southwards towards Cook's Straits on the coast, is found Sandy Bay, the Bay of Islands, Matuaro, Wangari, Cape, Brett, Bream Bay, the Barrier Isles, Mercury Bay, having, more inland, the River Thames running parallel, the Bay of Plenty, Cape Runaway, Cape East, Tolaga, Poverty Bay, Tattuatotu, Tenakaku, Hawke's Bay, Cape Kidnappers, Cape Turnagain, Cape Palliser, and Cape Campbell, the two last forming the entrance of Cook's Strait, just within which, on the North, is Port Nicholson. Proceeding southwards by the second island upon the South-East coast, and near the Southern extremity, is Cape Sanders; then due South comes Stewart's Island, separated by a strait from the larger island, the Southern extremity of which is called Cape South, and yet more Southerly the islets or rocks called the Traps. Further North-Westerly is Cape West, and close to it Northward, Dusky Bay; the coast from which to Cape Farewell, at the Western entrance of Cook's Straits, is little known. In the straits lie Admiralty Bay and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and here are some of the new colonial settlements. Going Northward, Cape

Superficies.

Islands.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.Eaheino-
mauwe.Tempera-
ture.

Animals.

Produc-
tions.

Egmont rises, crowned by a mountain covered with snow. False Bay lies still more Northerly, with an eminence called Carmel, and a port formed by a considerable river. The North-West point, nearly parallel with Cape North, is Cape Maria Van Diemen.

The Southern island, Eaheinomauwe, inland consists of ranges of lofty mountains, many having snowy summits, broken and exceedingly irregular, the land declining in elevation towards the coast. The valleys and bases of the hills are covered with almost impenetrable forests, and appear to be thinly inhabited, and that principally along the coast; but little regarding even the coast is yet known, and the interior is wholly unexplored. The Northern Island, lying nearer the tropic, is much superior in appearance, and better populated; but even here the land is covered with wood to the summits of the mountains. The soil appears to be one of great fertility, and what is under cultivation, to be abundantly productive, consisting, in the valleys, of a deep black mould. The winter season is much milder than in England, and not warmer in summer; but the warm weather is of longer continuance, the extremes being within the English range, and only from 40° to 80° of Fahrenheit, a temperature exceedingly agreeable, salubrious, and wholly free from those sudden changes which mark climates situated nearer to the Poles. The natives are observed to be remarkably healthy, the old among them shewing few marks of extreme age, except in the loss of their hair and teeth. A species of atrophy or consumption has been observed among the young and more delicate of the female sex, which was ascribed to the continued exposure of themselves to the wet and cold, which, when warned of as detrimental, they continued to disregard, saying, if they were to die, it was the will of Atua, their deity, and nothing could prevent it. No marks of decrepitude appeared on the oldest, they seemed as cheerful as the young, and were still remarkably active.

No quadrupeds were observed on the islands that are not known to have been introduced, except lizards and rats; and of the latter but few. Their dogs probably come from some of the northern islands, and are kept for food; their skins and hair are highly valued. The number of birds is unknown, but many species possess melodious notes, making the woods resound with their harmony. On the shores the European gannet is seen, together with ducks, shags, albatrosses, sheerwaters, pintadoes, penguins, poi birds, wood-pigeons, gulls, parrots, parroquets, rails, mocking-birds, hawks, owls, and quails, much resembling those of Europe, if not identical with them. The insects met with were not numerous,—butter-flies, dragon-flies, spiders, grasshoppers, scorpion flies, black ants, beetles, flesh-flies like those of Europe, sand-flies, and muskitoes, though the last were not numerous. The sea swarms with fish of excellent quality, and of great variety; many of a rare species. There are several kinds of mackerel, one the English species; the lobster, a red species; many varieties of skate and ray, the whale, the pejagallo, dog-fish, eel, conger, flat-fish, cockle, clam, and oyster. Captain Cook introduced hogs and potatoes into the islands.

The vegetable productions described by the discoverers are trees of several kinds, growing in forests of great extent; these trees are stout, clean, large timber of enormous size; the grain very hard and the wood too heavy for masts. One species of tree bears a scarlet flower, very beautiful to the eye; it is the size of an oak

and the wood hard and heavy; another tree, tall and stout, resembles pine, carrying a leaf somewhat like the yew. The most luxuriant verdure covers the face of the country; and several of the plants are such as are found in England, as sow-thistle, night-shade, and one or two kinds of grass. There are ferns resembling those in the West Indies, wild-cresses, and similar productions. Yams, sweet potatoes, coccas, summer-spinach, and gourds are common, and seem to be indigenous. The Chinese paper-mulberry is now and then found, but no fruit, except a poor kind of berry: all the European fruits have been introduced, and most garden vegetables. One of the more valuable plants is that from which the natives manufacture a species of flax of admirable quality. It is obtained from a flag of two kinds, one bearing a red, the other a yellow flower. This substance supplies the material for the apparel of the natives, and also their strings, lines, and cordage. In respect to the metallurgy or mineralogy of the country, nothing is yet known, but iron-sand has been seen on one part of the coast, principally in Mercury Bay. Obsidian, pumice, and coal are said to have been observed.

The New Zealanders have been characterized variously, Natives. even as savages, according to the impressions produced by the statements of the well or ill-informed. The stature of the men is equal to the full size of Europeans, stout, and muscular, but not fat. They are active, strong, and in all the arts of savage life are characterized as exceedingly dexterous. Captain Cook had seen a canoe with sixteen paddles a-side, in which the rowers struck the water as one man, with a precision that was astonishing both as to quickness and time, or as if they were all but one soul. The females bear no marks of the softness which commonly attaches to the sex everywhere, except in their voices, which are remarkably sweet. The colour of their skins is brown, but not more so than that of an inhabitant of the South of Europe who is exposed to the action of the sun's rays, and in many it is not so dark. The hair of both the beard and head is black, the teeth regular and exceedingly white, the features good. The women in general have much more vivacity, and a greater flow of animal spirits than the men, but the disposition of both sexes is mild, confiding, and gentle, treating each other with affection, so that it is difficult to believe they are the same as those who, roused to enmity, are implacable, shewing no mercy, and eating their enemies. The dress of both sexes is nearly the same, consisting of a species of stuff, analogous to matting, made of the leaves of the flag already noticed, split into slips and interwoven. Two pieces of this matting make a dress, one being tied over the shoulders with string, and reaching to the knees. To the end of the string a sort of bone bodkin is suspended, which, being passed through the upper garment wherever required, will attach it together. The only good representations of these are by Mr. Earle, who was nine months among the natives, and being an artist, copied them from nature, they are given in his work on New Zealand. The second piece of matting is only worn by the men on particular occasions, wrapped round the waist. No dress can be conceived more unpicturesque and ugly, though well adapted for sleeping in the open air. They manufacture two sorts of cloth, one of which is pleasingly ornamented with stripes and borders of different colours. They use a lining of dog-skin for some dresses, and ornament others with the red feathers of the parrot. The women,

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

contrary to the custom of the sex, affect dress much less than the men, who are greatly tattooed, while they seldom ornament any part of the skin but the lips. Their bodies are smeared with red ochre. Both sexes bore their ears, in which they wear various ornaments and finery, the women sometimes placing there a large bunch of albatross down, white as snow; these last also wear bracelets and ankle ornaments; and in one or two instances the cartilage of the nose has been observed to be pierced, and a feather thrust through it.

Origin.

The origin of these people, and those of the South Sea Islands to the Northward, appears to be the same, not only from the similitude observable in many things relating to their dress and furniture, but from their language. They have a tradition that their forefathers came from another country called Heawije. The language, however, decidedly settles this point, as it differs very little from that of Otaheite, so that the natives of one island are understood by those of the other; and Captain Cook says the difference between the two dialects is not greater than that between the Southern and Northern Isles of New Zealand; and the last differs no more than the dialect of Yorkshire does from that of Middlesex. Tupia, the native of Otaheite carried to New Zealand by Cook, was perfectly understood by the natives. The numerals, as far as 10, in Northern New Zealand and in Otaheite are as follows:—

	New Zealand.	Otaheite.
One	Tahai	Tahai.
Two	Rua	Rua.
Three	Torou	Torou.
Four	Ha	Hea.
Five	Rema	Rema.
Six	Ono	Ono.
Seven	Etu	Hetu.
Eight	Waron	Waron.
Nine	Iva	Heva.
Ten	Angahouron	Ahouron.

A man, woman, the eyes, most fruits, and family relationships, were precisely the same. It was observed that, in case of an iteration, the word, *ōeia* was added, as if, when having been once asked a question and answered "Yes," upon being asked a second time, we replied, as is commonly the case, "Yes, to be sure." The addition is sometimes a prefix, as in case of the question, "What village is this?"—"It is Hackney." The question being again put, and the reply being, "It is Hackney, to be sure." This not being comprehended, caused numerous mistakes during Cook's first intercourse with the natives. Thus the island in the Bay of Islands is called Matuaro. The name of it being demanded, a native replied, "Kematuaro," or, "It is Matuaro," not the word "Matuaro" alone. The question was repeated, and then *ōeia* was added, "Kematuaro-*ōeia*," or "it is Matuaro, to be sure." There are no doubt numerous dialects in New Zealand, but the similitude is so great, the radicals being the same, as to make them readily understood. Professor Lee, of Cambridge, has collected and published a New Zealand grammar and vocabulary, but the words it contains belong to the dialect of the Northern Island. This language is remarkably simple. It has no genders; particles effect the declensions and conjugations, as in English, while the superlatives are those common to childhood, made by a reduplication of the words. The numeration is undecimal by successive multiples of eleven; and as in English we say twenty

and one, the New Zealander says for twelve, eleven and one; for thirteen, eleven and two, as far as twenty-two, when they say twice eleven; as the French for eighty, quatre-vingt, or four twenties; but near the English settlements they have caught the English mode of 100 in place of 121, by which they calculate elsewhere. They do not count beyond 400, but say twenty several times to show the amount is to them incalculable. They sometimes reckon by years, but time is always measured by moons. Their year is denominated "raw mathie," the dead leaf. Professor Lee, who was not aware of the New Zealand mode of reckoning, gives them the decimal method. The learned professor enumerates thirty-one elementary sounds in the language. Of the thirty-one characters twelve, namely, *ei, eu, b, f, g, j, l, s, v, x, y, z*, never occur at the beginning of a word. Shongi or shungie is composed of *e* and *ongi*, but pronounced shongi, because in the New Zealand tongue, when any of the vowels concur, the combined sound becomes that of the English *sh*. So far as the language is known, it appears to be one of the most simple in its grammatical forms.

The character of the New Zealander has been variously represented; it appears upon the whole to be one of a favourable kind, marked by great parental affection, kindness to relatives, gentleness of manner, and a conduct so amiable, when unprovoked, that it is scarcely reconcileable with the fierceness of the savage when aroused. They are cannibals, and eat the bodies of their enemies, a thing some have affected to doubt. Of this propensity, originating either in the ferocious feelings of animosity implanted by war, in the insatiable thirst of vengeance, or, as some suppose, acquired from the want of animal food, the details are now too numerous and too repeated to admit of doubt. Mr. Earle, who was draftsman to the "Beagle" surveying ship, and who lived nine months among the people, describes them as by no means so treacherous as some have represented them. Of their cannibalism he gives a painful instance in the discovery by one of the chiefs of a runaway slave, a girl of sixteen, of handsome features, whom he put to death, and on whom the chief and his friends feasted. Earle discovered the poor creature's remains while cooking, and not far off, a dog gnawing the head under a bush. One of the chiefs justified it as an old custom that their fathers practised before them when they had nothing in the inland districts but fern-root and sweet potatoes. The same writer, and, as an artist, a good judge of the human form, says that the New Zealanders are "cast in Beauty's perfect mould," the children are so fine and powerfully made, that each might serve as a model for a statue of "the Infant Hercules." Nothing can exceed the graceful and athletic forms of the men, or the rounded limbs of their young women. These last possess eyes beautiful and elegant, and a profusion of silky, curly hair; while the intellects of both sexes seem of a superior order. Earle had just before noted the singular circumstance of such a people being so near the miserable outcasts of nature, in every respect their antipodes, namely, the natives of New Holland. The attack of the islanders upon Tasman was probably provoked by some act or misunderstanding. The murder of the ten seamen of the "Adventure" was an act justified by the conduct of the officer and party, who had fired upon and killed many of the natives without any just ground. The attack upon M. Marion and his men is said by Mr. Earle—he having the account from George,

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.Native
Character.Cannibal-
ism.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

a chief, who told him the attack was remembered by old people he had known—to have been caused by their violating a tabooed or sacred portion of the river. The crew of the “Boyd” suffered indiscriminately from the captain having inhumanly flogged a chief named Phillip, who had received a passage home in his ship from Port Jackson. It was not to be expected that savages should discriminate in retaliating, when Europeans had upon several occasions fired upon and killed numbers of innocent natives to avenge individual acts of aggression. The provocations given by brutal seamen that were not resented by the natives were innumerable, even to chiefs who had been entertained by British governors. Mr. Forster, who was with Cook, says, “When we consider the numerous opportunities which we gave the natives to cut us off, by leaving our boats, walking up the hills, landing in the populous settlements, going among them unarmed, and the like, it becomes every moment clearer to me that their friendship is always to be trusted, unless it is infringed upon our part.” Even on Captain Cook’s first approaching the coast, four natives were killed without the slightest justification, which that officer lamented and could not defend!

Customs.

Among the singular customs of the New Zealanders, is that of “tabooing” persons and things, or in other words, making them sacred. This is a politico-religious ceremony, clearly having its origin among the priests, who are looked upon as sorcerers, and is adapted to secure property among rude savages much more effectually than any law which might emanate from the will of the chief.

The Taboo.

The taboo signifies, that what is placed under its mark is forbidden to be touched by hand or foot on pain of death. Thus a piece of ground, when the owner may be absent, is put under the taboo, and no one dare trespass upon it. A storehouse in which provisions are placed, consisting of a chest-like cupboard tilted on the top of a post, is tabooed and thus kept sacred to the owner, for the violation would draw down Atua’s anger on the violator and his tribe. An individual may be tabooed, and then no one must approach him, excepting the person appointed to feed him, for he must not in such a case feed himself. Those who touch a corpse are tabooed by the act, so is a canoe that carries it to the last resting-place. The dock-yard was tabooed, Earle says, where the war-canoes were building, and even the chips were so sacred, that a hen which hatched her chickens among them was killed; Mr. Earle, for having taken a handful of shavings, pleading ignorance, was pardoned conditionally. These people fear the wrath of Atua, their god, a great invisible spirit whom they are in constant dread of offending. The winds, they think, bear messages from him; and the priests, or rather sorcerers, turn it to account, and as in the case of the taboo, use the advantage of the belief in their imposture sometimes to protect property, for they alone have the power of performing the ceremony of the taboo. The marriage state is held sacred, though, before the ceremony, intrigues are thought nothing about. The adulterers are punished with death. There seems in general no want of affection in the marriage state, though polygamy is esteemed lawful. When a man sees a woman whom he would like for a wife, he asks her father’s consent; or should she be an orphan, that of her nearest relation. If he obtain this, he must carry her off by force, she resisting with all her might, and as the ladies are very powerful, the struggle is severe if she have no liking for her lover, while should she escape and reach

Marriages.

again the house of her father, the lover has no chance of ever having her. If he can carry off the lady to his own house, she is from that moment his wife. Though sometimes victims to a husband’s resentment, it is frequently the case that couples live happily together from youth to extreme age. At their funeral ceremonies, the women are chief mourners, and they lament in mournful cadence for the dead, gashing themselves until they are streaming with blood. This people have one happiness in not liking the spirituous liquors of Europe, the means by which in other countries the aborigines have been more rapidly annihilated after their communication with Europeans. Infanticide of females is said once to have been common among them, but the presents made by seamen to their young women, and the influence they possessed over the whites, made the natives, from policy, abandon the practice.

The tillage of the soil under these vigorous and active savages, is exceedingly good, although until their intercourse with Europeans they had but little to cultivate, and the root of the fern was their principal vegetable aliment. They sometimes swallow that coarse root entire, and at others simply masticate it and reject the fibres; this is their substitute for bread. Their fish they cook either by roasting it on a stick stuck in the ground, or by baking it folded in green leaves between hot stones. Potatoes and turnips, introduced by Cook, are now plentiful; but the instruments used in the cultivation of the land are exceedingly rude, being only a cross-bar with a pole, rendering it a most laborious practice. Cook says that he observed numerous patches of ground in cultivation; and Mr. Banks said of some of their plantations, that the ground was as well broken down and tilled as it was in English gardens, the crops being sweet potatoes, coccos, and gourds. The sweet potatoes were ranged in regular rows, the coccos on flat land, and the gourds in hollows as in England. The plantations ran from 2 acres to 10. In some places there were fences of reeds neatly placed around them, so close that a mouse could not creep between. A chief, named Duaterra, first reared wheat in his native soil, the seed of which he received from Port Jackson, and having subsequently got a hand-mill to grind it, he danced for joy when he saw the meal, and was able to bake a cake and give it to his countrymen. Other chiefs soon followed his example. At the gathering of the Coomara harvest, they have a rejoicing: the priest, if he can be so called, blesses the unbroken ground, and taboos the public storehouse in which the harvest is deposited; thus preventing its being despoiled even on an invasion by a hostile tribe; the people who work in the fields are also tabooed.

Tillage.

The New Zealanders possess several rude musical wind-instruments, one, a species of flute six or seven inches long and open at both extremities; some have a remote resemblance to the European fife. Vocal music is common, and they have their traditionary songs; nor are they without those upon passing events, for which individuals among them are distinguished as composers, belonging to tribes who are far before the rest in ingenious arts, such as working mats and polishing instruments of war; their houses are the best built, and their plantations the most extensive in the country; they are also more peaceably disposed. One of their songs describes the havoc caused by the East wind among their potatoes planting. Potatoes, the harvest, the battle, the interment of the slain, have each their chorus.

NEW.
ZEA-
LAND.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

Ranks.

They have also dances of various kinds, some distinguished by grace of movement, others by extreme violence, but all carried on with extraordinary precision. They kill slaves in honour of deceased friends, the unhappy victims upon all occasions of ceremony, caprice, or revenge. The principal chiefs are called "*arekees*;" the general name of the superior classes answering to gentry is "*rantagira*," while the common people are called "*cookees*." The arekee seems to be the term for the prince or chief of a large district. Theft in some cases is punished with death, when committed by slaves or inferior persons. The point of honour among chiefs is never to touch the property of those who have trusted to their friendship: to do this would be deemed most dishonourable, unless they had a claim for some old injury or affront.

Vessels.

The New Zealanders are by no means despicable workmen with tools of the most inefficient fabric. Their war-canoes are of a large size; some are single, others double. A large pine, from 40 to 50 feet long, is hollowed out for the keel part, and raised about two feet on the sides. The ends are lengthened about eight feet, so that they are 16 feet longer than the single tree, forming the bottom part. The stern-post rises 10 feet; and there is generally a figure-head, neatly carved as well as the sides, which are often ornamented with pearl shells. The rowers sit two and two, pulling 50 paddles a-side, in some of the larger canoes, which will carry 200 people: the chief stands up and cheers them on. Though these canoes roll heavily, they go along at the rate of seven or eight knots an hour. They set mats for sails when the wind is fair, resembling those used in the Mediterranean, and they cook their food on board. They will thus proceed 400 or 500 miles along their coast. They shew considerable skill in erecting their forts, or hippahs, which are generally constructed on a high rock or insulated point upon the sea-shore. These have been less valued since the introduction of fire-arms. The palisades of one of them was breached by M. Crozet, who attacked it to avenge the massacre of M. Marion and his men. A chief instantly filled the breach, with a spear in his hand, and was as instantly shot. No less than eight in succession followed his example, with more than Spartan bravery, and shared the same fate. The hippah, palisaded, is generally to be approached only in one direction, and is defended externally by a deep ditch, having a bank raised on the inner side. Externally both sides of the ditch are defended by palisades, driven deep into the ground, and bound strongly together. A stage is reared upon posts within the palisade, so as to command the ditch with missiles; within this external defence, the space is divided by palisades into small elevations, communicating by narrow passages, formed in a like manner, so as to make narrow lanes, in which an intruding enemy may be attacked to a disadvantage, if successful in forcing the outer line of circumvallation. One of these hippahs or forts stood upon an eminence 400 feet high.

Fortifica-
tions.Mechanical
arts.

The New Zealanders make baskets with great neatness; and with their rude implements carve upon their humble dwellings all sorts of ornaments. Their habitations are low and inconvenient, probably arising from their spending so large a portion of their time in the open air, which they do regardless of wind or rain, sleeping often upon the mats that in the day-time constitute their garments. The want of personal cleanli-

ness they display is singular, contrasted with their neatness in agricultural labours, and in the erection of their dwellings, which last swarm with vermin; these they expel from their mats by the smoke of brushwood burned green. Their fish they cure by dipping them in salt water and drying them in the sun, repeating the operation several times. They bake their shell-fish, and then smoke them over burning wood; and they cure sweet potatoes in the same manner. They preserve the heads of their enemies, by extracting the brains, removing the eyes and tongue, and filling the cavity with flax, drawing the skin together, where it is secured in the way of the mouth of a purse; it is then wrapped in green leaves, and smoked until it is hard, being thus saturated with pyroligneous acid.

The operation of tattooing or tattooing, carried to such perfection in these islands, by the mode of forming the lines on the face, exhibits the rank and pretensions of the wearer, as the heraldic bearings of barbarous times in Europe distinguished the feudal chief. For this reason perhaps the women are very slightly tattooed in comparison with the men—only in the face above the upper lip. It is performed in youth, and is here called "*amoco*." The operation upon the men is one requiring years to render perfect, one part of the body being suffered to heal before another is begun, as it is a deeper and far more painful operation in New Zealand than in the other South-Sea Islands. When the skin is punctured, the puncture is tinged with the juice of a plant to render it indelible. Mr. Earle drew the full length of the Raphael of tattooers from the life, as he was at work upon a chief.

This artist's name was Aranghe. He was so celebrated that all the nobility of the islands were anxious to be decorated by his hands with graceful curves and parallels. He was by birth a plebeian; but in New Zealand intellect is held in estimation, and he was raised to an equality with chieftains. Aranghe tattooed with so much taste, that even the dead were skinned to preserve the beauty of his designs. The lines are always drawn on the skin before they are punctured or furrowed in, and Mr. Earle says he was perfectly astonished to see the boldness and precision with which he drew, and what exquisite ornaments he produced, equal to any that rule or compass could make. When he tattooed a chief, he had always a handsome present; and one chief, a New Zealand de Medicis, sent him choice dishes from his own table; yet, as all true sons of genius are, he was free from pride, and was delighted to take a few lessons in painting after the European mode.

The New Zealanders have the singular custom of weeping, and wounding their bodies with flints or sharp instruments, when they welcome a friend whom they wish to distinguish, after a long separation: the same thing takes place in case of mourning. They salute by rubbing noses together; and as these people are implacable in their enmity, and relentless in their revenge, none are more true in their attachments. They possess great readiness of comprehension, are reflective, penetrating, and full of resources; and in intellect excel all the other South-Sea islanders; their discussions upon public affairs are carried on with sober earnestness, always ready, and even eager, says Mr. Marsden, to acquire knowledge and listen to instruction; when their labour was over for the day, they would crowd around him to hear of the wisdom of Europe. They would listen, far

Mourning.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

into the night, to details respecting agriculture, navigation, astronomy, and geography. Upon clearly explaining to them the reason why certain of their prejudices or customs were wrong, they would admit it upon the demonstration being made evident. Of medicine their ideas were crude, as they sought to cure fever by exposing themselves to cold, until convinced that they ought to excite perspiration instead. They did not credit white men from their mere assertion, but questioned and cross-questioned with acuteness. They are well acquainted with the geography of their own country, know well the cardinal points at all times, wherever they may be, without a compass, and predict a change of weather, to which only a barometer is sensible, with wonderful accuracy. Extremely active and high-spirited, they find only in war the excitement that fits their ardent and restless dispositions, their ferocity, and thirst for hostile blood. They are cunning, are given to falsehood, and to calumniate each other, and dissimulate in their manners as much as the politest European. Their cunning has probably been acquired from the habit of deceiving their enemies, and it is accompanied with an easy impudence not to be rivalled in an English man of the town. They have great flexibility of mind, seem to penetrate through every disguise of motive, have intense curiosity, and are really indifferent to nothing which they can see or know. Yet in the midst of battles and cannibalism there are some venerable men among them who may be classed as their Howards; these excellent individuals spend their whole time in going from one chieftain's dwelling to another, to endeavour in the cause of peace to make apologies, soften animosity, explain away insult, and exert every power they possess to prevent the horrors of war from wasting the lives of their countrymen; and to their honour, even the more ferocious chieftains hold these peacemakers in respect, although they possess no religious function. Twice, during the residence of Mr. Earle among them, they succeeded in preventing an outbreak and much bloodshed.

Religion.

The religion of the New Zealanders has been already touched upon; it consists of a few absurd ceremonies, and the belief in Atua, a deity of vengeance, and of whom a native described his conception, as the being an "immortal shadow." The figures so often seen among them are not idols, but simply rude ornaments, carved by artists for use or amusement; still they deify affections and virtues, and other unseen qualities. They have a tradition that to a lizard is owing the origin of man, and an imitation of a lizard holding a man's head is a favourite design of their artists—the reptile, in consequence, they never kill. They are said by some to have a daily silent adoration of the sun, moon, and stars; the last they believe to be their countrymen, elevated to the firmament.

Discussions.

Their discussions or debates, when they assemble preparatory to some hostile purpose, are wonderfully energetic, and their action in speaking graceful, with a fine display of attitude in the noblest muscular proportions. They exhibit sham-fights, in which war, after their mode, is acted in all its frightful features of defiance and combat. In their dances they show astonishing regularity of movement, to the music of songs really harmonious. Love or war are the subjects of their entertainments, but the latter is the favourite theme; during the recital of which, with the most extraordinary distortions of limb and feature, their

horrible gestures fill the boldest mind with terror; and in these dances the women and men indiscriminately mingle, the former taking as much pleasure in what they are performing as the men themselves. The want of game to hunt and shoot prevents the New Zealander from being a good marksman; therefore, in combat, after approaching as near as possible to his enemies, he fires with a loose aim and rushes to close-quarters, and to the victory attained by physical strength, as was the case in all countries before science rendered the efforts of the individual of no avail against superior combinations. The war-whoop of the North American Indians is said to be nothing compared to the furious yell of the New Zealander, as he rushes forward to the onslaught. The women and slaves follow the warriors on these fighting expeditions. When the hostile bodies are in presence of each other, each chief commander places himself in front of his own men, and sings the war-song, which being ended, both parties dance the war-dance, singing as loud as they can, and brandishing their weapons. They then form two deep, the women and boys being a little distance in the rear, and thus they approach to within 100 yards of each other, worked to fury. They fire their muskets, the larger number, not from the shoulder but from the charge position of an European; and they fire but once, then flinging their muskets behind them, where the women and boys pick them up, they seize their tomahawks and weapons for close-quarter, and rush in upon each other, screaming the horrible war-song. They attempt to seize each other's heads with one hand, and to cut them off with the other. The women and boys follow up the men, uttering the most frightful yells and cries. They receive the heads of the slain from their friends, if victorious, as soon as they are cut off, and the men drag away the bodies. The heads are afterwards stuck upon spears round the place, where a horrible feast is made of the decapitated trunks of their fallen enemies. Some of the chiefs have abandoned this horrid food. One of them, called King George, said to Mr. Earle that he had left off eating human flesh in compliment to the white men; but his countrymen adhered to the customs of their forefathers, which could not be wrong in their view. They had killed and eaten a slave girl, who was a runaway. "What punishment have you in England for thieves and runaways?" said the chief. "Flogging or hanging," was the reply, "after a trial."—"Well, then, you flog and hang, we shoot and eat; that is the only difference," replied the chief.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.War
Customs.

A new era commenced in the islands by the establishment of missions from England, which succeeded in commencing the work of civilization, by instructing the natives in Christian duties, and in the most useful arts of European life. Bishop Russel, in his account of Polynesia, gives the number of attendants on public worship, in districts which he names Kaitia, Bay of Islands, Thames, Tauranga, Rotorua, Bay of Plenty, East Cape, Poverty Bay, Walrus, Entry Island, Walkato, Taranake, Hokianga, and Kapiti, in all 14, into which number he thinks the Northern island may be conveniently divided. The missionary stations were established in 12 of these districts; and in these were 72 schools. The religious communicants were 233; the scholars 322, including boys and girls; youths and adults 229; sexes not distinguished, 1245—in all 1796 receiving instruction. The total number that attended worship was 8760. It was supposed that

Missions.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

the number of converts, decidedly Christians, is very small. This would naturally be the case at first; but as these missionaries practised the useful arts, and taught them to the natives, introducing to their notice the proper mode of agriculture, and the arts of industry, and these being joined to the eager desire of the New Zealanders to acquire mechanical knowledge, the natives could not fail in time to afford proofs of the advantages derived from such an intercourse, in the conviction that those who are so superior to themselves in the useful arts may be best worthy of attention upon the subject of religion. A great difficulty will thus be removed from the further increase in the number of those who embrace, with a perfect conviction of their value, the doctrines of Christianity. There has always been discovered in the inhabitants of New Zealand a disposition, rarely seen among other savage tribes, to acquire the information and arts of Europeans. They have served in whale ships, says Dr. Russel, in merchant ships, resorted to the English colonies in Australia, and, he might have added, proceeded even to England for this purpose. An attempt was made, in 1825, to colonize New Zealand; but it was rendered abortive from some cause or other. In 1827 some merchants of Port Jackson had a regular establishment in the Northern Island for building ships; and the natives, many of them, so far from injuring, assisted the workmen. Saw-pits were formed, and a good deal of work was done with the excellent timber the country afforded, the workmen being under no other protection than that of a chief. The English called the place New Deptford; scarcely anything was stolen from them.

Coloniza-
tion.

In 1839 considerable tracts of land were purchased, or obtained in some way from the natives, by a company; and in May the first ship sailed for Cook's Straits, where this Land Company contrived to secure the large tract on both sides of Cook's Straits, including the fine harbour of Port Nicolson; and there the principal colony has been fixed, numbering 4000 persons. A town, called Wellington, has been laid out, for which 1100 acres were assigned. The rural sections were divided into 1100, of 100 acres each, but a tenth of the whole land obtained was, to the honour of the company, kept for the natives. The sections were offered for sale at 101*l.* per section. The sum received in a few weeks was 99,990*l.* deducting the reserves for the natives. The sum of 74,992*l.* was set aside to form the emigration fund, devoted to the conveyance of emigrants to the colony, thus to increase the value of the lands sold. Seventy-five per cent. was to be returned to emigrants who had made purchases in the shape of free conveyance for themselves and families to the colony, or the labourers whom they employed. If no claim was made, the money was still to be applied to the conveyance of emigrants. No less than 1200 individuals went out the first year, the majority labourers. Some persons of education and refinement also emigrated and settled. The government at home now took up the matter, and a consul was appointed to effect the transfer of some of the land from the existing owners, and to establish the portion, so secured, as a British colony. On arriving in New Zealand, he at once proclaimed the Queen's sovereignty over all the islands, a step which, it would appear, the ministry had not ordered, and it seemed were not prepared to take. This step had no foundation in equity, but the excuse made was, that the French were about to found a colony there, and that

nothing but that measure could preclude them from what would assuredly be most detrimental to English interests. This step produced differences between the government and the company, who held that ground by purchase from the rightful owners. The dispute ended by the grant of a charter to the company, from those who now assumed the right of granting the land of the natives. Soon after this the company established a second settlement, called Nelson, the allotments to be 150 acres rural, 50 suburban, and one town acre, for which they were to be paid 300*l.* each, which would realize 300,000*l.* No more tenths are stated to be allotted to the natives; but 150,000*l.* is to be expended in bringing out emigrants; 50,000*l.* for the church and in education; and 50,000*l.* to be the Company's profit in the transaction. The consul now became govern-
ment.
ment, selected a site on the Thames river for a town, to be the seat of government, named Auckland; and 200 persons settled there; but, except by the missionaries, the natives seem to have been no longer considered. These messengers of peace continue their exertions unremittingly for the spiritual welfare of the aboriginal inhabitants, and with marked success. In 1841 it was determined that a bishop should be sent to New Zealand, that the church might be then at least complete in all its essential parts, and the Rev. G. A. Selwyn (formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge) was consecrated as the first Bishop of New Zealand. The colonization of this interesting country will terminate most probably in the same way as in countries where the natives have been a less vigorous people. The New Zealander will disappear as the North American Indian has done before the colonists. If aggressions upon them occur before the enervating vices of the whites have softened their manly nature, the conflict will be sanguinary. Dr. Russel remarks that the natives, with a resolution worthy a much higher point of civilization than that to which they have arrived, have declared their determination to resist every attempt to destroy their independence, and there is no doubt they would do so until all who survive would be the mere refuse of their nation. One chief on his death-bed expressed his fears that the Europeans, some of whom he had kindly treated, and introduced to his own shores, would drive them into the woods, and take possession of their territory. The last has been already done, and as the emigrant labourers, and others of a like low class, in colonies, have never been backward in aggression upon the natives, however faithful to treaties the last may have been, that such an outbreak may take place is to be expected. Upon the exertions of the church and the missionaries alone can the prevention of such an event be dependent, and perhaps the only savage nation in the world that has sought the whites merely from a desire to improve their own condition, may thus be preserved a little longer from annihilation. The Rev. Mr. Marsden, whose exertions in behalf of the New Zealanders were so honourable to his character, says, "My opinion is, that if one-half of the New Zealanders were to die in their attempts to force themselves into civil life, the other half would not be deterred from making a similar effort. The cruelties and insults practised upon some who entered on board ship for this purpose have been truly disgraceful to human nature. Already the euphonious names of the islands have been changed by the colonists to New Ulster; New Munster, and New Leinster. The English go-

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.

NEW
ZEA-
LAND.
—
ZENITH.

vernment has offered the lands of the country for sale, at 1*l.* an acre, and the governor is empowered to alienate to the purchaser as they are sold off. In 1842 the total number of whites in the country was 5527; and the territory is to be considered a colony in future, independent of any other British possession.

Hawkesworth's *Voyages of Cook*; Pinkerton's *Geo-*

graphy; Forster's *Voyage with Cook*; *The New Zealanders*, *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*; Savage's *New Zealand*; Rutherford's *Statement*; Earle's *Nine Months' Residence among the Natives*; *Missionary Papers*, and Marsden's *Journal*; Nicolson's *PHYRA. Voyage*; *Parliamentary Documents*; Bishop Russel's *Polynesia*, &c.

ZE'DOARY is the Arabic *Jedwâr* and Persian *Zedwâr* Latinized.

ZEHNERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Endlicher to Joseph Zehner, a botanical artist of Vienna. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Cucurbitaceæ*. Generic character: flowers monoecious or dioecious; male-flower, calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla inserted into the calyx, with a five-parted, spreading limb, which is hairy inside; stamens three, rarely five, free, inserted in the base of the corolla, with short filaments, and two-celled anthers; the cells linear, with an orbicular or subcordate connective; basilar glands three-lobed; female flower, calyx with a subglobose or fusiform tube, which is combined with the ovary, and a superior, campanulate, five-toothed limb; corolla similar to that of the male flower; sterile stamens usually wanting; ovary inferior, three-celled, many-ovulate, with parietal placentas; style cylindrical; stigma three or four-parted, with capitate, connivent, or fan-shaped, spreading lobes; glands trifid or tripartite, girding the base of the styles; berry coriaceous, dry, oblong-fusiform, ovate, or subglobose, many-seeded; seeds ovate, truncate at the base, girded by a thickened margin; embryo without albumen, with foliaceous, plano-convex cotyledons, and a short, centrifugal radicle.

This genus consists of perennial herbs, natives of the tropical parts of Asia and Africa, scabrous from papillæ or hairs. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, angular, toothed, or lobed. The tendrils are simple. The flowers are axillary; the male ones are disposed in racemes, and the female ones are one-flowered, solitary, or aggregate.

ZELEM, or *Habbu-l-zelem* (or Zelem Seed), named probably from Zelem, a mountain near Shehrizûr, is an article of the *Materia Medica* much used by the Arabs, who mention different sorts of it. One kind was common about Shehrizûr, in Persia, and is supposed to be the root of the *Cyperus Esculentus*. Another, mentioned by Ibnu-l-Awwâm (II. 209.), seems to have been cultivated by the Arabs in Spain, and was called also *Fulfulu-s-sûdân*, *i. e.* *Negro's Pepper*, a name given in Egypt to the *Uvaria Aromatica*, of Lamarck, which could scarcely be the plant spoken of by the Spanish Moor. The Persian writers speak of two kinds, the larger and smaller, which are evidently different plants, and neither of them *uvarias*, as they are described as having nuts rather than berries, though the vagueness of the Arab terminology renders that point doubtful. The best commentary on Avicenna's account of the *Habbu-l-zelem*, is given by Plempius, the able and laborious translator of his Canon.

ZENITH. Opposed to *Nadir*, *q. v.*

But the reason thereof is this, because they being between the tropic and the equinoctial, the sunne passeth twice in the yeere through their *zenith* over their heads, by meanes whereof they haue two summers.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. iii. p. 731. Sir Francis Drake.

Also [they hold] that the *zenith*, or point of the heaven, is even and alike unto all. *Holland. Plinie*, book ii. ch. lv.

Heaven she is,
Praised in herself above all praise; and he
Which hears her speak would swear the tuneful orbs
Turn'd in his *zenith* only

Ben Jonson. Poetaster, act i. sc. 1.

ZENITH is the Arab word pronounced *semt*, and spelt *zemth* by the Spanish Moors and Jews. It signifies "direction," "bearing," and is part of the phrase *simtu-r-râs*, "the direction of the head," being the point in the heavens which a radius drawn from the crown of the head would meet. In the black-letter books, *zemth* was easily changed into *zenith*.

ZENOBIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by D. Don from the Queen of Palmyra. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Ericaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-lobed; corolla campanulate, with a revolute, five-lobed limb; stamens ten, glabrous, dilated at their bases; cells of anthers elongated, tubular, biaristate at the apex; stigma truncate; capsule with a loculicidal dehiscence; placenta five-lobed, the lobes cuneated, thick, and a little arched; seeds angular, with a lateral, oblong, hylum.

Only a single species of this genus is known, *Z. speciosa*, and its varieties, which is the *Andromeda speciosa* of Michaux. They are shrubs, natives of North America. The leaves are scattered, dilated, and having their margins usually toothed. The flowers are white and bell-shaped, and disposed in racemes; the pedicels are either solitary or in fascicles. The shrubs are remarkable for their beauty when in blossom.

ZE'PHYR, Gr. *ζεφύρος*, quasi *ζωηφόρος*, *sive* το *ζην φερειν*, bringing life.

When *Zephyrus* eke with his sote brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethie
The tendre croppes.

Chaucer. Prologue, v. 5.

Dryer it is [the east wind] than the west wind Favonius, which bloweth over against him from the equinoctial sun setting full west, called in Greeke *Zephyrus*.

Holland. Plinie, lib. xviii. ch. xxxiv.

And all within with flowers was garnished,
That when mild *Zephyrus* amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smels, and painted colours shew,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 5. st. 29.

Where sweet myrrhe-breathing *zephir* in the spring,
Gently distils his nectar-dropping showers.

Drayton. Idea, p. 53.

ZEPHYRA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by D. Don, from *ζεφύρος*, the west wind, from the circumstance of the plant being a native of the western hemisphere. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Liliaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, salver-shaped, with a cylindrical tube, which adheres to the ovary at the

ZE-
PHYRA.
—
ZERO.

base, and a six-parted, spreading limb; stamens six, inserted in the throat of the perianth, two of which are steril, and longer than the rest; filaments compressed, glabrous; anthers fixed by their bases, distinct, having one of the cells more lengthened than the other, dehiscing by a double pore at the apex; ovarium semiadherent, three-celled; ovula numerous in the cells; style filiform; stigma simple.

A genus nearly allied to *Cummingia* and *Conanthera*, and consists of a single species, a native of Peru; it is an herb with erect, branched, glabrous stems, which are covered at the base by the scarious rudiments of the bases of the leaves. The flowers are azure blue, and disposed in terminal panicles; the pedicels are filiform, bracteate, and dilated at their apices, and articulated with the perianth. The ovarium is girded at its base by the adherent portion of the perianth.

ZEPHYRANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Herbert, from *ζephyρος*, the west wind, and *ανθος*, a flower, the species being found principally in the western hemisphere. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Amaryllidææ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, funnel-shaped, with a short tube, and a six-parted limb; stamens six, inserted in the bases of the segments of the perianth, one of which is generally free; style declinate; stigma trifid; ovarium inferior; capsule membranaceous, three-lobed, three-furrowed, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds rather compressed, imbricating downwards, two rows in each cell; testa black, crustaceous.

A genus separated from *Amaryllis*, and consists of about twelve known species, all natives of the tropical parts of America. The leaves are narrow and grassy, and rise after the flowers. The scapes are hollow, one or two-flowered, and the flowers are erect. The spaths are cylindrical, and bifid in the two-flowered species. The colour of the flowers is white or red.

ZERDA, probably a Káfir or Sichwána (Béchwana) word, is the name of a quadruped nearly allied to the Fenek, found in the Sahrá or Great African Desert, and called Canis Cerdo, by Gmelin, who, in imitation of his master, Linnæus, adopted a Latin word, which has a totally inapplicable meaning, but resembles the barbarous term in sound, as a trivial name for this species of the genus Dog. Its supposed identity with the Fenek (not Fennec, as in the *Appendix* to Denham and Clapperton's *Travels*, fig. p. 184) has occasioned many errors, among others, the grave assertion in Rees' *Encyclopædia* (v. Zerda), that this "name is given by the Moors to the Fennec of Bruce." It is at present so imperfectly known that zoologists are doubtful whether it is a dog, a fox, a weasel, or a galago. That brought to England by the travellers quoted above seems to be a different species from the one figured and described by Bruce (*Travels*, vol. vii. p. 231, pl. 28, 8vo. ed.)

ZERO, perhaps a corruption of Sifro (whence our word cypher), the Arabic word signifying any arithmetical character generally, and 0 specially. It is pronounced Sefro, and was spelt by the Spanish Moors, Zefro, easily changed into Zerro and Zero in the black letter, used at the period when the arithmetical characters called *Arabic* were introduced into Western Europe, by works on arithmetic, astronomy, and astrology, translated from the Arabic language by Spanish Moors and Jews.

ZEST, Skinner says, is a small piece of orange-peel scraped and pressed into wine, perhaps from Fr. *zest*, the inner skin of the walnut, or rather (*ita me Deus amet*) from *yeast*. Why the name is given either to the orange-peel or walnut-skin the etymologists say not a word. Vanbrugh is the earliest authority that has occurred. It is applied to—

Anything that gives or adds a relish, a savour; generally—that enhances a pleasure or enjoyment.

A smart repartee, with a *zest* of recrimination at the head of it, makes the prettiest sherbet.

Vanbrugh. *Journey to London*.

And though sometimes a lucky hit
May give a *zest* to Butler's wit;
Whatever makes the measure halt
Is beauty seldom, oft a fault.

Lloyd. *On Rhyme*.

With an archness that formed a pleasing substitute for wit, and enough of taste to give *zest* and currency to his opinions, he [Cumberland] wanted little but a distrust of his own powers to render him at once the delight and ornament of the age.

Ben Jonson. *Fox*, act v. sc. 8. Note by Gifford.

Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse.

Cogan. *On the Passions*, vol. ii. p. 51. *Ethical Treatise. Disquisition 1*.

ZETHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Rapacious Hymenopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ broken, and terminating in a lengthy, pointed club; clypeus varying in width, but generally wider than its length, and sometimes furnished with a special anterior lengthening; mandibles obtuse, more or less lengthened, and sometimes forming a beak; lower lip furnished with four glands at its tip; abdomen pedunculate; its first segment pear-shaped, the second bell-shaped.

In this genus Lamarck includes the *Discælii* of Latreille, and the latter entomologist adds to these *Eumenes*, making the principal generic character to consist in the first two abdominal segments, of which the first is pear-shaped, and the second bell-shaped. The clypeus in *Eumenes* is lengthy, and pointed in front; its mandibles, united, form a narrow, long, and pointed beak; whilst in *Zethus* they are short, and form an open angle; the clypeus is wider than its length, and not projected; its maxillary palps do not extend beyond the jaws, but in *Discælius* they are very long. *Eumenes Coarctata*, of Fabricius, is taken as the type of the genus by Latreille. Its female builds a spherical nest upon the stems of plants, especially broom or heath, which she fills with honey, and deposits within it a single egg. Lamarck takes as his type *Vespa Cyanipennis* of Fabricius. Some of the species are European and some American.

ZEUS, Linn.; *Doree*, Willugh. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Scomberoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Mouth very projectile, and provided with very small teeth; body oval, very deep, and much compressed; dorsal fin single, its spiny separated from its soft part by a deep notch; in *one* section the surface is smooth; the dorsal spines send up long filamentous, membranous processes; along the dorsal and ventral edges of the body, on each side, a row of short, stout, spines; ventral fins under the throat, lengthy; in the *other* section the surface is rough; the dorsal fin has no filaments, nor are the edges of the body spiny; the ventral fins are on the belly, shorter, with one strong

ZEST.
—
ZEUS.

ZEUS.

spine, and the rest soft and branching; in both, the tail projects suddenly, and shallow from the body, and its rays are branching.

The Linnæan genus *Zeus* is very much restricted by the abstraction from it of Cuvier's genus *Vomer*, with its subdivisions, and of Retzius's *Lampyrus*, or *Opah Doree*. They are much compressed and very deep, of an oval form, with a projecting muzzle, and a tail standing out somewhat like the handle of a bowl. They are divided into two sections, or, not improperly, genera.

a. Doree—Zeus, Cuv.

In which the connecting membrane of the spines of the dorsal fin are lengthened into a long thread-like process; the ridge of the back and belly, rendered squarish by a row of short, triangular-shaped spines on each side; the ventral fins are long, and placed beneath the throat; the head and gill-flap form nearly a third of the animal's entire length, and the body is smooth.

Z. Faber, Lin.; *le Zée Forgeron*, Lacep.; *Doree*, Willugh. From twelve to eighteen inches in length; and its greatest depth half as much; head large, mouth so extensible that, when projected, the hinder angle of the gill-flap is midway between its tip and the root of the rays of the tail-fin; the teeth, numerous and small, are placed in a single row in each jaw, and curve inwards; the eyes large, and with yellow irides, are placed high upon the sides of the head, and behind and above each is a spine; the dorsal spines are very long and stout, their base articulated on a sort of pulley between the short, triangular spines arming the edges of the ridge of the back, and the filaments of the fin-membrane thrice as long as the rays; the pectoral fins are very short, but the ventral long and slender; anterior rays of the anal-fin spiny; the general colour of the fish is olive-brown, tinged with yellow, assuming, in different lights, blue, gold, and white hues, but generally has a golden tinge, whence, perhaps, the origin of its name, from the French *Dorée*; upon each side of the body a large, circular, black spot, with a surrounding white ring; the fin membrane, between the spines, dark-brown, but lighter between the flexible rays. It is very common in the Mediterranean and in the Bay of Biscay; also along the Cornwall and Devonshire coast, and, though less frequent, on that of Hampshire and Sussex. It is considered rare on our north-eastern coast, but it has been taken both at Yarmouth and off the shores of Cumberland. In Ireland it is caught off Londonderry and Antrim, and southwards along the Waterford coast. According to Couch, quoted by Yarrell, the *Doree* is rather a wandering than a migratory fish, its motions being chiefly regulated by the smaller fish on which it preys. When the Pilchards approach the shore, *Dorees* are frequently taken with them. Though from its form it does not appear capable of much activity, and is often observed floating along with the current rather than swimming, yet the fact that it is able to keep pace with the Pilchards, and that it devours the common Cuttlefish, a creature of vigilance and celerity, would rather show that it is able to move with considerable activity. It is much esteemed for the table, and the epicure is indebted to the celebrated comedian Quin for this addition to his enjoyments. The common name, John Dory, by which the fish is known, is doubtless a corruption of the French expression *jaune dorée*, applied to its colour.

Z. Pungio, Cuv.; *Spined Doree*. Seventeen inches

long, distinguished from the former by the much greater size of the spiny rays of the dorsal fin; by the smaller number of the triangular spines on the ridge of the back, and those connected with the second, third, and fourth rays of the second half of the dorsal fin, forming broad, oval, swelling scutcheons; by the spine upon the shoulder being a large, round spur, very sharp at its tip, and having at its base a sharp, flattened, poignard-like horizontal spine; its general colour is blackish-brown, and in the specimen examined by Valenciennes, which had been long in spirit, there was no trace of a spot. It is found in the Mediterranean.

Z. Japonicus, Cuv.; *Japan Doree*. The general form and principal details, Cuvier says, are the same as in *Z. Faber*, but the drawing, from which he describes it, was partly tinged with grey, and partly with blue, on a yellowish ground; the spot on the body deep blue, encircled with yellow, and the fins bluish. Is found on the coast of Japan.

β. Boarfish—Capros, Lacep.

Have not filaments to the membrane of their dorsal fin, which is less distinctly divided; the ridge of the back and belly is unarmed; the ventral fins are under the middle of the belly, have only one strong, spiny ray, and the others flexible, with the points of all free, as the fin membrane does not reach to their tip; the gill-flap is less large, and the body is rough, with small, coarse, ciliated scales.

Z. Aper, Lin.; *le Capros Sanglier*, Lacep.; *Boarfish*, Yarr. From five to six and a half inches in length, and is shorter in comparison to its size than the *Doree*; its mouth short, and the upper lip retractile, eyes large, with ruby-coloured irides; the lateral line curved and wavy; its general colour is reddish. It has been once taken in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, in 1825, and once seen in Bridgewater market, in 1833. Risso says it is very rare off the coast of Nice, where it is now and then thrown up by storms, but it is not much valued, as it has but little flavour, and an offensive smell.

See Linnæi, *Systema Naturæ*, à Gmelin; Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Willughby, *Historia Piscium*; Risso, *Ichthyologie de Nice*; Yarrell's *British Fishes*.

ZEUGITES, in *Botany*, so called by Patrick Browne, from *ζευγος*, a yoke, on account of the position of the flowers. It belongs to the class *Dioecia*, order *Triandria*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets three-flowered, lower flower female, sessile, male ones pedicellate; glumes two, outer one the broadest, concave, truncate, inner one narrower and keeled; male flower of two equal ovate-oblong, compressed, mutic paleæ, and three stamens; female flower of one oblong-concave palea, which is girded by a dilated, scarious margin at apex, a terminal, straight awn, a sessile ovary, two styles, with villous stigmas; caryopsis oblong.

A genus separated from *Apluda*, and consists of a single known species. A tall grass, a native of the West Indies, with broad, flat leaves, and branched panicles of flowers.

ZEUXINE, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from *ζευξίς*, connection, on account of the combined pollen masses. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Neottieæ*. Generic character: segments of perianth

ZEUS.

ZEUXINE.

ZEUX-
INE.

ZIERIA.

connivent, outer lateral segments connate, upper one saccate at the base; labellum in front, membranaceous at the base, bicallous, connate with the column, unguiculate at the apex, fleshy, dilated, concave; column very short, terete, with a membranaceous clinandrium, which involves the anther; pollen masses four or eight, combined in two masses with a short, ligulate, caudicula, and an uncinat gland.

Only one species of this genus is known, a terrestrial, orchideous plant, a native of India.

ZEYHERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Martius to M. Zeyher, director of the Botanic Garden at Baden, and author of several botanical papers. It belongs to the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, and the natural family of *Bignoniaceæ*. Generic character: calyx spathaceous, at first closed, but at length bipartite; corolla tubular, tube nearly equal; limb five-lobed, hardly bilabiate; stamens four, didynamous, besides the rudiment of a sterile one; stigma bilamellate; capsule echinated, orbicular, compressed, having the dissepiment contrary to the valves; seeds imbricated, with membranous wings.

A single species of this genus is known, *Z. montana*, a native of Brazil, in the province of St. Paul. It is a small tree or large shrub, with opposite branches; the leaves are opposite and digitate, of five leaflets; the flowers are disposed in terminal paniced corymbs.

ZIA. See *CYCLADES*.

ZICHYA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Baron Hügel to Countess Molly Zichy-Ferraris, now Princess of Metternich. It belongs to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx campanulate, bilabiate, upper lip bidentate, lower one tripartite; corolla papilionaceous; vexillum unguiculate, broadly orbicular, emarginate, reflexed, biappendiculate at the base, longer than the wings; wings oblong, adhering beyond the middle to the keel; keel incurved, obtuse, shorter than the wings, or nearly equal to them; stamens diadelphous, the filament next the vexillum straight and inarticulated; anthers uniform; vagina of the disk wanting; ovarium many-ovulate; style short, ascending, ending in a subcapitate, usually dilated or shortly appendiculate stigma; legume oblong-linear, compressed, coriaceous, with a thickened seminiferous suture, divided into many cells by cellular substance; seeds strophiolate.

A genus separated from *Kennedyia*, and consists of about six known species: they are twining shrubs, natives of Australia. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate; the leaflets are stipellate; the peduncles are axillary and umbellately many-flowered at the apex; the bracteas and stipulas are small, rarely foliaceous; the calyx is yellow, and the corollas are scarlet.

ZIERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to John Zier, a learned and industrious Polish botanist, by Sir James Smith. It belongs to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rutaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-parted; petals four, inserted on a hypogynous disk; stamens four, alternating with the petals, exserted, each filament furnished with a gland inside at the base; anthers heart-shaped, oscillatory; disk surrounding the ovaries, and connected with the calyx; style four-furrowed, short, smooth, terminated by a four-lobed capitate stigma; carpels four, combined into a four-lobed, four-celled capsule; seeds compressed, solitary in the cells or carpels.

Composed of trees and shrubs, natives of New Hol-

land. The leaves are opposite and usually trifoliate, and full of pellucid dots; the peduncles are usually axillary, rarely terminal, bearing few or many flowers; the flowers are small and white; the hairs on all the species, when present, are stellate.

ZI'G-ZAG, *s.* } Fr. *zig-zag*. Menage considers to
ZI'G-ZAG, *adj.* } be formed from its likeness to the
ZI'G-ZAGGED. } thing it is intended to denote. Perhaps from the repetition of the first syllable of the name of the Gr. Z, i. e. *zeug, zeug*.

Lines turning sharply, as in the letter Z.

The outside of the south end shews the great antiquity of the building, having in it two great round arches, with *zig-zag* moulding, our most antient species of architecture.

Pennant. London, p. 122.

The middle aisle has on each side four Norman round arches *zig-zagged*, surmounted with as many round-headed small windows.

Warton. History of Kiddington, p. 4.

Such continual *zigzags* in a book,
Such drunken reelings have an awkward look;
And I had rather creep to what is true,
Than rove and stagger with no mark in view.

Cowper. Conversation.

ZILLA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Forskal from the Arabic name of the plant. It belongs to the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosæ*, and the natural family of *Cruciferae-Zilleæ*. Generic character: Silicle two-celled; cells one-seeded.

This genus consists of a single known species, *Z. myagroides*, a smooth, rather glaucous, suffruticose, much-branched plant, a native of the deserts of Egypt. The young branches are leafy, but the older ones are leafless, stiff, divaricate and spinescent; the leaves are few, oblong and toothed; the racemes are few-flowered and spinescent at apex; the pedicels are filiform, short and bractless; the corollas are violaceous, and very like those of *Moricaudia arvensis*.

ZIMENT WATER; a name sometimes given to springs impregnated with sulphate of copper, from which—when sufficiently rich to defray the cost—the metal is precipitated by iron, which, by its superior affinity with sulphuric acid, sets the copper at liberty.

This process has been carried on for more than two centuries at the Herregrund mine, near Neusol in Hungary; where, from ignorance of the principles of chemistry, it was long supposed that the iron was transmuted into copper. This method of obtaining copper was unknown in the British islands till late in the last century, when it was accidentally discovered by a workman leaving his spade in a stream of water issuing from a copper mine at Arklow. The spade was taken out in the course of a few days completely incrustated with copper; and the proprietors, taking the hint, prepared proper receptacles for the water, in which bars and plates of iron were placed, and thus the stream was rendered almost as valuable as the mines. A similar process is employed at the Parys copper-mines in the Isle of Anglesey. Copper obtained in this manner fetches a higher price than that procured by smelting from the ore, on account of its superior purity.

Ziment-water is supposed by the German and Hungarian miners to possess valuable medical properties, and is used by them as a sort of general specific. It is evident that its effects must depend entirely on the sulphate of copper that it holds in solution, which may be a proper remedy in some cases, and very prejudicial in others.

See Brown (Dr. Edw.), *A Brief Account of some Travels in Hungaria*; Watson, *Chemical Essays*, vol. i. Essay 6.

ZIERIA.

—
ZIMENT
WATER.

ZINC.

ZIP-
PELIA.

ZINC. Perhaps formed upon the Ger. *zin*, tin, *q. v.*

The minerals, or semi-metals, that are dug out of the bowels of the earth, are antimony, cinnabar, *zink*, &c., to which may be added brimstone. *Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. viii.

ZINGIBER, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Gærtner from the original Indian name. It belongs to the class *Monandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Scitamineæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, cleft on one side; corolla with a short tube; outer segment of the limb equal; labellum three-lobed; filament mutic above the anther, but elongated into a simple incurved beak; ovary three-celled; ovula numerous, horizontal; style filiform, covered by the filament; stigma funnel-shaped; capsule rather baccate, three-celled, with three loculicidal valves; seeds numerous, arillate, nestling in the pulp.

This genus consists of several known species; they are herbs, natives of the tropical parts of the East Indies and Africa. The roots are rhizomatose, creeping and articulated; the stems are erect and rise annually from the roots, and are enclosed in the sheaths of membranaceous, distich leaves; the spikes of the flowers are strobile-formed, usually rising directly from the root, seldom from the tops of the stems, always solitary, and composed of one-flowered imbricating bracteas. The roots of *Z. officinale* are the common ginger of the shops.

ZINNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to John Godfrey Zinn, a professor at Copenhagen. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Senecionideæ-Heliantheæ*. Generic character: head radiate, many-flowered; flowers of the ray female ligulate, those of the disk tubular, five-toothed; involucre imbricated, the scales ovate-roundish, margined by black; receptacle conical or cylindrical, the paleæ oblong, complicated, involving the flowers of the disk; ligulæ coriaceous, reticulated, obovate or oblong, persistent on the tops of the achenia; corollas of the disk articulated above the ovary; achenia corticate, membranous, a little winged, those of the ray trigonal and bald, the outer ones of the disk somewhat trigonal, but the inner ones are compressed, bearing one or two awns near the top inside, or bidentate or mutic; cotyledons in the trigonal achenia parallel with the involucre; but in the compressed achenia they are contrary to the involucre.

Composed of several species, all annual herbs, natives of America, principally in Mexico. Both branches and leaves are opposite; the leaves are three or five-nerved and entire; the heads are solitary and terminate the branches, and are elegant; the ray-flowers are scarlet, purple, red and yellow. Several species of *Zinnia* are cultivated extensively for the sake of the beauty of their flowers in gardens.

ZIPPELIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to Mr. Zippeli, curator of the Botanic Garden at Batavia, in Java, by Blume. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Piperaceæ*. Generic character: flowers densely spicate, in the axils of cucullately concave, membranous bracteas; perianth none; stamens six, short, combined with the base of the ovary; anthers introrse, dehiscing by a double chink from the middle to the base; ovary muricate, one-celled, combined with the base of the stamens; ovulum solitary, basilar; style short, thickish, terminal, pentagonal; stigma five-toothed; berry dry, beset with glochidate prickles, one-seeded, seed erect, embryo small, turbinate, in the apex of the albumen.

Only a solitary species of *Zippelia* is known; it is an herb, a native of Java, with creeping, radican rhizoma and numerous simple, flexuous, geniculated stems, and alternate, petiolate, unistipellate, ovate-oblong, acuminate, obliquely cordate, reticulately veined, glabrous leaves, and axillary, solitary spikes of flowers, which are opposite the leaves, and stand on long peduncles.

ZIRCON, a Singhalese name, probably corrupted by Europeans, or in some local dialect, from *jirkôn* or *jarkôn*, and the name of a gem found in the sandy beds of rivers in the island of Ceylon (*Sîlân*, from *Sing-hala*, or Lion-land). It is also called *jargon* by some mineralogists.

ZIZANIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, from *ζίζανιον*, the Greek name of rye-grass. It belongs to the class *Monoecia*, order *Hexandria*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spikelets monoecious, female ones in the upper part of the same panicle with the males. Male flower, glumes two, minute, roundish, combined into an orbicular cup; paleæ two, concave, about equal in length, lower one mucronate, five-nerved, involving the upper one, which is three-nerved; stamens six, without any rudiment of an ovary. Female flower, glumes none; paleæ two, oblong, lower one seven-nerved, ending in an awn involving the upper one, which is three-nerved; scales two-lobed; rather falcate; stamens none; ovary on a short stipe; style one; stigmas feathered from simple hairs; caryopsis stipitate, lenticularly compressed, free.

A genus consisting only of one species, *Z. aquatica*, a native of North America, where it is called Canadian rice. It is an aquatic grass, with convolutedly canaliculate leaves, and branched spreading panicles of monoecious flowers; the lower branches male and the upper ones female; the spikelets are pedicellate, and the pedicels are clavately thickened at apex. The plant has been cultivated in various parts of Britain, even as far north as Ross-shire; it grows along the margins of pools, but in the water, and is exceedingly prolific of white farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good kind of meal. It abounds in all the shallow streams of North-west America, where its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild swans, geese, and other waterfowl. Pinkerton says the plant seems intended by nature to become the bread-corn of the North.

ZIZIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Koch to J. B. Zizi, a German botanist, author of a *Flora of the Palatinate of the Rhine*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: margin of the calyx obsolete, or with five short teeth; petals elliptic, tapering into long inflexed points; fruit contracted at the sides, rather didymous; mericarps with five filiform equal ribs, the lateral ribs marginal; the furrows between the ribs are furnished with one vitta each, and the commissure with two; carpophore bipartite; seeds nearly terete, scarcely flattish in front.

Zizia contains three known species; they are all perennial herbs, natives of North America. The stems are nearly simple and erect; the leaves are ternate or biternate; the involucre is wanting; the involucels are variable and of few leaves; the flowers are usually yellow, seldom white. *Zizia* differs from *Smyrniun* in the seeds not being involute.

ZIZIPHORA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus, and is said to be from *Zizi*, an Indian name, and

ZIP-
PELIA.ZIZI-
PHORA.

ZIZIPHORA. *φορεω, to bear.* It belongs to the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Labiatae*. Generic character: calyx tubular, elongated, villous inside, bilabiate, upper lip tridentate; corolla tubular, bilabiate, with a dilated throat and nearly equal lips, the upper lip erect and entire, the lower lip spreading and trifid, having the middle lobe longer and emarginate; stamens two, fertile, ascending under the upper lip, with hardly any rudiments of the upper stamens; anthers somewhat two-celled, linear, with divaricate, confluent cells; upper lobe of style very short; stigmas minute, terminal; achenia dry, smooth.

Of this genus several species are known, all natives of the temperate parts of the globe. They are small shrubs or herbs, with a habit between *Monarda* and *Thymus*. The leaves are quite entire or a little toothed; the flowers are disposed in whorls, which are generally approximate at the top of the branches; pedicels short, flattened, erect; bractes almost wanting; the flowers are usually of a bluish-purple colour, of a structure between those of *Blephilia* and *Thymus*.

ZIZYPHUS, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Tournefort, from *Zizouf*, the Arabic name of one of the species. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Di- Trigynia*, and the natural family of *Rhamnaceae*. Generic character: calyx spreading, five-cleft; petals five, obovate, unguiculate and convolute; stamens five, exserted; anthers ovate, two-celled; disk flat, pentagonal, adhering to the tube of the calyx; ovary two or three-celled, immersed in the disk; styles two or three; fruit fleshy, containing a one or two-celled nut; seeds sessile, compressed, very smooth.

Composed of shrubs or trees, with alternate three-nerved leaves and spiny stipulas; the flowers are axillary and cymose; the fruit is mucilaginous and edible, more or less grateful to the palate. *Z. vulgaris* is cultivated in many parts of the south of Europe for its fruit, which is blood-red or saffron coloured, with a grateful granular pulp. In Italy and Spain this fruit is served at the desert; and in the winter season, as a dry sweetmeat. The tree is called Jujube-tree, and the fruit Jujube. *Z. Lotos* is the *Lotos* of the Lotophagi, from which a kind of wine is prepared from the fruit by expression, and diluted with water: the same liquor perhaps which is fabled to have produced such extraordinary effects on the companions of Ulysses. The tree grows wild in Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in a tract called Jereed or Jerba, which was formerly the country of the Lotophagi, as the Greeks call them. Mungo Park found the *Lotos* in all the parts of Africa he traversed, flourishing most in sandy soil. The natives convert the fruit into a kind of bread. *Z. spinachristi* affords a pleasant fruit to the inhabitants of Egypt and Arabia, and Hasselquist thinks it is the bush which afforded the crown of thorns put on the head of Christ, as it is common in the East, and being furnished with long sharp thorns and pliable branches; but others are of opinion that the true Christ's Thorn is the *Palurus vulgaris*. *Z. jujuba* is a native of Asia, of which the fruit is large, sweet, and farinaceous. It is the true Indian Jujube.

ZOANTHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Naked Polyps*.

Generic character. Body fleshy, somewhat cylindrical, club-like at top, slender below, and attached by its base along a fleshy creeping tube, from whence it originates; mouth terminal, and surrounded with retractile radiating tentacles.

This genus, formed on the *Actina sociata* of Ellis, is placed by Lamarck among the Polyps, on account of the several animals contained in it having, as he says, a common existence, although he admits that its mouth-tentacles and fleshy body correspond to those of the *Actineae*, among which Cuvier places it, making of the two, and *Lucernaria*, his highest or Fleshy Order of Polyps.

ZOARCUS, from the Greek *ζωος, alive*, and *αρχω, I begin*, Cuv. *Tanglake*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Gobioides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body lengthy and covered with mucus; head smooth and muzzle blunt; teeth conical and in a single row on the sides, and in many rows on the front of each jaw; all the fins very thick; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins connected, the former having in it a remarkable depression; vent before the middle of the body, its position marked by a tubercle; branchiostegous rays six.

This genus, formerly ranged with the *Blennies*, is remarkably distinguished from them by their young being dropped from the parent alive; in other words they are ovoviviparous, and Yarrell makes the curious observation that the female appears to produce young ones more or less grown, according to her own size.

Z. Viviparus, Cuv.; *Blennius Vivip.* Lin.; *Viviparous Blenny*, Pen.; *Viviparous Tanglake*. Seven inches in length, Cuvier says twelve; upper jaw longest; lips fleshy, with numerous mucous follicles; eyes small and lateral, with blue irides; each nostril furnished with a membranous tubercle; cheeks flat; opercular membrane not continuous beneath the jaw from one gill to the other, as in the *Blennies*; pectoral fins large, broad, and rounded; ventral small, narrow, and pointed; the dorsal fin commences above the angle of the gill-flap, and is straight to near the tail, where it becomes depressed, and, rising again, runs into the lancet-shaped caudal fin, which is not, however, distinct from either it or the anal; general colour pale brown; upper surface, sides, and dorsal fin mottled and banded with darker brown; under part of the head and belly, pectoral and anal fins, pale brown. It is rare on the Devonshire coast, but is found on the Norfolk and Yorkshire coasts, also in Berwick Bay, in the Forth, and on the coasts of Norway and Sweden, hiding itself under the sea-weed: in Swedish, *tang*, and hence they are called the *Tanglake*. It is known in England by the names *Eelpout*, *Guffer*, and *Greenbone*.

Z. Labrosus, Cuv.; *Blenn. Labr.* Mitch.; Is three feet and more in length; its colour olive, spotted with brown. It is found on the coast of New York.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Yarrell's *History of British Fishes*.

ZO'DIACK, } Fr. *zodiaque*; It. *zodiaco*; Sp. *Zo'diacal*. } *zodiaco*; Lat. *zodiacus*; Gr. *ζωδιακος*.

See the Quotations from Hakluyt, Pliny, and Ferguson.

And vnderstande, that all the sterres setting within the *zodiake* of thyne astrolabie, been cleeped sterres of the north, for thei arisen by the north-east line, and all the remenaunt sixes out of the *zodiake*, been icleped sterres of the south; but I saie not that thei arisen all by the southe-east line, witness of Aldebrean and also Algomisa.

Chaucer. *Con. of the Astrolabie*, p. 456.

And also there ben signes twelue
Which haue her cercles by them selue
Compassed in the *zodiake*.

Gower. *Conf. Am. book*, vii. fol. 145.

**ZOAN-
THUS.**

**ZO-
DIACK.**

ZO-
DIACK.
—
ZÆGEA.

Also our authour of the sphere, Johannes de Sacro Bosco, in the chapter of the *zodiacke*, derieth the etymologie of *zodiacus*, of the Greeke word *zoe*, which in Latine signifieth Vita, life; for out of Aristotle hee alleadgeth that according to the sunnes going to and fro in the *zodiacke*, the inferiour bodies take their causes of generation and corruption.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.*, vol. iii. p. 53. *The Tem. of Reg.*

And hereto maketh much the orderly ranke of things therein, and namely the circle called *signifier*, or the *zodiacke*, set forth and divided by the formes of twelve *living creatures* therein portraied, together with the manner of the sunnes race throughout them, keeping over the same course still for so many ages past.

Holland. *Plinie*, book ii. ch. iii.

The planets move round about the sun from west to east in the *zodiac*; or, to speak plainer, are always found amongst some of the stars of those constellations which make the twelve signs of the *zodiac*.

Locke. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. iii.

Zodiack (Ζωδιακός), from Ζωδιον, an animal, because most of the constellations in it, which are twelve in number, are the figures of animals. The *zodiack* goes quite round the heavens: it is 16 degrees broad, so that it takes the orbits of all the planets, and likewise the orbit of the moon.

Ferguson. *Astronomy*, sec. 360.

He [Palingeni] once takes occasion in his general survey of the world, to introduce a philosophical explanation of the *zodiacal* system.

Warton. *History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 471.

ZODION, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Conopsarian Dipterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ much shorter than the head, and terminating in an ovoid club, furnished with a bristle; proboscis bent at its base, and then stretching forwards, its extremity folded; body lengthy; wings incumbent.

This genus forms the passage from *Stomoxys* to *Conops*, having the lengthened body and the bristled antennæ of the former, and the lengthy body of the latter; but it has three smooth eyes, very small palps and short not-pointed antennæ. The genus is European, and the type *Z. Conopsoides* of Latreille.

ZÖEA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Fringed Branchiopodous Crustaceans*.

Generic character. Head sessile and not distinguishable from the thorax, which, together with it, forms a large, nearly-globular shield (in the young), having in its mesial line two spiniform processes, with swelling tips, one of them projecting forwards like a beak, and the other backwards over the belly, which is narrow, long, and consisting of segments; eyes large, resting on pedicles, one on each side of the beak, and beneath them two pairs of antennæ, of which the inner are short and thick, but the outer small, slender, and styliform, sometimes simple, sometimes having a laminated appendage at their base; mouth at the root of the inner antennæ within an oval upper lip and the well-developed mandibles on each side, which are toothed and have a palp-like stem; behind them two pairs of appendages corresponding to the proper jaws of other crustaceans, still farther back two pair of foot-jaws, and behind a pair of little tubercles supporting hairs; in addition to these there are five pairs of little developed limbs, constantly hidden under the shield; the jointed belly has also a double row of oval plates, supported on pedicles, and its extremity terminates in a large bifurcated caudal fin.

These animals are marine, very small, transparent, and of very peculiar form, which seems to vary during the course of their development. Several species are known, of which *Z. Pelagica* of Bosc is the type.

ZÆGEA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Linnæus to J. Zoega, author of a *Flora Islandica*. It belongs

to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustraneæ*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cynareæ-Carlineæ*. *Generic character*: involucre having the outer scales drawn out each into a scarious, adpressed, deeply pinnatifidly-ciliated appendage; the inner scales are longer and scarious, linear-lanceolate, quite entire, and serrately cut at their apices; receptacle bristly; corollas of the ray neuter, large, irregularly sublingulate; those of the disk regular, five-cleft, and hermaphrodite; stamens smooth; achenia compressed, with a lateral areola; outer paleæ of pappus membranous, imbricated, obtuse, middle ones hairy, very long; the inner ones hairy and very short.

A genus nearly allied to *Amberboa*, and consists of three known species, natives of Syria, Persia, and Arabia Petrea; they are erect, branched herbs, with lyrate or entire leaves; the flowers are copper-coloured or white.

ZOLLERNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Prince Maximilian Weid Neuweid and Nees ab Esenbeck to Frederick William, King of Prussia, and, as we presume, from his being descended from the princes of Hohen Zollern. It belongs to the class *Enneandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Swartzicæ*. *Generic character*: calyx entire, cleft laterally, reflexed; petals five, nearly equal; stamens nine to thirteen, hypogynous; anthers erect, linear acuminate, all complete, or two of them a little smaller than the others; legume stipitate, one-celled, two-valved, few-seeded; embryo with an uncinate radicle.

Two species of this genus are known, *Z. splendens* and *Z. falcata*, both natives of Brazil. They are small trees or shrubs, with single stipulate leaves; the racemes of flowers are axillary and terminal; the pedicels are bibracteate, and the flowers are yellow; those of *Z. splendens* are large and beautiful.

ZOLLIKOFERIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to C. T. Zollikofer, a botanist of St. Gall. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, and the natural family of *Compositæ-Cichoraceæ*. *Generic character*: heads many-flowered; involucre ovate-oblong, imbricated; scales with scarious margins, the outer ones the shortest; receptacle conical; achenia cylindrical, scarcely tetragonal, beakless, finely striated, glabrous or pubescent, rough from small tubercles, and furnished at the base with four short horns, which are directed downwards; pappus many, sessile, pilose, soft.

A genus separated from *Scorzonera*, consisting of two known species, both natives of the region of the Mediterranean; they are glabrous, branched herbs, with pinnatifid leaves, having the lobes or teeth callous at the points; the flowers are yellow.

ZONARIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Agardt from ζώνη, a girdle, on account of the form of the transverse lines of the fronds in some species. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *A. Algæ*. *Generic character*: frond membranaceous, coriaceous, fan-shaped, or cuneated, usually zonate, seldom ribbed; apothecia reniform, naked, included in the lamina of the frond, filled with black, nearly globose sporidia.

Of this genus of sea-weeds four British species are known they are olive-green, or brownish-green plants, inhabiting the ocean. The genus has been separated from *Ulva*.

ZONE, } Fr. zone; It. zona; Sp. zona; Lat. Zo'NELESS. } zona; Gr. ζώνη, from ζώνυ-ειν, ungere, to gird. See the Quotation from Dryden.

A girdle, a cincture.

ZÆGEA.
—
ZONE.

ZONE.

ZOO-
TOCA.

Some there be that thinke the middle *zone* extreme hot, because the people of the country can, and doe live without clothing, wherein they childishly are deceived.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c., vol. iii. p. 51. The Tem. of Reg.

Whereas there bee of the heaven five parts which they call *zones*, all that lieth under the two utmost, to wit, on both sides about the poles, namely, this here which is called Septentrio, i. the north, and the other over against it, named the south, it is overcharged with extreme and rigorous cold, yea, with perpetual frost and ice.

Holland. Plutarch, book ii. ch. xlvi.

And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*:
The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless winter and perpetual rain.

Dryden. Ovid. Met. book i.

Clos'd was her eye, and from her heaving breast
In careless folds loose fell her *zoneless* vest.

Mason. Isis.

Thou art not known where pleasure is ador'd,—
That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist
And wand'ring eyes, still leaning on the arm
Of novelty, her fickle, frail support.

Cowper. Task, book iii.

ZONITIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Heteromorous Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ setaceous, long, slender, and inserted in the sinus of the eyes; mandibles pointed, and the palps filiform; maxillaries lengthy, almost linear, and often projecting; head inflected; body oblong; elytra softish, and as long as the abdomen.

This genus is scarcely distinguishable from *Cantharis*, excepting that of the points of its jaws; the internal one is scarcely projecting, but the outer long and thread-like. Two species, both European, are described. The type of the genus is *Z. Præusta* of Fabricius.

ZO'OGRAPHY, } From the Gr. ζῶν, *life*, and γραφ-
ZO'OGRAHER. } ειν, *to write*.

A description of (animal) life; of animals.

Zoographers observe, that the Cameleon has a very uncommon structure of his visive organs; since, to omit lesser though not inconsiderable peculiarities, his eyes often move independently from one another.

Boyle. Works, vol. v. fol. 407. Final Causes of Natural Things.

If we contemplate the end of this minute effect, its principal final cause, being the glory of its Maker, leads us into Divinity; and for its subordinate, as 'tis designed for alimential sustenances to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are conducted to *zoography*, and the whole body of physick.

Granville. Dogmatizing, ch. xxii.

ZO'OLOGY, } From the Gr. ζῶν, *life*, and λε-
ZO'OLOGER, } γειν, *to discourse*.
ZO'OLOGIST. } See the Quotation from Pennant.

Nature has, as *zoologists* teach us, furnished ducks and other water-fowl with a peculiar structure of some vessels about the heart, to enable them, when they have occasion to dive, to forbear for a pretty while respiring under water without prejudice.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. fol. 355. Pneumatical Exp. T. 1.

As the naturalists may thus illustrate pathology as a chymist, so may he do the like as a *zoologer*.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. fol. 84. Useful, of Nat. Phil. p. ii. E. 2.

Zoology is the noblest part of natural history, as it comprehends all sensitive beings, from reasonable man, through every species of animal life, till it descends to that point where sense is wholly extinct and vegetation commences: and certainly none will deny that life and voluntary motion are superior to a mere vegetating principle, or the more inactive state of the fossil kingdom.

Pennant. British Zoology, p. 21. Preface.

ZOOTOCA, from the Greek ζῶος, *alive*, and τεκνωω, *I am born*, Wagl. *Viviparous Lizard*. In *Zoology* a

VOL. XXVIII.

genus of animals belonging to the family *Lacertida*, order *Sauria*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Nostrils towards the outer under edge of the nasal plates; supra-orbital lamina bony; upon the throat a distinct collar; temples covered with little adpressed scales; dorsal scales lengthy and hexagonal, obtusely carinated.

This genus was long confused with the genus *Lacerta*, and described as the same with *L. Agilis*, till the distinction was pointed out by Sheppard, who applied to it the name of *L. Œdura*, but did not remove it from the *Lacertæ*. Wagler, however, placed it in a distinct genus, and named it from being viviparous.

Z. Vivipara, Wagl.; *L. Œdura*, Shepp.; *Viviparous Lizard*, Bell. Is from five and a half to six inches in length; the general colour of the upper parts greenish-brown, with a dark-brown line down the back, often broken, and on each side, parallel with it, another band, commencing behind the eye and extending more or less far on the tail; in the interspace of these lines one or more rows of black dots; under surface of body and base of tail bright orange, spotted with black in the male; but in the female these parts and the tail are pale greyish-green, unspotted. This species exists on most heaths in England and Scotland, and is one of the few reptiles found in Ireland. Its motions are quick and graceful, and it comes out of its hiding-places during the warm parts of the day, from spring to autumn. It does not deposit eggs in the sand, but they are retained within the female, where they are hatched, and the young ones are born alive.

See Wagler, *Natürliches System der Amphibien*; Bell, *History of British Reptiles*.

ZORNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Gmelin to John Zorn, an apothecary at Kempton in Bavaria, author of *Icones Plantarum Medicarum*. It belongs to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Decandria*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Papilionaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx campanulate, bilabiate, upper lip emarginate, lower one three-cleft; corolla inserted in the bottom of the tube of the calyx; vexillum having revolute edges; keel bifid, lunulate; stamens monadelphous; anthers alternately globose and ovate; legume compressed, of three to five joints, the joints nearly or bicular, and usually hispid.

This genus is composed of glabrous, usually annual, tropical herbs, which are full of pellucid dots; the stipulas are sagittate, the lower ones are lanceolate, the upper ones are largest, and form girding bractees; the leaves are composed of two or four leaflets, which issue from the top of the petiole; the flowers are small, yellow, and surrounded by the large stipules.

ZOSTERA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Linnæus from ζῶστηρ, *a belt*, and hence *a ribbon*, on account of the shape of the leaves. It belongs to the class *Mono-Dioecia*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Potameæ*. *Generic character*: flowers monoecious or dioecious; spath foliaceous; spadix enclosed; flowers unilateral, alternate; stamens solitary; fruit a valveless one-seeded utricle; styles two.

Only one species is known of this genus, *Z. marina*, the Grass Wrack. It is a grassy-leaved plant, found in creeks and salt-water ditches in Britain, as well as in other parts of the globe in similar places.

ZOSTEROSPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Desvaux, from ζῶστηρ, *a belt*, and hence *a ribbon*, and σπέρμα, *a seed*, on account of their form.

S R

ZOO-
TOCA.

ZOSTE-
ROSPER-
MUM.

ZOSTE-
ROSPER-
MUM.ZUC-
CAGNIA.

It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: glumes imbricated; styles two; seeds girded by the base of the style, coriaceous, furrowed at the side.

This is a very obscure cyperaceous genus, of which only a solitary species is known, a native of the West Indies. The culms are tufted, glabrous and leafy; the panicles are interrupted, being disposed in loose fascicles, which occupy at intervals the whole stems; the peduncles are capillary; the spikelets almost solitary.

ZOYSIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Willdenow to M. Zoysi, an Italian botanist. It belongs to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Gramineæ*. Generic character: glume one-flowered, one-valved, complicate, cartilaginous, closed at the base; perianth two-valved, inverted, mutic, membranaceous; hypogynous scales none; stamens three; styles two; stigmas feathery.

A genus nearly allied to *Rottboellia*, from which it differs in the one-valved glume, inverted perianth, and spicate inflorescence. It is a grass, inhabiting the seashore in New South Wales. The leaves are distich, straight, and channelled, having the neck of the sheath in each bearded; the spikes are racemose and equal, and the flowers are imbricated.

ZOZIMIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Hoffmann to A. N. and Z. Zozima, distinguished editors of the Greek classics. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, and the natural family of *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; petals obovate, emarginate, ending in inflexed points; fruit compressed from the back, and rather convex in the middle, hairy, and girded by a smooth, thickened, dilated margin; mericarps furnished with very slender ribs, the three dorsal ones at equal distances, but the two lateral ones are more remote, and contiguous to the dilated margin; vittæ covering the whole seed, the dorsal ones solitary, between the ribs, and filling the furrows, as well as two broad ones in the commissure; carpophore bipartite; seed flat.

Two species are known of this genus, *Z. absinthifolia*, a native of Syria, Siberia, and Caucasus, and *Z. anethifolia*, a native of Persia. They are both biennial herbs, with decompound leaves, compound umbels, many-leaved involucre and involucels, and white flowers which are not radiate. The genus is intermediate between *Heracleum* and *Tordylium*: from the first it differs in the fruit being thickened, not flat; and from the latter in the fruit being smooth, not tubercular.

ZUCCA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Commerson, who does not mention from what it is derived. The structure of the flowers being unknown, neither the Linnæan class nor order has been ascertained, but according to St. Hilaire, it belongs to the natural family of *Cucurbitaceæ*, on account of the lateral position of the tendrils. Generic character: flowers solitary, axillary, furnished with a large concave bractea, which encloses a large, coloured, five-sepalled calyx, which is girded by five scales at its base; the stamens are five in number.

Only a single species of this genus is known, the *Z. Commersoniana*, whose native country is unknown.

ZUCCAGNIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated to Zuccagni, superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Florence. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Leguminosæ-Cassieæ*. Generic character: calyx with a very short and five-

parted limb, the segments oblong, obtuse and persistent, the front one a little longer than the rest; corolla of five petals, which are inserted in the throat of the calyx, alternating with the segments of the calyx, and longer than them; they are ovate and nearly sessile, the hind one shorter and concave; stamens ten, inserted with the petals, ascending, all fertile; filaments filiform, pilose from the base to the middle, alternately shorter; anthers ovate; ovary on a short stipe, ovate, uniovulate; style filiform; stigma funnel-shaped; legume ovate, compressed, two-valved, one-seeded, hairy; seed hanging from the top of the cavity.

Only a single species of this genus is known: it is a small branched shrub, a native of Chili, covered with clammy glands; the leaves are abruptly pinnate; the flowers are copper-coloured and disposed in racemes.

ZUCCARINIA, in *Botany*, a genus dedicated by Blume to J. G. Zuccarini, a professor in the Academy at Munich, and author of many profound papers in the transactions of the same academy, &c. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx with an oval tube and a five-toothed limb; corolla with a short tube, and an erect, five-lobed limb; anthers five, linear, enclosed, adnate to the tube of the corolla between the segments; stigma bifid, hardly exerted; ovary crowned by a depressed disk; berries oval, stipitate, crowned by the limb of the calyx, two-celled; seeds compressed, disposed in two rows in each cell; embryo exalbuminous, centripetal.

This genus consists of a single species, *Z. macrophylla*, a native of Java. It is a fine tree, having the ultimate branches compressed; the leaves are more than a foot long, elliptic-oblong, acuminate, undulated, glabrous; the stipulas are twin, keeled, semi-concrete on both sides; the heads of flowers are pedunculate, axillary, and solitary; the receptacle is hemispherical; the flowers are aggregate, sessile and bracteate.

ZUG and ZURICH. See SWITZERLAND.

ZUPHIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Pentamerous Coleopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ filiform, with rather long joints; palps terminating each in a very long joint; head narrowed posteriorly in form of a neck; lower lip three-lobed; body oblong; thorax heart-shaped; tarsal joints in some simple, in others the last joint but one bilobed.

Lamarck includes in this genus the *Galeritæ* of Fabricius and Latreille, the principal difference of which is in the bilobing of their penultimate tarsal joints, which, in the true *Zuphia*, are simple. Some are natives of Europe and others of America. The type of the genus is *Z. Oleum*, Latr., the *Galerita Oleus* of Fabricius.

ZYGADENUS, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Richard, from ζυγος, a yoke, and αδην, a gland, because of the leaflets of the perianth being furnished each with two glands at the base. It belongs to the class *Hexandria*, order *Hexagynia*, and the natural family of *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: perianth coloured, of six unguiculate, persistent leaflets, each of which is furnished with two glands above the base; stamens six, inserted in the claws of the leaflets of the perianth; anthers reniform, bursting outwardly; styles six, diverging, horn-formed, continuous with the cells of the ovary; stigmas obsolete; capsule three-celled, tripartite, furnished with three horns at apex, dehiscing inwardly; seeds three or six in each cell, fixed to placentas, which

ZUC-
CAGNIA.ZYGA-
DENUS.

ZYGADENUS. marginate the dissepiment, compressed, and edged by a wing.

ZYGÆNA. A genus separated from *Melanthium*, and is the same as *Leimanthium* of Richard. It consists of three or four known species, perennial herbs, natives of North America. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, and acute; the flowers are disposed in terminal panicles, and are often polygamous by abortion; in colour they are either brownish or whitish.

ZYGÆNA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Crepuscular Lepidopterous Insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ simple, but curved like rams' horns, and swelling at the tip like a spindle; palps pointed and short; wings bent down; the upper oblong; larvæ unhorned; chrysalis contained in a cocoon.

The species of this genus are small or of moderate size, and their bright-coloured wings most commonly red with black spots. Their flight is short and diurnal: they seem approximated to the *Bombices*, but are distinguished from them and all the other Nocturnal Moths by the thickening or swelling of the tips of their antennæ, which places them among the Crepuscular or Sphinx Moths. Their caterpillar is cylindrical, covered with short hairs, but has no horn on the tail; it feeds on leguminous plants; does not bury itself whilst passing through its chrysalis state, but forms a close silky cocoon for that purpose, which it attaches longitudinally to the stem of grass or other low plants. The species are all European, and *Z. Filipendula* of Fabricius is the type. It might be preferable to use Scopoli's generic name, *Anthocera*, instead of *Zygæna*, which is also the generic name of the Hammer-headed Sharks.

ZYGÆNA, from the Greek ζυγος, the beam of a balance, Cuv.; *Hammerhead*, Jen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Plagiostomati*, order *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head depressed, with a slightly projecting, truncated, square or rounded muzzle, and outstretching into a pair of flattened arms like those of a balance, or of a hammer, one on each side, upon the extremities of which are the eyes; mouth transverse, and behind the base of the eye-supports; body slender in comparison with the head, and corresponding in its direction to that of a hammer-handle; pectoral fins of moderate size; surface of the body well studded with mucous follicles.

This curious genus of Fishes has great general resemblance to the *Sharks*, but is distinguished by the remarkable position of the eyes, which rest in orbits supported by a pair of long bony processes, stretching out one on each side of the skull, rounded above and grooved beneath from end to end, for the lodgment of the olfactory and optic nerves, and the muscles moving the eyes. (The bony structure of the skull is described in the *ZOOLOGICAL ESSAY*, in the section on the *Skeleton of Fishes*, vol. viii., p. 299, to which the reader is referred.) The body of the fish is continued backwards from the head, tapering towards the tail, and may be not inaptly compared to the handle of a hammer, of which the processes supporting the eyes are the arms. In two of the species now distinguished, the form of the head is nearly rectangular, and the hammer-like disposition pretty distinct, but in the other two it has rather a pentagonal form.

Z. Malleus, Cuv.; *Squalus Zygæna*, Lin.; *Common*

Hammerhead. Sometimes attains twelve feet in length; head thrice as broad as its length, and slightly swelling at the occiput, its anterior edge nearly straight, and notched at the apertures of the nostrils, which are on the under surface in front, and to the inner side of the eyes, which are round and furnished each with an eyelid; the under surface of the head flat, and the semicircular mouth furnished with sharp, serrated teeth, those of the upper jaw widest; the body covered with a very delicately granulated skin; branchial apertures five pairs in front of the triangular pectoral fins, which are slightly notched behind; first dorsal fin immediately succeeding the pectorals, the second near the tail has the anal fin below it; caudal fin two-lobed. The general colour is greyish-brown above, with the head blackish, the under surface dirty white; eyes greenish. This species is found throughout the year in the Mediterranean, where the female spawns about the latter end of spring, and the young are caught in August or September; they are found also in the Atlantic, and are taken both on the South American and Southern European coasts; it has been taken on the British coast at Yarmouth and Norfolk, but is very rare here.

Z. Blochii, Cuv. In this species the eye-processes, instead of stretching directly outwards, incline backwards and unite at the muzzle in an almost right angle; they are of great length in proportion to the length of the head, and are remarkable for the apertures of the nostrils being nearer the muzzle than the eyes, and having very deep grooves. Its country is unknown.

Z. Tudes, Valenc.; *le Squalé pantoufflier*, Lacep. *Koma Sorra*, Russ. About nine feet in length; the head, only twice the width of its length, has its anterior edge much curved, forming, as Valenciennes describes it, the arc of a circle, the centre of which is behind the head above the first branchial cleft; the notchings above the nostrils not very distinct; eyes very small. The skin is smoother than that of the common species, and pale-greyish above; eyes azure-green with black pupils. This species is very rarely taken in the Mediterranean; it is found on the Coromandel and on the Cayenne coasts.

Z. Tiburo, Valenc.; *Squal. Tib.* Lin.; *le Pantoufflier*, Brouss. Has the head of a pentagonal form, and not wider than its length; its front edge and angle rounded, forming an arc, of which the centre is upon the occiput; the nostrils are unprovided with the grooves observable in the other species. It is found on the Brazilian coast.

See Valenciennes, in *Mémoires du Muséum*, vol. ix.; Risso, *Histoire Naturelle des principales Productions de l'Europe Méridionale*; Jenyns, *Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*.

ZYGIA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by P. Browne from ζυγος, a yoke. It belongs to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*, and the natural order *Leguminosæ-Mimoseæ*. *Generic character*: flowers polygamous; calyx tubular, five-toothed, corolla inserted in the bottom of the calyx, funnel-shaped, five-cleft, the segments valvate in æstivation; stamens numerous, inserted with the petals; filaments joined together into a filiform tube, spirally twisted in æstivation, at length much exerted, and free a short way at top; anthers globosely didymous; ovary linear-oblong; style terminal, filiform, longer than the stamens; stigma acute; legume flattened, membranous, with dense substance between the seeds; seeds numerous, transversely obovate, flattened.

ZYGIA. This genus is separated from *Inga*, and consists of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of America and Africa. The leaves are bipinnate; the flowers are disposed in umbellate panicles and capitate spikes.

ZYGNEMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Agardt from ζυγος, *a yoke*, and νημα, *a thread*, a name expressive of the curious conjugation of the filaments. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and the order *Algæ-Confervoidæ*. Generic character: filaments articulated simple, finally united by transverse tubes; endochrome forming dotted spiral rings, which, after conjugation, are condensed into a globule in one of the filaments.

Four British species of *Zygnema* are known; they are confervoid plants, natives of ditches and ponds, forming greenish masses therein. The genus has been separated from *Conferva*.

ZYGODON, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hooker and Taylor, from ζυγος, *a yoke*, and ὀδους, *a tooth*, on account of the teeth of the peristome being disposed by pairs. It belongs to the class *Cryptogamia*, and order *Musci*. Generic character: seta terminal; peristome double, the outer of sixteen teeth, approaching in pairs, the inner eight or sixteen cilia lying horizontally; calyptra dimidiate, smooth.

Only a single British species of this genus is known, *Z. conoideus*, the *Mnium conoideum* of Smith, and *Bryum conoideum* of Dickson. It is a moss found rare on trees in the west of Scotland, but is frequent in Ireland. The genus is closely allied to *Orthotrichum*.

ZYGOPETALUM, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Hooker, from ζυγος, *a yoke*, and πεταλον, *a petal*, because of their petals being joined at their bases. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: perianth flat, sepals and petals ascending, nearly equal, connate with the column, with a produced claw; the crest large, transverse, and fleshy; column short, arched, semiterete; anther sub-bilocular; pollen masses bipartite, nearly sessile on a transverse gland.

Three or four species of this genus are known, all natives of the tropical parts of America; they are terrestrial, stemless, orchideous herbs, with plicate spreading leaves, and large showy flowers; the labellum in nearly all the species is blue.

ZYGOPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus so named by Linnæus, from ζυγος, *a yoke*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*, on account of the leaves in most of the species being conjugate. It belongs to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family of *Zygophylleæ*. Generic character: calyx unequal, deeply five-parted; petals

five, unguiculate; stamens ten, each filament furnished with a scale-like appendage at the base on the inside; ovarium seated on a short gynophore, which is sometimes convex or almost wanting, but usually concave and disk-like, glandular; style one; stigma minute; capsule oblong, five-sided, five-celled, and five-valved, the valves at length separating; seeds rather reniform, many in each cell, disposed in two rows, without albumen.

Composed of herbs or shrubs, natives of various parts of the world. The leaves are simple or binate, rarely pinnate, with twin membranaceous stipules; the pedicels are axillary, solitary, and one-flowered; the flowers are red and white, but usually yellow or copper-coloured; the English name of the genus is Bean-caper.

ZYGOSTATES, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Lindley, from ζυγος, *a yoke*, and στατος, *standing*, on account of the pollen masses. It belongs to the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, and the natural family of *Orchideæ-Vandææ*. Generic character: perianth membranaceous, outer segments reflexed, inner ones much larger and dilated, fringed and spreading; labellum membranaceous, articulated with the column, boat-shaped, spreading, horned or toothed on the inside at the base; column terete, excavated in front, and furnished with a linear spreading appendage on both sides at its base, which are globose at their apices; rostellum very long, subulate and arched; anther rostrate, one-celled; pollen masses two, with a subulate caudicle, and a small gland. Composed of stemless epiphytes, natives of Brazil. The flowers are small, greenish-yellow, and disposed in pendulous racemes.

ZYGOSTIGMA, in *Botany*, a genus so called by Grieselbach, from ζυγος, *a yoke*, and στίγμα, *a stigma*, on account of the stigmas being of two legs. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and the natural family *Gentianeæ*. Generic character: calyx with a short tube, and a five-parted limb; corolla funnel-shaped, with a five-parted limb; stamens five; filaments equal; anthers erect, dehiscing longitudinally, remaining unchanged, or only one of them twisted; ovarium with inflexed margins; ovula numerous, fixed to the inflexed edges of the valves; style straight; stigmas two-legged, conglutinated, erect; capsule half two-celled, two-valved, seeds numerous.

This genus is nearly allied to *Sabbatia*, and consists of erect or ascending herbs, natives of Buenos Ayres. The leaves are opposite; the superior ones narrowest; the flowers are either terminal and solitary, or disposed in dichotomous cymes.

ZYGO-
PHYL-
LUM.
—
ZYGO-
STIGMA

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.	SCOTLAND, once a separate kingdom, the northern portion of the Island of Great Britain, and now including the Isles of Orkney and Shetland. This country extends, on the Eastward, from Berwick upon Tweed, in lat. 55° 43' North, to Dunnet head, in lat. 58° 47'; and on the South-west, from the Peninsula called the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath, or from 54° 39' North Lat. to 58° 40'; but including the northernmost isles which belong to this division of Great Britain, namely, those of Orkney and Shetland, it reaches the lat. of 61° 15' North. The breadth is various, being from Berwick to the Solway Firth only a little more than 60 miles, while from the former place to the Mull of Galloway it is more than double that distance. It soon becomes narrower again, so that from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde the breadth is only about 40 miles; but from thence it again widens, until, from Loch Torridon to Kinnard's Head on the East, it extends to 140; contracts again to 50, and then expands a little, so as to attain, from Cape Wrath to John o' Groat's House, a width of 65 miles. There are numerous islands along the Western coast of considerable size, denominated the Hebrides. The extreme longitude about Peterhead, on the Eastern side of the country, is 1° 17' W.; and that of Mull Sound, further to the westward, 5° W. lon.	Murray, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus or Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton. The Southern division, Linlithgow or West Lothian, Edinburgh or Mid Lothian, and Haddington or East Lothian, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright.	SCOTLAND.
Situation.			
Extent.		The Northern isles of Scotland will be found described under their proper names, of the Orkneys and Shetland or Zetland Isles. The Orkneys are separated from the shore of Caithness by a dangerous channel called the Pentland Firth; these islands are above thirty in number. The Isles of Shetland or Zetland are 100 miles from the coast of Caithness, and are more than forty in all. Besides these two Northern groups, the Hebrides stretch from North to South, nearly the whole extent of the Western coast of Scotland, and are divided into the outer or more Westerly, and the inner Hebrides. These islands are very numerous and of every size, and are sometimes denominated the Western Isles of Scotland, to distinguish them from the Azores or Western Islands of Europe. Some, and the principal, of these islands have been noticed under their respective heads. The extreme Western isle is that of St. Kilda, 23 miles Westward of North Uist, 3 miles long and 2 broad, in Lon. 8° 23' W. Lat. 57° 43' N. Lewis, Bernera, Malista, Scarp, Taransa, Pabbay, Borraray, Glass, and the Shiant Isles, with others, mere rocks, surround Lewis. Balg, Inchard, Handa, Calva, Oldney, and Clearach, are small isles close to the main land of Sutherland and Ross-shire. Fladdaluna and Trodda are two islets between Harris, the Southern Peninsula of Lewis, and Ross-shire, North of Skye. Directly South of Lewis are the larger islands of North and South Uist, Benbecula, and Barra, all in the outer Hebrides. Around North Uist are the Isles of Bernera, Hermetra, Rona, Grimsay, Heray, Causamul, Hisker, and Namonach: Wia is South-East of Benbecula. North of South Uist is Skyeport, and, to the Southward, Eriskay. Barra is surrounded by the islets of Fiarra, Flatta, Watersa, Sander, Fabba, and Mingalla. These islands extend from the latitude of Cape Wrath down to that of Ben Nevis on the main land, and are separated from the inner isles and the main by a channel called the Minch, the first of the inner islands is that of Skye which on the North is separated from the main land by a broad deep gulf, in which lie the two isles of Rona and of Scalpa: a narrow channel separates this island from Inverness-shire and Ross-shire. Off the Southern part of Skye are the islands of Soa, Cana, Sandy, and Rum; Eig is still more Southward, and South-West of Eig is Muka, while South-East of the latter, upon the coast of Inverness, are the islands of Teona, Coll, Gunna, Tirey, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, and Iona or Icolmkill, with Dorril, grouped in a circle, of which Ulva may be taken as the centre, opposite Loch Linnhe, in which is the island of Lismore; and further South, Kerrara. Mull is separated from Inverness-shire by a narrow strait. Due South of Mull are the islands of Jura, Isla, and Colonsa, with the islets of Oronsa, Neva, Scarba, Giga, and Taxa, all off the promontory of Cantire,	Orkney. Shetland. Hebrides. St. Kilda.
Superficies.	The length of Scotland from North to South is 244 miles, and the entire area 29,605 square miles, or 19,243,390 acres. The cultivated land is 5,342,831, the uncultivated 13,900,559 acres, and 408,320 are computed to be covered with the lakes and rivers, the entire superficies being nearly the same as those of Ireland.		
Divisions.	Scotland is divided into 33 counties, contains 244 towns, and is generally separated into the Highlands and Lowlands, and subdivided into the <i>Northern, Middle, and Southern divisions</i> . The Northern is marked by a chain of lakes extending from Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe, beginning with Loch Ness, Loch Lochy intervening, the whole being rendered navigable from sea to sea by artificial means. The Middle division includes the country between these lakes and the Firths of Forth and Clyde, which are also connected by art. This division consists almost wholly of mountain ranges, with a few fertile tracts on the East, along and in the valleys. The Grampian Hills, from North-East to South-West, touch upon the German and Atlantic seas. The Northern and Middle divisions include more than two-thirds of the whole kingdom, and possess but a small comparative portion of ground fitted for culture. Sterile rocks and mountains of considerable height, and of most forbidding aspect, defy every effort at cultivation. The third division, lying upon the South and bordering on England, bears a considerable resemblance to the northern counties of that country, both in appearance and in careful cultivation, as well as in the rural scenery and the more agreeable embellishments of the surface.		
	The Northern division further contains the county of Orkney and Shetland, comprising both these island groups, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Inverness. The Middle division, Argyle, Bute, Nairn,		

SCOT-
LAND.

vulgarly called the Mull of Cantire. Within the Mull of Cantire and the main are the Isles of Sanda, Ailsa, Arran, Holy Island, Plada, Great and Little Cambra, and Bute. These islands are included in the counties upon the main land opposite to which they are situated.

Rona.

Northward of all these islands, and North-West of Cape Wrath about 12 leagues, and not less than 30 leagues West of the Orkneys, lie the Islands of Rona and Suliska or Bara, very little known, being, if possible, more out of sight of the world than St. Kilda itself. The inhabitants of Rona consisted of only five families in the beginning of the last century, when Sir George

M'Kenzie drew up an account of it from the oral relation of one of the inhabitants. They paid a yearly tribute of some meal and feathers to the Earl of Seaforth. They used drift timber for fuel, and possessed a few sheep, and thus they passed their lives on a Northern rock in the midst of a tempestuous ocean, alike unknowing and unknown of or by the rest of the world.

SCOT-
LAND.

The following will be found a correct enumeration of the Scotch counties, and population from 1801 to 1841 inclusive, together with the increment of increase in each during the four decennial periods:—

	1801.	In-crease per Cent.	1811.	In-crease per Cent.	1821.	In-crease per Cent.	1831.	In-crease, 1841	1841.	De-crease, 1841.
Aberdeen . . .	123,082	10	135,075	15	155,387	14	177,657	8.2	192,283	..
Argyle . . .	71,859	19	85,585	14	97,316	4	100,973	..	97,140	3.9
Ayr . . .	84,306	23	103,954	22	127,299	14	145,055	13.4	164,522	..
Banff . . .	35,807	2	36,668	19	43,561	12	48,604	3.0	50,076	..
Berwick . . .	30,621	1	30,779	8	33,385	2	34,048	1.1	34,427	..
Bute . . .	11,791	2	12,033	15	13,797	3	14,151	10.9	15,695	..
Caithness . .	22,609	4	23,419	29	30,238	14	34,529	4.8	36,197	..
Clackmannan	10,858	11	12,010	10	13,263	11	14,729	29.7	19,116	..
Dumbarton .	20,710	17	24,189	13	27,317	22	33,211	33.3	44,295	..
Dumfries . .	54,597	15	62,960	13	70,878	4	73,770	..	72,825	1.3
Edinburgh . .	122,954	21	148,607	29	191,514	15	219,345	2.8	225,623	..
Elgin (Moray)	26,705	5	28,108	11	31,162	10	34,231	2.2	34,994	..
Fife . . .	93,743	8	101,272	13	114,556	12	128,839	8.9	140,310	..
Forfar . . .	99,127	8	107,264	6	113,430	23	139,606	22.0	170,380	..
Haddington .	29,986	4	31,164	13	35,127	3	36,145	..	35,781	1.0
Inverness . .	74,292	5	78,336	15	90,157	5	74,797	3.0	97,615	..
Kincardine . .	26,349	4	27,439	6	29,118	8	31,431	5.1	33,052	..
Kinross . . .	6,725	8	7,425	7	7,762	17	9,072	..	8,763	3.5
Kirkcudbright	29,211	15	33,684	15	38,903	4	40,590	1.2	41,099	..
Lanark . . .	146,699	31	191,752	27	244,387	30	316,819	34.8	427,113	..
Linlithgow .	17,844	9	19,451	17	22,685	3	23,291	15.2	26,848	..
Nairn . . .	8,257	..	8,251	9	9,006	4	9,354	6.0	9,923	..
Orkney and Shetland }	46,824	..	46,153	15	53,124	10	58,239	3.0	60,007	..
Peebles . . .	8,735	14	9,935	1	10,046	5	10,578	..	10,520	.5
Perth . . .	126,366	7	135,093	3	139,050	3	142,894	..	138,151	3.4
Renfrew . . .	78,056	19	92,596	21	112,175	19	133,443	15.9	154,755	..
Ross and Cromarty }	55,343	10	60,853	13	68,828	9	74,820	4.3	78,058	..
Roxburgh . .	33,682	11	37,230	10	40,892	7	43,663	5.4	46,062	..
Selkirk . . .	5,070	16	5,889	13	6,637	2	6,833	16.9	7,989	..
Stirling . . .	50,825	14	58,174	12	65,376	11	72,621	13.1	82,179	..
Sutherland .	23,117	2	23,629	..	23,840	7	25,518	..	24,666	3.4
Wigton . . .	22,918	17	26,891	23	33,240	9	36,258	21.5	44,068	..
In Barracks .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,425	..
	1,599,068	14	1,805,688	16	2,093,456	13	2,365,114	11.1	2,628,957	

Population.

Thus the increase in 40 years was 1,039,889; and between 1831 and 1841, 263,843. The total males in Scotland in 1841, were 1,246,427, the females 1,382,530. In 1801 there were in all Scotland 294,553 inhabited houses, and 9,537 uninhabited; in 1841, there were 503,357 inhabited houses, and 24,307 uninhabited; the number building at the first period was not known, but in 1841 these last were 2760. The excess of females in Scotland over their proportion in England is remarkable: the last, in 14,995,508 of population, having but twice and a half as many, or—

Scotland giving, in a population of 2,628,957, an excess of 136,104 females.
 England, without Wales. „ 14,995,508, only an excess of 351,758 „

SCOT-
LAND.

The population of the cities and royal burghs of Scotland, in 1841, within the parliamentary boundaries, was, in

SCOT-
LAND.

Burghs.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mem- bers.
Edinburgh	58,642	75,050	133,692	2
Glasgow	120,963	136,629	257,592	2
Aberdeen	27,277	35,623	62,900	1
Dundee	29,210	34,615	63,825	1
Greenock	17,440	18,481	35,921	1
Paisley	22,064	26,061	48,125	1
Perth	8,498	9,783	18,281	1
Ayr district	13,138	16,628	29,766	1
Dumfries ditto	9,863	12,464	22,327	1
Elgin ditto	8,840	11,212	20,052	1
Falkirk ditto	18,986	18,873	37,859	1
Haddington ditto	5,722	6,488	12,210	1
Inverness ditto	7,749	10,380	18,129	1
Kilmarnock ditto	18,251	20,122	38,373	1
Kirkaldy ditto	7,339	8,837	16,176	1
Leith ditto	16,340	19,639	35,979	1
Montrose ditto	19,669	23,503	43,172	1
St. Andrew's ditto	6,771	8,464	15,235	1
Stirling ditto	13,429	14,301	27,730	1
Wick ditto	6,430	8,116	14,546	1
Wigton ditto	3,907	4,795	8,702	1
Total	440,528	520,064	960,592	23

Represent-
ation.

The counties return 30 members; as Elgin and Nairn, Ross and Cromarty, Clackmannan and Kinross, return but 3 to the 6 counties. There are 16 peers of Scotland returned as the peerage representatives upon every dissolution of parliament. The counties are divided into sheriffdoms, stewartries, and bailiwicks, according to the old tenures; the number of parishes they contain is, with the isles, 969.

Employ-
ments.

The district at the mouth of the Nith (called Nithsdale, consisting of 16 parishes, and containing about 117,000 acres, comprising Dumfries,) has a large manufacturing population. Annandale comprises 13 parishes, and there the manufacturing population is very considerable. The district of Eskdale consists of 7 parishes, all in the county of Dumfries; and in the aggregate the manufacturing population is there found to exceed the agricultural. In Kirkcudbright and Wigton there are more than one-third agriculturists above the number of manufacturers. In the county of Ayr, those employed in manufactures are nearly three-fifths more than those employed in agriculture, and Ayr and Irvine are most populous places. In the county of Roxburgh the agriculturists exceed the manufacturers by nearly a third. In Selkirk those employed in agriculture and manufactures are nearly equal in number; and in Peebles the former exceed the latter by a fourth; and also in Berwickshire, where they are nearly one-third more. In Haddingtonshire the numbers are nearly equal. In Edinburgh, county and city, the agriculturists reach only to a fourth of those employed in manufactures and handicraft; and in Lanark, including Glasgow, not a sixth part are agriculturists; in Renfrew, not quite a fifth; while in Dumbarton the numbers are pretty equally divided. In Bute, on the contrary, the agriculturists double the manufacturers in number; but in Stirling they are not quite one-half. In Clackmannan those employed in agriculture are only one-third of those who live by manufactures. In Fife the

agriculturists are not half, while in Kinross they are rather more than that proportion to those employed in manufactures. In Perth the proportion is rather more than half of that employed in manufactures who are engaged in agriculture, and in Forfar the agriculturists are only equal to one-third of the manufacturers. In Kincardine the agricultural labourers are a third more than the manufacturing. In Aberdeen the numbers approach to one-seventh in favour of the manufacturers. In Banff the agriculturists are a fourth part more numerous, and in Elgin a few hundreds more; in Nairn nearly one-half more, and in Inverness four times more; in Ross-shire more than twice as many; in Sutherland five times as many; but in Caithness only about a third more. In the Orkneys nearly two-thirds more, and in Shetland thirteen times more; while in Argyle the agriculturists, too, have the advantage, being nearly two-thirds more numerous than those employed in manufactures and handicraft trades.

Thus the augmented population of Scotland must be ascribed principally to the increase of manufactures. In 1831 the individuals 20 years of age and upwards in Scotland coming under the following heads, were in numbers respectively, the population being then 2,365,114, in—

AGRICULTURE—Farmers	25,887
Cottagers	53,996
Labourers	87,292
Total	167,145
Manufactures and Handicraft	236,457
Labourers not Agricultural	76,191
Total	312,648

SCOT- LAND.	Capitalists and professional persons	29,203
	Other persons not servants	34,930
	Servants	5,895
	Total	70,028
	Male servants under twenty years of age	2,599
	Female servants of all ages	109,512
	Total	112,111

Houses. The families employed in agriculture in all Scotland, in the year 1831, shewed a decrease, in ten years, of 4108, while the families employed in manufactures during the same decennial period exhibited an increase of 13,995. The total of families in 1831 in all Scotland was 502,301. Out of 341,474 inhabited houses in Scotland in 1821 there were only 35,702 of 10*l.* rent and upwards, and 3612 rated as farm-houses exempt from house-duty, so that there were 302,160 under 10*l.* per annum. The rental of all the houses in Scotland from 10*l.* to 50*l.* was 604,361, and of those above 50*l.* 205,413. Total rental of 35,702 houses that paid house-duty, 809,774*l.*, the average being 22*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* each house. The whole amount of window-duty paid was, for 23,218 houses, 73,820*l.*, and of this number of houses 17,485 contained under 15 windows. The whole kingdom of Scotland paid less window-tax by nearly three-fourths than the county of Middlesex, and only about three-fourths more than the single city of Bath. The total land-tax for Scotland in 1831 was 32,106*l.*; the assessed taxes 247,352*l.*; the annual value of the property assessed to the income-tax in 1815 was 6,427,310*l.* The gross rental of land 4,792,243*l.* The horses have been numbered at 243,490; the horned cattle at 1,038,141; and the sheep at 2,851,327.

Climate. The climate of Scotland is inconstant and variable; but the extremes of temperature are softened by the vicinity of the ocean, so as to be much warmer than the countries upon the same parallel of latitude on the Continent. In some of the hilly districts it is extremely cold compared to England; while in other parts, more sheltered, the temperature is mild. The range of the thermometer noticed has been from 84° of Fahrenheit down to 8°. At times the extreme of cold is greater in London than in Edinburgh, the mean winter temperature of which is 39° 12' Fahrenheit, while that of the last city is 39° 40'. For the four seasons, the two capitals rank as follows:—

	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Mean Annual.
Edinburgh	44·70	57·30	47·86	39·40	47·31
London	48·76	62·32	51·35	39·12	50·39

The annual mean height of the barometer is 29·624. The quantity of rain which falls is 23·500 inches. At Kinfauns, in Perthshire, 24·060 inches. In spring the winds from the North-East blow long and with a pernicious coldness, very prejudicial to vegetable life, and uncommonly piercing to the animal frame. Much more rain falls on the Western than on the Eastern side of the country; and more at Greenock than at Glasgow. In the Northern part of the kingdom the longest winter night is 18 hours 5 minutes, and that season is therefore singularly gloomy, while the sun of summer is enjoyed for an equal proportion of the 24 hours. In winter the quantity of snow that falls is more remark-

able than the severity of the frosts. In the Northern part, particularly in the isles, the long and dreary winter hours are relieved, when the pale sun goes down, by the coruscations of the Aurora Borealis, or "Merry Dancers," as the natives denominate them, a phenomenon observable there in a degree of brilliancy not witnessed in more Southern latitudes; still, although the frost and snow are not so severe as might be expected, there is much mist and drizzling rain which obscure the atmosphere and render far more dreary and cheerless the darksome and stormy season of winter.

Among the more striking features of Scotland and the **Mountains.** isles are the mountains, which present every species of aspect. To begin with those in the isles of Shetland, Unst exhibits the remarkable hill of Saxaforth on the Western coast, the Eastern in all the islands being comparatively low. The highest in the main land is Rona in the North-West corner, about 1500 feet in elevation. These mountains are composed principally of reddish sandstone, having a basis of gneiss and micaceous schist intermixed with masses of granite; limestone also occurs; steatite, calcedony, red jasper, and fluete of lime are met with, as well as serpentine, containing actinate, Labrador hornblende, trimolite, and talc. This island exhibits ironstone and jasper. The Orkneys are similar to Shetland in respect to their mountain formation; and the main land there contains also a St. Rona's Hill, said to be nearly 3000 feet high: on the summit is a hut of stones, called the Watch-house. The Hill of Hoy, in the island of that name, rises 1600 feet above the sea. The Orkneys are generally composed of sandstone. In the Hebrides, more correctly Hebudes, the more Northerly, called Lewis, is mountainous in the southern part. The elevations are steep, lofty, and barren, resembling sugar-loaves, in contact at the bases and broken at the summits. The stone or rock is hard, blue whin, with here and there granite. Bernera contains vast masses of amianthus. The Isle of Skye has a continuous range of mountains from North to South, the most conspicuous being that called Beinn-na-caillich, or the Hill of the Old Hag: its sides are covered with loose stones, and on the summit is an enormous cairn, said to have been raised over a giantess in the time of Fingal. Near this is Beinn-na-grian, or the Mountain of the Sun. Skye is generally basaltic, with hornblende and limestone. Near Talyskir is a series of basaltic columns, 20 feet high: in Rasa the pillars are bent as well as straight. The Isle of Rum consists of red sandstone with basalt; Eig is basalt with limestone; Coll, gneiss with granite. Tirey displays each kind. Mull presents basalt with sand and limestone. Iona is composed of white marble, granite, and hornblende. Here is the mountain called Ben More, very difficult to ascend, the base being covered with heath growing upon a marshy soil, which prevails over the entire mountain, rising 3000 feet, in the form of a sugar-loaf: it is considered to be volcanic. The mountains round do not rise higher than 1600 feet. Jura is the most rugged of the Hebrides, the ridges running North and South along the Western part of the island, naked and irrecoverably sterile: Beinn-an-oir is the most elevated, and rises about 2360 feet. The Paps of Jura are mountains of a perfect mamillary form, and rise 2370 feet, principally composed of granular quartz. Ila has no eminence of moment, but Arran, Bute, and Ailsa are all marked by rugged summits. The Mountain of the White Top, Beinn-bharphionn, is covered

SCOT-
LAND.
Meteorology.

SCOT-
LAND.

with snow the best part of the year: it rises 2950 feet. Goatfield, another Arran mountain, is 2840 feet above the sea. Bute is much the same in mountain character as Arran. Ailsa is an insulated rock rising 940 feet, and being at the base only about two miles in circumference, accessible but on one side, the North East, where there is a small beach; the rest is perpendicular from the sea for a great height, and then becomes pyramidal.

Inland
mountains.

On the main land, the country of Scotland affords the loftiest elevations of the British isles in its mountain chains; of these the Grampians, the Pentland Hills, the Lammermuir Hills in Berwickshire, the Ochils in Fife and Perth, and the Cheviot Hills on the English border, are the most remarkable. From Cape Wrath down to the Isle of Skye, a range of lofty hills runs parallel with the ocean, here and there throwing off a spur, as that to the Eastward, from Loch Broom; and it is probable the central hills in the Isle of Skye are another of its branches: this range presents little but heath and rock, wild and desolate beyond conception. The principal of the range are Ben Lugal, Ben Hope, Ben Maddy, and Ben Ormoid, among which the fearful, rugged, and even horrible in scenery may be said to predominate. To the East of this range, in Caithness, are several remarkable mountains belonging to a chain irregularly disposed and almost joining the former on the South-West near Loch Shin, extending North-East to Caithness so as to form a boundary towards Sutherland. Binra and the Paps of Caithness, Morvern, and Scaraben are the principal elevations, rising 2000 feet, covered with heath and excavated into vast caverns. In Kincardineshire, Battoch rises to a great elevation. Ross-shire is almost wholly of an Alpine character; and here stands Ben Wevis in great grandeur. The mountains of Inverness-shire are some of the most lofty in Scotland, and lie for the most part in the interior, generally isolated; among these is Cairngorm, which is noted for its rock crystals, Meal-Fourvonny, Scairsoch, Ben-y-Gloe, and Benchonzie. Ben Nevis, considered the highest mountain in the British Isles, is composed of reddish granite. Proceeding southward, towards Loch Lomond, Ben Lawers and numerous very lofty summits are found in the ranges North of Loch Lomond. On the East of that lake the celebrated Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, rises towering over the lake beneath, and commands a vast expanse of lake, mountain, ocean, island, plain, vale, firth, and, in a clear day, even the coast of Ireland; while mountain heaped upon mountain in another direction rise in great grandeur of form; and the lakes of Perthshire are set like mirrors in the grand landscape beneath. On one side of Ben Lomond is a precipice of 1800 feet in descent: the form of this mountain is that of a truncated cone. North-East of Ben Lomond, in the Southern chain of the Grampians, is Ben Venn, the Trosachs, Ben Voirlich, and Ben More, still higher with Ben Ledi, and Schihallien. Catlow and the Hill of Birnam belong to this chain, the last so celebrated by Shakespeare's introduction of it into his tragedy of *Macbeth*. Of the Ochil Hills, those called the Hills of Alva are the highest, for the most part composed of red and grey granite. South of the Forth are the Campsie Hills, from which, not more than 1500 feet high, is one of the most extensive and beautiful views in Scotland, said to extend over 12,000 square miles, and into fourteen counties: in this range basaltic pillars are met with. To the North-West of Dumbarton rise the mountains

Ben Nevis.

Ben Lo-
mond.

of Argyleshire, which are generally bare on the sides and summits, but covered with wood at the base; they are lofty, craggy, and granitic, with patches of slate. The mountains of Glencroe rise beyond Arroquer, and near Loch Fyne the Cruachan reaches a great elevation, having a circumference at the base of 20 miles. The mountains of Ben Awe and of Oban, some of the latter basaltic, and having vast walls of pudding-stone, are noted as Ben Ani and Benayouni. On the banks of the Clyde are the hills called Misty Low. The elevations in Lanarkshire do not exceed 1000 feet, except Tinto, to the South of Lanark, which is nearly 2000. Of the Pentland Hills, South of Edinburgh, Carnarhy rises to 1700 feet, and the Souther Hills, the most western of the Lammermuir chain, to 1000 feet. The Eildon Hills rise to 1419.

The computed elevations of the mountains above 2000 feet are as follows:—Mount Battoch, Kincardineshire, 3450; Beinn-an-Oir, 2470; Beinn-an-Chaolais, 2359; BeinnBharphionn, 2950; both in the Scotch isles. Beinn-deirg, Perthshire, 3550; Beinn-gloe, Perthshire, 3724; Beinmore Assint, Sutherlandshire, 3903; Ben Chochan, Perthshire, 3000; Benchonzie, do., 2922; Benleugh, Ochil Hills, 2420; Benivenow, Perthshire, 3000; Ben Lawers, by Loch Tay, 4015; Ben Ledi, Perth, 3009; Ben Lomond, in Stirling, 3240; Ben Moir, in Perth, 3870; Ben Nevis, do., 4380; Ben Voirlich, Perth, 3300; Ben Wevis, in Ross-shire, 3720; Blackhouse, Selkirk, 2370; Broad Law, Peebles county, 2800; Buck Hill, Aberdeen, 2377; Cairngorm, Inverness, 4050; Catlaw Hill, Forfar, 2264; Cruachan, in Argyleshire, 3390; Etterick Pen, 2200; Ganiach, Aberdeen, 3000; Hell's Cleugh, Peebles, 2100; Kloach-nabane, Kincardine, 2370; Knock Hill, Banff, Meal-fourvonny, 3070; Peterhill, Aberdeen, 2700; Scairsoch, in Aberdeenshire, 3400; Scriffield, Kirkcudbright, 2044; Lead Hills, a village South of the Forth, in Lanarkshire, is said to be the highest inhabited place in Great Britain, being 1560 feet above the sea.

Measure-
ment.

The rivers of this country are numerous and generally very rapid, as they descend for the most part from high lands presenting in many cases a succession of cascades, and some of them are invested with much picturesque beauty. The most important river of Scotland is the Forth, taken in connexion with its commercial importance and the length of its course: it rises at the back of Ben Lomond, in the Western Highlands, towards the North-East end of Stirlingshire; and, before it reaches Stirling, is joined by the Teith, which flows into it from the North-West, after forming Lochs Katrine and Vanacher by one branch, and, by another, Lochs Doine, Voille, and Lubnich, before they meet near Callander, and descend to Doune. The Allan next joins the Forth, coming in from the South-West; and the union ultimately forms the Firth of Forth in the German Ocean, dividing the adjacent counties from Fife, as, until joined by its tributaries, the Forth is an unimportant stream. After this junction, the river flows through a rich and fertile country, bounded by the Ochil Hills towards the North, and serpentine in many beautiful curves, until it is joined by the little iron-tinged stream of the Carron, and the great canal from the Clyde, which carries the manufactures of Glasgow and Paisley to the Eastern side of the kingdom. On the shores of this river are the remains of Linlithgow Palace and the ruins of Culross Abbey, where the river expands considerably. The Avon descends to the Forth from the

SCOT-
LAND.

Rivers.

Forth.

Allan.

SCOT-
LAND.Rivers.
Clyde.

South, not far from Queen's Ferry, and soon afterwards widening rapidly, discloses the large arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth, upon the shores of which is situated the port of Leith in the immediate vicinity of the Scotch capital. The *Clyde*, the second river of Scotland in importance, rises in the lofty hills on the borders of Lanarkshire, between Elvan Foot and Moffat, on the road from Carlisle to Glasgow: its course is about North-West to Hamilton and Glasgow, at which last place it receives the tide, and soon afterwards forms a fine estuary, called the Firth of Clyde, where, meeting Loch Long, it falls into the sea between the Isle of Bute and Ayrshire. One branch of the *Clyde* is called the Douglas Water; it receives the Avon from the South-West, the Carl from Paisley united with the Grief from Renfrewshire, and the Leven which runs into it from Loch Lomond at Dumbarton. It is rapid in its course, and, near Lanark, has three very noble falls; Corra Lin and Boniton Lin are the names of two of these: next, passing Hamilton Palace, it sweeps round the ruins of Bothwell Castle, and then washes the quays of Glasgow, lying along its Northern bank, where two stone bridges are carried over it. The *Clyde* divides the counties of Dumbarton and Renfrew.

*Teviot and
Tweed.*

The *Teviot* and *Tweed* are the boundary rivers between England and Scotland. The *Tweed* rises in the mountain country which unites several of the Scotch counties Northward of the springs of Moffat, and, making a curve to the South-East, receives the Yarrow and Ettric water; and soon after, uniting with the *Teviot* at Kelso, and the Till at Cornhill, it falls into the sea below Berwick. The *Teviot* rises amid wild hills in the very centre of Roxburghshire, flowing first Northwards to Hawick, then, inclining East, it is joined by the Jed and the Kale: it is a rapid stream, and passes through the picturesque and beautiful district called Teviotdale. The course of the *Tweed* is at first through a very dreary country, once the scene of border rapine. Below Selkirk, on its shores, stand the beautiful remains of Melrose Abbey, together with several fine seats. The *Tay* rises in the centre of the Western Highlands in a mountainous and wild district, flowing South-East to Crienlarich, and then curving North-East along the vale of Glendochart, after which it forms a lake, and is joined by the Lochy from the North-West and the Lion from the West: it next meets the Tumel, and pursues a Western course to Dunkeld, where the Braan falls into it: it is then joined by the *Isla*, after the last has received the Airdle, and makes a compass to the South until it reaches Perth; and, at the rock of Kinnoul, turns South-East. The *Eame* joins it near Newburgh, directly after which it forms Loch Tay, its estuary in the German Sea, passing by Dundee a little to the South-East. This is a very beautiful, rapid, and romantic stream; washing the ancient Scotch palace of Scone, and then passing under the bridge of Perth, it finally reaches the Firth of Tay. The *Dee* rises at the Western extremity of the Grampian range of mountains, near the borders of Inverness-shire, and, after a bold, sweeping and rapid course, falls into the sea at Aberdeen. The *Don* rises in the Grampian Hills, Northward of the source of the *Dee*, and is a very rapid stream, flowing through one of the wildest districts in Scotland, and passing the towns of Money-musk and Kintore, after which it reaches Old Aberdeen; but it is not navigable. The *Spey* rises in Lochabar, and empties itself into the North Sea, flowing with great

*Tay.**Eame.**Dee.**Don.**Spey.*

rapidity from its source among the fearful precipices of the Coriaraich mountain in the county of Inverness, and in one place forming a small lake called Loch Inch, near Ruthven Castle: it afterwards divides Inverness-shire from Banffshire: passing near Grant town, it runs through forests of pines; and, before reaching the town of Fochabers, becomes navigable. The *North* and *South* *Esk* are rivers of Angus, rising in the Grampian Hills; they are both rapid streams. The *South Esk* flows Eastward by Kinnaird and the town of Montrose; and the *North Esk*, dividing the counties of Angus and Kincardine, falls into the sea a few miles North of Montrose. The *Nith* is a river on the South-Western side of the kingdom, below the *Clyde*; it rises near Cumnock in Argyleshire, not far from one of the sources of a branch of the *Ayr*; traversing Dumfries-shire, it divides in one part that county from Kirkcudbright, and becomes navigable as it approaches the Solway Firth. The *South Dee* is formed by the union of the *Ken* and *Deugh*, from the Northern parts of Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbright, which is called the *Ken* until reaching the town of New Galloway, when it assumes the name of the *Dee*; and, forming the Loch of Kenmoor in its passage, it reaches the town of Kirkcudbright, and afterwards falls into the sea. The *Stinchar* is a small stream that terminates in Loch Ryan. The *Girvan* falls into the sea at the town of its own name in the Southern extremity of Ayrshire. The *Doon* flows from a lake on the borders of Dumfries-shire, and falls into the sea below Ayr. The *Irvine* and the *Ayr*, the latter joined by the *Lugar*, fall into the sea on the Western shore of Ayrshire. The *Annan* rises West of the town of Moffat, noted for its medicinal spring, reaches the town of *Annan* and falls into the Firth of Solway, a clear and rapid stream. The *Fleet*, the *Helmsdale*, and the *Brora* are rivers of Sutherlandshire, flowing to the South-East from the Highlands, and have near their shores the old baronial residence of Dunrobin Castle. The *Orron Water* rises in the hills of Ross-shire, and forms the Firth of Cromartie, at the head of which lies the town of Dingwall, the capital of Ross-shire, just at the head of the bay formed by this fine estuary. The *Beaulieu* river has its source in the lakes of Assurig and Maddy in the North of Inverness-shire, winding to the South-East until it terminates in the Firth of Beaulieu, contracting itself opposite the mouth of the Ness. The junction of the waters here forms the Moray Firth, which partly divides Ross-shire from Inverness-shire. Its course is rugged, through a savage country, until it reaches Straithglass. The Firth, oval in form, and backed by mountains, contains on its shore the little town of Beaulieu, with a great deal of fine scenery. The town of Fort Rose and Fort George are both situated upon its shores. Besides these rivers the Adder Water, Almond, Avon, Blackwater, Bogie, Cree Water, Cruich Water, Deven, Deveron, Dornoch, Eden, Endrick, Fillin, Findhorn, Garry, Gryffe, Kenn, Leaden Water, Liddle Water, Tossie, Lyon, Melgam, Ness, Ore Water, Premnay, Prossam, Teith, Urie, Cart, and Yetham, may be enumerated as belonging to this part of Great Britain.

The lakes or lochs of Scotland are numerous, and form a striking feature in the superficial character of the country, each designated by its own peculiar character: of these Loch Lomond is the largest, being more than twenty miles long, and surrounded by mountains, of which those on the Western side attain the

SCOT-
LAND.The *Esk*.*Nith*.*South Dee*.*Doon, &c.**Fleet*.*Orron Water*.*Beaulieu, &c.*

Lakes.

Lomond.

SCOT- LAND. highest elevation, naked and craggy except at their bases, which are, many of them, fringed with wood. Ben Lomond rises on the Eastern side, and a range of lower mountains with ridges nearly parallel to the lake, their sides dark and barren, except a narrow border at the bottom, which exhibits marks of cultivation, and a few woods that serve as a contrast. The view of this lake from Tarbat is characterized by its gloomy, wild, and desolate appearance, the lake presenting a serpentine form. *Loch Oich* has level land on its shores, which at some distance rise into lofty mountains; the shores are much indented, and decorated with numerous islets. *Loch Ness* one end of which discharges itself into the sea near Inverness, through which the Caledonian Canal passes, is marked by wild magnificence of scenery, with lofty shores, in many parts wooded and precipitous. *Loch Au* is narrow, and discharges itself into the sea opposite the Isle of Mull: its shores are wavy, and on the Eastern side it is bounded by high mountains: its islands are wooded. *Loch Leven* is broad, with cultivated shores, and has an island with a castle, noted as the place of imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots. *Loch Tay* is bounded by mountains, and makes three bold turns; its shores are steep, and in many places exhibit marks of cultivation. *Loch Raynack* is of a straight form, broad, and marked by great wildness of scenery, having pine woods along its shores. *Loch Fine*, *Loch Long*, and *Loch Linnhe*, communicating with the sea, contain salt water. *Loch Tummel* is narrow, and flat on the Western shore, and *Loch Spinie* has shores altogether level. *Loch Moy* is small, and has soft features amidst a very rude country. *Loch Naver*, in Sutherlandshire; *Loch Shin*, more to the Southward; *Loch Assynt* and *Loch Bhraon*, on the West; *Loch Mar*, *Loch Fainish*, *Loch Monar*, *Loch Arbeig*, *Loch Shiel*, *Loch Eveht*, *Loch Kannoeh*, *Loch Lydoch*, *Loch Troig*, *Loch Laggan*, and numerous smaller lakes and tarns or mountain pools, are almost all distinguished by their own peculiar features; and for the most part their shores lie undecorated by art, in all the savage magnificence of nature, in a rough and rude climate.

Canals. The artificial waters of Scotland are principally confined to aiding the natural river communications, thus the Forth, falling into the sea at Edinburgh, and the Clyde, at Glasgow, into the Western Ocean, have been connected by a canal, which is but twenty-four miles long, and enables vessels to avoid the perilous navigation round the Lands' End or through the Pentland Firth. This work was several times projected by the government, but ultimately effected by private individuals, who rejected the scale upon which it was originally planned by Mr. Smeaton, and preferred one of very contracted dimensions, having no more than seven feet of water: it was begun in 1768. This canal is 60 feet wide at the surface, by seven deep, a singular disproportion in width for vessels that draw only that depth of water. The locks are 75 feet long by 20 wide, and it is raised by 20 locks to the height of 155 feet in a distance of 10 miles. This canal has 18 drawbridges, 15 aqueduct bridges, besides tunnels and reservoirs, and cost 200,000*l.* What is called the Caledonian Canal, connecting the Moray Firth with Loch Linnhe and the Atlantic, through a chain of lakes, and among them Loch Ness, was executed by the government, and has a depth of 20 feet by 100 wide; but it has by no means answered the public expectation, as such works

undertaken by the government have seldom done: it is notwithstanding a noble undertaking.

The mineralogy of Scotland does not rank it among the more conspicuous portion of the British Isles in this science. The chief mineral is coal, which has been worked there for ages, at least as far back as the XIIth Century. The Lothians and Fifeshire are the counties in which the greatest quantity of coal is produced: some suppose that the largest coal-field in Europe exists almost unworked, in a tract of country between and in the parishes of Carlisle and Cambusnethan in Lanarkshire, continuing with intervals to Douglas parish, and, by Glenbuch, to the town of Ayr. Iron is also found in plenty: the Carron ore, being that best known, is of a bluish-grey colour, found in slaty masses, at that place constituting the roof of the coal-mines: at the furnaces it is mixed with the red ore brought from Ulverstone in Lancashire, which much improves its quality. There are some lead mines in the South of Lanarkshire; at Wanloch Head, in Dumfries, above 1500 tons annually have been raised; and zinc as well as calamine have been found there: plumbago has been met with, and manganese traced, in Ayrshire and Aberdeenshire; fine granite, strontian, marble fit for statuary at Assynt, black fretted with white, dark brown and white; various pebbles, limestone, freestone, some of the false gems; traces of silver, cobalt and copper, have been discovered, but no ores of importance have been extracted, except of the former metal with lead. Fullers' earth is met with, talc, calcedony, slate, and agate. The rocks consist, besides granite, of red and grey schist, basalt, hornblende, lapis ollaris, flint in the Isle of Mull only, white marble with steatite in Icolmkill, gypsum rarely, grunstein, trap, jasper, porphyry at Inchcolm, some green serpentine, veins of white hornstein in red trap, quartz and fluor, assuming various colours, and classed as the precious stones of the names conferred upon them; but the real gems are always argillaceous. Mammillated ore of zinc is found in Lead Hills, black marble with madrepores occurs near Brox-Trisky. The Castle of Dumbarton is built upon a vast rock of trap; hornblende schistus is found at Killierankie; Loch Au abounds in lapis calaminaris. In Ulva, columnar basalt is found. Stirling Castle stands on grunstein, the Calton Hill of Edinburgh is black basalt with prehnite, and Salisbury Crags contain trap, grunstein, black hornblende and iron. The Calton Hill is partly porphyritic. The noted mineral waters of Scotland are principally confined to those of Moffat in the South, which are sulphurous and chalybeate, and of Peterhead in the North; but there are many inferior chalybeate springs scattered over the South.

The surface of a country so varied, and for the most part so sterile, must naturally possess a great variety of soil. Though the term Highlands is only applied in strictness to Argyleshire, the West of Perthshire and of Inverness, and the entire counties of Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, at least two-thirds of the whole country are highland and mountainous, slenderly peopled, and partaking of the mountain character in soil and productiveness; even the more fertile parts are hilly, and the vales are proportionally richer than the summits of the smallest elevations that rise around them. The appearance of the country in the fertile parts is naked, compared to that of a rich agricultural county in England; but this arises less from the nature of the soil than the neglect of planting. While the gardeners

SCOT- LAND.

Mineral-
ogy.
Coal.

Iron.

Lead.

Soil.

Northern
divisions

SCOT-
LAND.

Produce.

Fruits.

Indigenous
plants.Middle di-
visions.

of Scotland were reckoned the best in Europe, the farmers were long considered the worst; and it was not until of late years that improvements in this respect became manifest, and the Scotch farmer rose into esteem. It is true that the soil itself is much inferior to that of England, but still it by no means merited its former ill management. In the South of the kingdom, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, flax, hemp, and wheat, are raised in favourable seasons to great perfection; but the weather is more precarious than in England, and the crops naturally more uncertain. The Highland Society, by giving premiums, much improved the system of cultivation and the breed of stock; waste lands were enclosed through this stimulus to a considerable extent, and the breeds of black cattle and sheep were much improved. The common English fruits, such as the apple, pear, and cherry, ripen well and grow in great abundance. The soil, however, is exposed to more cold and wet than that of the South: a good deal lies in granitic districts, and in the vicinity of mountains, snow-topped for eight or nine months in the year. There is no dry chalk soil in Scotland; little sand, and no calcareous marl. Thus many of the products of the ground in a state of nature are those which are only to be met with in an inclement region, and are peculiar to such a locality. Of these marks of a Northern temperature the *linnaea*, *pyrola secunda* and *uniflora*, *satyrium repens*, *orphrys corallorhiza*, and *convallaria verticillata*, the alpine *circæa*, three species of *veronicas*, *saxifraga umbrosa*, *juncus trifidus* and *spicatus*, the *arbutus alpina*, and *uva ursi*, the *azalea*, yellow *saxifrage*, *rubus arcticus*, alpine *archemilla*, and many of the lichen family, with numerous others, show that the climate and soil differ from that of England, even on the first glance of the stranger. Schistose debris and a deep dark soil are met with in the vales, and a good deal consists of reclaimed peat. The best soil of Inverness-shire lies on the lake borders and in the valleys, that county being barren and mountainous. While on the Eastern side agricultural operations are conducted with considerable success, on the Western coast the operations of the farmer are more uncertain; and the continued humidity of the climate and prevalent westerly winds, combined with the Northern latitude, render the saving of the corn a work seldom possible in the open air; so that houses are had recourse to, where the sheaves are suspended on pegs, and thus rendered dry enough to stack, and make way for more sheaves from other fields. The uncertainty of the crop renders the population dependent in that part of the country upon oats and a coarse kind of potato for their vegetable sustenance. Black cattle and sheep, as well as goats, are reared in similar districts in considerable numbers. In Cromarty and Ross, on the Eastern coast, cattle and sheep are bred, and also on the East, vegetables, fruit and corn are cultivated successfully. In Sutherlandshire, on the Western coast, the soil consists of clay, sand, and moor, producing oats, beans, and potatoes, and breeding numbers of black cattle, horses and sheep; the same may be observed of the extreme North generally to the extremity of Caithness, though in temperate and favoured spots the soil is productive. The next or middle division of Scotland is characterized by the same differences in soil and productiveness on the Eastern and Western shores, and by the cultivation of the valleys and alluvial or peat soils. In Elgin, upon

the mountain vales, the soil yields tolerable pasture, and the plain, for upwards of 20 miles in extent, is rich and fruitful beyond most other parts of Scotland, so that the harvest is earlier than in Northumberland, owing to the peculiar mildness of the temperature. In Banffshire, good crops are thrown up by the soil, the face of the country not rising above that of moderate hills; while in Aberdeenshire the state of agriculture and the produce are inferior; and not long ago the farms were estimated to produce five to one on the rent; but the soil is exceedingly varied. The How of the Mearns is the most fertile spot; the sea-coast is rock, but the North-West part, though mountainous, is adapted to pasturage, as in Angus, where the Southern portion possesses a good deal of fertile land, and good meadows and pasture, while it affords a considerable breadth of wheat, among other grain. The valleys or glens are held to contain the most productive soils. The scenes of rugged desolation and cultivated land, contrasted in an extraordinary manner, are nowhere in the Middle Division seen more remarkably than in Perthshire: here alpine horrors are witnessed in their full extent, and the skill of the cultivator is shown upon every variety of soil. On the river banks a coarse loam is prevalent; on the sides of the hills a friable sandy soil is discovered, while extensive mosses and moors lie along the shores of the lakes or amid the mountain recesses, the locality affecting not only the crops but the temperature, since the products of the valleys ripen in the Northern parts, and the valleys themselves possess as mild a climate as the coast. Barley is reaped in three months in some of the warm vales of the Grampian hills, where the shelter afforded is in the right direction to keep away the inclement blasts of the North and North-East. Even horticulture flourishes here in a very remarkable way for a climate so far to the North, the Carse of Gowrie having been long famous for the excellence of its horticultural productions. Submarine forests are discovered in this district; and there are numerous fir-woods at present in a flourishing state. That part of the district within the county of Fife is hilly on the West and North-West, but on the South and North-East the land rises gently from the shore of the sea, exhibiting a large extent of fertile soil and well-cultivated land. Woods and plantations are here everywhere visible, and the sheep are remarkable for the quality of their fleece. The soil on the South impends over extensive coal-beds. What is styled the Cupar district is hilly and naked, here and there flat, fertile, and having on the North heath-covered hills. Kinross, on the West, partakes much of the same character of soil and surface, being flat as near Loch Leven, the shores of which contain seats and well-cultivated lands. One of the richest portions of the Middle District of Scotland is that comprised in Stirlingshire, which is almost everywhere marked by richness, beauty, and fertility; although along the banks of the Forth there are extensive tracts of moss-land, the soil supervenes upon beds of fine rock, freestone, and lime. The portion of this district in Argyleshire is mountainous, the hills covered with heath, and it contains some thousand acres of woodland; the state of agriculture here has been much improved of late years from a condition of considerable rudeness, and there are many beautiful scenes of cultivation and noble seats. In some parts the surface is flat, and the soil gravelly; while great fertility, united with good culti-

SCOT-
LAND.

Crops.

SCOT-
LAND.Southern
division.

vation, is found in the vale of Glenorchy. Barley, oats, and potatoes are the principal products of the soil; but large quantities of black cattle run wild among the hills, and a good many sheep are bred. There is much wild game in the mountains. A good deal of arable land is found on the banks of the rivers Nevis and Lochy. The Northern parts of Bute are rocky and barren; the centre is mountain soil, the Southern is fertile, but the climate severely cold. Thus it appears that the centre district of Scotland presents agricultural anomalies, which must be referred to the lofty mountains which it contains, and to their different directions as to range, with the vicinity of the ocean either on the West or East. In the *Southern division* of Scotland are found the richer marks of human industry in the cultivation of the land: in this district, one of the most productive of the inferior portions will be found in Linlithgowshire, where gentle hills and fertile vales, plains, and woods, interspersed with fine country seats, speak the improvement of the soil as the Southern part of the kingdom is approached. The least fertile part borders upon Lanarkshire. The hills of any elevation worthy of notice are few, though one reaches 1498 feet. Coal, iron-stone, freestone, and shell-marl abound; a rich, loamy clay prevails in some parts; in others, where too much clay is found, the soil deteriorates; black mould is discovered over a considerable extent of the surface, and there is some moor-land. Edinburghshire is of a like character in respect to surface, producing corn and grass in great abundance; and, in like manner, Haddingtonshire is in an excellent state of cultivation, and one of the finest parts of the Southern district. The farms here are extensive, and turnip husbandry is much and successfully followed, while the product in grain is very considerable. The Lammermuir Hills, on the border, are bleak, barren, and naked, but the soil on the South, where the country is flat, generally appears fertile, highly cultivated, and well enclosed. Lime is much used, and agriculture followed up with spirit and success, manure being sometimes collected and brought from a distance of 20 miles. The South and East divisions of Roxburghshire, in this district, are flat but fertile, growing a large quantity of corn, and affording much pasture for cattle. The soil along the Teviot and Rule rivers is of a light and loamy nature, bearing excellent crops. In some parts it is of a whitish clay; marl-pits are met with in others, and loam upon sand or gravel. The soil on the banks of the Tweed is light and gravelly, with here and there stiff clay, and in some places moor land; but agriculture has rendered most of it rich and fertile. A good deal of land in the hilly portion of the Southern district in Selkirkshire is in grass; much of the soil is light and gravelly. There is here some mountain land, as Blackhouse heights, rising above 2000 feet; so in Peebles, the surface is generally hilly, and well adapted for pasturage, innumerable flocks of sheep being fed, while the banks of the rivers are fertile and well cultivated. The wool grown here is noted as some of the best in Scotland. Dollarburn, an eminence in Manor parish, Peebles, is lofty. Dumfries is mountainous and heathy; but the valleys are fertile, and some of the Scottish wild cattle, resembling the cow in form, but milk-white, except their noses and ears, given to bound along, light as deer, are said to be still in existence in this part of the Southern district. The vale of Annan,

which extends 24 miles by 14, is exceedingly productive, and almost every kind of soil is met with in this portion of the district; but the low grounds are marshy: some of the hills rise to a great elevation. Kirkcudbright is a heath-covered country, in which many sheep and cattle are bred, possessing fertile valleys well watered and sheltered by hills, as in that of the Fleet. Much agricultural produce is exported, particularly potatoes, as well as the cattle from Galloway, and a particular breed of horses. The soil in many places is very light; there is much consisting of a light loam upon gravel: shell-marl is in some places used for manure. On the banks of the Cree the soil is rich. Cairnsmuir Hill here is very barren and high. Barley, potatoes, and oats are raised in Wigtonshire, and but little wheat, being chiefly adapted to pasturage. Ayr is hilly, with some clay land, and a good extent of fine, level, loamy country. The agriculture has of late years been much improved; but there is a good deal of unproductive land. In Lanark the country is hilly and moorish, and much of it has a gloomy appearance; but towards the Clyde it is cultivated and more cheerful: in some parts the soil is gravelly, in others its character is clay; but this part of the Southern district is principally noted for its iron-mines. Renfrew has much the same agricultural character as Lanark, but more of it is devoted to pasturage. On the whole, the Southern district of Scotland is by far the richest and most important both in soil and in production, ranking before the mild and fertile district of Perthshire, and in many places successfully rivalling the Northern counties of England. Hemp and flax are produced in the Southern and Middle districts; and where grazing is so extensively followed, dairy farms are not wanting.

The cattle of Scotland are little different from those of England in character or kind. The Scotch horses are small and hardy, but the horse does not seem to assimilate with the Scotch clime; the galloways are exceeded in their diminution of size by those of Shetland. The cattle of Galloway are frequently found without horns, which loss is supposed to be repaid by the superior quantity and quality of their milk. What are called Kylies are a breed of the middle size, from the district of Kyle, and also from Ayrshire and Galloway, the large cattle of various breeds mostly prevailing in the East of the kingdom. The sheep are generally a more diminutive breed than the English, and are now crossed with them: some of those in Shetland are remarkable for the fineness of their wool, but intermixed with coarser fleeces: goats are not so numerous as is common in mountainous countries. The sheep-dogs are a breed in Scotland of very peculiar sagacity, particularly in Galloway. The wolf has not been seen since 1680, but the wild-cat is not uncommon. The roe is still met with, though rarely; the other animals known are those found in England, as well as the fish and sea-fowl. It has been observed that, as cultivation improves, some of the birds of England appear, as if they followed its progress; the golden-crested wren is among these, according to Pennant, but the nightingale never goes so far North. The capercailzie is peculiar to Scotland; the other fowls are found in England.

The manufactures of Scotland are considerable and in great activity. In 1821 the annual value of the manufacturing districts of Scotland, as assessed to the property tax, was 2,747,426*l.* out of a total of 6,427,310*l.* The nature of the manufactures is various: flax and hemp

SCOT-
LAND.

Cattle.

Wild ani-
mals.Manufac-
tures.

SCOT-
LAND.

are extensively worked into linens of all kinds, from the finest to the coarsest fabrics, although in the former line there has been of late years a considerable diminution, owing to the superiority of the importation of that made in the North of Ireland. Spinning by machinery of woollen yarn, cotton, and linen thread is very considerable in different parts of the country. The cotton manufacture generally has been extended by means of machinery to an extraordinary degree, and is carried to great perfection. Glasgow and Paisley are the chief seats of the cotton manufacture; and calico printing is carried on in both these places to a very considerable extent. The iron-works of Scotland are, some of them, the largest in Europe, and vast quantities of their productions are exported to the British colonies in the shape of agricultural implements. Much machinery of every kind is made in great perfection; and for excellence of ship-building, the ports on the Western side of the kingdom are particularly remarkable. The fabrication of almost every kind of ware used is followed upon scales more or less extensive. Distilleries, where is made the ardent spirit of which the natives are so fond, called whisky, are very numerous, it being demonstrated that the Scotch are the largest drinkers of spirits of any of the inhabitants of the three kingdoms, by a considerable overplus calculated per head.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of Scotland have not been prosecuted with so much industry as they might have been, and yet have been very successful; the Scotch have been considerable adventurers in the whale-fisheries of Davis' Straits, and Greenland. The home fishery, followed to a considerable extent in Shetland, along the Moray Firth, and in the Western islands, brings very profitable returns. The fishery for the herring (to the pursuit of which the entire coasts, Northern, Western, and Eastern, are well adapted) produces large profits. The herrings approach the coast of Scotland in the month of June; coming from the Northward, and dividing into two vast columns, East and West, they descend towards Ireland, and into the German Ocean. The shoals are computed often to exceed six miles in length by four in breadth, the sea rippling with their motion, and the sun-beams flashing back the colours of their scaly backs when the weather is bright. The numbers taken every season in the Scotch fisheries is incredible, yet they exhibit no diminution. The salmon, found in nearly all the rivers, are largely exported. A considerable foreign trade is carried on from the Eastern ports with the Baltic, Holland, and Norway, the imports consisting principally of linen, flax, yarn, iron, wood, tallow, and similar continental productions; and the exports of colonial produce, cotton goods, and various articles of home manufacture. Leith, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Inverness, are the chief shipping ports on the Eastern coast. The trade with the South is principally carried on from Leith. The Clyde and its different harbours confine the principal trade on the Western side of the kingdom, which is chiefly with both the Americas and the West Indies, though vessels have sailed of late years from Greenock to the East Indies. The increase of shipping has been very considerable; the trade with England is principally from the port of Leith and others on the same coast. Large and very powerful steam-vessels, fitted up with the decorations of luxury, run continually between Scotland and the metropolis of the empire,

Trade.

and keep the communication open with the Western ports by means of the canal from the Clyde to the Forth, saving the tedious and dangerous navigation round the North or South of the island. In alluding to the fisheries, it should be observed that the vessels employed in that of herrings, rendezvous at Campbeltown, a commodious port of Argyleshire, sometimes to the number of three hundred, generally about the middle of September, returning home to their different ports by the 13th of January. The profit depends much upon chance; hence there are many gainers as well as losers by their adventures.

The money of Scotland and England is the same; Money. formerly there was a difference. In the reign of Edward II. the value and denominations of the coins were alike in both countries, but towards the end of the reign of James II. a Scotch shilling was about the value of an English sixpence, and the coin continued to diminish this way in value until, in the reign of Queen Mary, a Scotch shilling was only of the value of a groat in English coin. At length, on the union of the two crowns under James VI., a Scotch shilling fell to the value of only an English penny, and Scotch pennies in proportion: a coin called a "bodle" succeeded, double the value of the Scotch penny. A half-penny in Scotland was styled a *babie*, or *bawbee*, as pronounced. The assimilation to the English coinage rectified these discrepancies.

The manners and customs of the Lowland Scotch Manners. are very much assimilated to the English, and their dress is perfectly the same. In their religious ceremonies there are naturally differences arising from a difference of creed, as in baptism and marriage; god-fathers and godmothers are not admitted, in their forms, nor believed to be answerable for the religion of the children, who are in all respects committed to the care of their parents for the purpose of education. Funerals Funerals. are conducted with great decency, but the clergyman does not attend them, nor is any ceremony used at the grave: among the lower classes they are very numerous followed; the hearse is unlike that of England, being a carriage of open trellis-work, painted black. The luxuries of the table among the higher classes are Luxuries. the same as in England, but wine is taken more freely. The national dishes, once so noted, are not now found at the tables of the opulent, such were the "*haggis*," "*cock-a-leekie*," "*cropped heads*," and the like. The chief food of the lower classes is "*parrich*," a thick potage of oatmeal and water, eaten with milk, ale, or butter, and in a hard lumpy form, called "*brose*," this, with a little meat on a Sunday, forms the labourer's repast, bacon being rarely touched from a repugnance to swine as impure; and the Scotch have the same dislike to eels. The Scotch labourer is in general Habits. sober, though sometimes he takes his whisky freely, but he seldom wastes his wages in the alehouse, being ambitious to appear in good clothes among his neighbours, and preferring decency in life to a momentary gratification. He is intelligent from education, the antipodes of the English agricultural labourer, and given to read and reflect; of course this refers only to the peasantry, not to the lower classes in the towns, who differ little from the English in conduct, though they are better educated. The houses of the opulent do not differ from those observed in England, and the same may be remarked of their dress and ornaments. The peasantry divert themselves with a game called "*cur-*"

SCOT-
LAND.

SCOT-
LAND.

ling," or rolling large stones with iron handles towards a mark upon the ice. The game of "penny-stanes" in Scotland is the English quoits. They have various ceremonies upon particular days, such as the "Halloween" of Burns, which it would be out of place to describe here. "Goff" is a game played by Scotch gentlemen.

Personal
appearance.

The national characteristic of the Scotch in personal appearance is that of high cheek-bones; they are in general, too, what is called in England "raw-boned," lean, but clean limbed. The necessity of seeking a fortune somewhere beyond the vicinity of the parental land compels a portion of the younger sons to hunt their fortunes where there is a hope of finding them; and thus Scotchmen are found all over the globe, even in places the most remote. A good deal of family pride, too, is a part of the Scotch character, but now rapidly extinguishing; it originated in those barbarian times, when to be a chieftain was little better than to be leader of a band of robbers, when families plundered and murdered each other; and the death of an enemy, bereft of the splendour of bold achievement, and accomplished by any means, were subjects of admiration. The ruffian principles thus cherished among those who had, many of them, visited foreign courts, and been conversant with others of their class gifted with chivalrous feelings, and obedient to the duties of social life, never left them: they ingrafted their savage passions on their retainers, till blood and slaughter became familiar to all alike; the civil authority was scarcely known: the king was only considered the leader of the army, while every clan saw its sovereign in its leader, whose crimes it was ever ready to uphold. These petty chieftains had power of life and death on their own estates, and put their sentences into execution in 24 hours from the time of apprehending the guilty or obnoxious individual. Thus the pride of the chieftains created constant outrages, and habit rendering their followers familiar with such a course of life, a perpetual system of hostility ensued. The chief who first endeavoured to reform his retainers—reform naturally proceeding in later times from the more intelligent leader who had seen and mingled with the world—was the great Duke of Argyle; and his example in process of time was followed by other chieftains; but it was not until the termination of the rebellion of 1745 that the system of clanship was rendered harmless, and the descendants of tribes, a short time before so rude, rendered praiseworthy citizens and loyal subjects, with such attachments remaining to their lords as served to exhibit pleasing rather than censurable traits of conduct in their intercourse. The head of a clan was not merely its military leader; he was regarded as the civil head of his tribe, and was answerable for every member, by what was called the Law of Kin-cogish, a Celtic institution; the whole clan was supposed to be one family, and bore the same name. The number which the most powerful clans could muster is uncertain. The M'Donalds, 1704, mustered 1800 for King James, and the M'Kenzie of Seaforth, 1200; Lord Seaforth mustered 3000 from the islands and his clans in the same cause. The Duke of Argyle mustered 4000 for the crown. In 1747 it is estimated there were in the Highlands and Isles 52,000 men, between 18 and 56, fit to bear arms; all remarkably hardy and well able to undergo the fatigues of war. They are not singular in point of size, being only of common stature, and their arms and chest less muscular and powerful in proportion than their lower limbs. Their

Clanship.

courage and daring has always been unquestionable, as well as their fidelity to their chiefs.

Though the appearance and dress of the Lowland Scotch are similar to those of the English, the dress of the Highlander, on the other hand, is very peculiar: it is for the most part composed of wool, in the weaving of which they once took great pains. One kind was woven for military purposes alone, called *cathdas*; and the tartan was woven and dyed of several qualities, in former times, by families in the Highlands, and is of very considerable antiquity, as it is mentioned in old historical documents. The regiments in the British service wear the tartan of the clans where they were raised, as the 78th regiment, the M'Kenzie; the 79th, the Cameronian. The Highland dress consists of an upper garment, denominated a plaid, or, locally, a "tartan," composed of striped woollen stuff of various colours, arranged in "setts" or stripes at right angles, the arrangement of the stripes and colours designating the tribe of the wearer, or as more commonly termed the "clan" to which he belonged.

The principal clans were named after their leaders, the Abercrombies, Buchanans, Camerons, Campbells, Chisholms, Colquhons, Cummins, Dalzels, Douglas, Drummonds, Farquharsons, Fergusons, Forbes, Frazers, Gordons, Grahams, Grants, Gunns, Hays, Lamonts, Logans, M'Alastairs, M'Aulays, M'Donalds, M'Dougals, M'Duffs, M'Farlanes, M'Gillivrays, M'Gregors, M'Intoshes, M'Kays, M'Kenzies, M'Kinnons, M'Lachlans, M'Leans, M'Leods, M'Nabs, M'Naughtons, M'Niels, M'Phersons, M'Quarries, Menzies, Munros, Murrays, Ogilvies, Robertsons, Roses, Rosses, Sinclairs, Stuarts, Sutherlands, Urquharts: these clans are distinguished by differently woven tartans.

The plaid, which is commonly about 12 yards wide, is thrown over the shoulder, or fastened round the waist by a belt; the waistcoat is also of plaid, as well as a kind of petticoat, reaching nearly to the knees, denominated a philibeg, full and buckling round the waist. The half-stockings, if it may be so styled, reaches only half-way up the leg, composed of tartan, and fastened at the top with garters terminating in tassels, leaving the upper part of the leg and the knee bare. Shoes with large buckles cover the feet, which want but a continuation of the tartan colour down to a sandal, in place of the vulgar modern buckle, to render this part of the dress perfectly classical, and a close resemblance to the ancient Roman. From the philibeg, a sort of pocket, or "purse," is suspended before, which contains a dagger and pistols; a broadsword is hung from the girdle. The head is covered with what is designated a "bonnet" decorated with plumes of feathers, altogether forming a picturesque and elegant dress, but unfortunately defaced among the military by the ridiculous semi-Southern stiff, red jacket, worn with the philibeg in execrable taste. The dress of the Highland women is marked by the adoption of the plaid in their jerkins and petticoats.

The Scotch people are governed by different laws from those of England, as the old constitution was in many respects different, the latter tending much to check the power of the crown and prevent the wanton display of arbitrary authority; but what was equally as fatal, if not more so, to popular freedom, it threw the weight of power and influence into the hands of a turbulent aristocracy, so that while the king's power was abridged, the liberties of the people were equally set at nought by the chieftains and land-owners, who tyrannized, as they found it agreeable to their pleasure, both

SCOT-
LAND.

Dress.

The tartan.

Clans.

The plaid.

Laws.

SCOT-
LAND.

Law courts.

over their tenantry and the people at large, who knew no more of liberty than the name. When Scotland formed a separate kingdom, the nobility were hereditary members of parliament, and sat in the same chamber as the commons, who on all public affairs had an equal voice with themselves; but the parliament and most of the state officers being swept off at the union with England, the latter need not be here enumerated. The Lord Advocate's office answers to that of Attorney-General in England, but having far more extensive powers. He is prosecutor of all capital offences before the justiciary, and concurs in all prosecutions for breaches of the peace before the courts, and in all civil cases wherein the crown is concerned: two solicitors are appointed by the crown as his assistants. The justice clerk presides in the criminal courts when the Justice General is absent. Two courts of judicature take cognizance at present of civil and criminal cases, the first is styled the College of Justice, which was instituted by James V.; the court consists of a president and fourteen members, besides extraordinary members named by the king, who vote but receive no salaries, and are not bound to attendance. This court decides in all matters of property brought before them according to the civil law. The lords of council and session act also as a court of equity; but an appeal lies from them to the House of Lords in England. The justice court is the highest criminal tribunal, and was instituted in 1672, when a lord justice general was appointed, removeable at the pleasure of the crown: this lucrative office was vested in one of the nobility; but the more efficient members are the chief justice clerk, and five other judges, always nominated from the lords of the session. It was in 1807 that the Court of Session was formed into two divisions, the first consisting of seven members, under the lord president; the second under the justice clerk, consisting of six members; and in 1815 a jury court was established, under a lord chief commissioner and two others, for the trial of civil cases. In this last court a jury is admitted, but is not required to be unanimous. There is a court of exchequer in Scotland similar to that of England, having jurisdiction over matters of revenue, the judges of the court exercising certain powers once vested in the Scotch Treasury. There is an admiralty court and a lord high admiral, whose post is merely nominal as to duty, but who receives an income of 1000*l.* per annum: this court has one judge. Besides these judges, every county has a chief magistrate, called a sheriff, who has jurisdiction in certain criminal cases, and in all civil matters which are not by law or custom appropriated to other courts. In cases of inferior importance, the magistrates of cities and royal burghs have a jurisdiction subject to the voice of the sheriff. There is in the law also what is called the college or faculty of advocates, being a seminary for Scotch lawyers resembling the inns of court in England. They differ from those of England, however, in that they do not leave the student to work his way in the profession, but are in themselves a court of examination, having due forms, and exacting great precision as respects candidates for admission. There is also an inferior body answering to attorneys in England, who name themselves "writers to the signet," because they must subscribe the writs that pass the signet: these last have bye-laws and a government for their own regulation. The courts just mentioned are held in the Scotch metropolis. There are others in the respective counties, such as baron courts,

attaching to every one who holds a barony of the crown: these extend to sums not exceeding forty shillings, and to petty actions of assault, the punishment for which is not to exceed twenty shillings or setting the defendant in the stocks for a time not exceeding three hours. The courts of commissaries answer to those of diocesan chancellors in England, the principal of which is held in Edinburgh, where, before four judges, all actions are pleaded which relate to wills, the patronage of benefices, tithes, divorces, and similar causes; but out of Edinburgh such cases are heard before only one judge. There are officers in Scotland analogous to justices of the peace in England, and invested with nearly the same powers; and their office is of very ancient date, though until later times they were regarded as insignificant, when feudal despotism was prevalent. Some of these barbarian chieftains, finding that it was inconvenient to them that inquiry should be made into their own practices of plunder and riot, passed, by their influence, a law, that no riot should be taken cognizance of by an officer of this class until fifteen days after the fact! Coroners in Scotland are an institution as old as Malcolm II., in 1033: they were empowered to take notice of all breaches of the king's peace, and were commanded to keep clerks, to note or register the depositions and facts which came before them, as well as the verdicts of their juries: at present this officer's duty is much neglected in Scotland, although still in activity in England, from which country most probably the Scotch borrowed it.

The law of Scotland is principally founded upon the civil law, and in many respects approaches nearer to the dictates of sound reason than that of England: there are few of those ridiculous fictions so outrageous to reason and truth which defile the English practice; and if "horning" be excepted, in which, before a debtor can be incarcerated he is declared a rebel to the king, it is free of most of those forms which lessen the dignity of justice. Although the law is partly statute, many of the old statutes not having been enforced, the decisions of the session are generally the precedents which govern the judgments. The civil and canon law are the main stay of Scotch judicature, as in it scarcely a trace of the common law is to be discovered. The hereditary jurisdiction of peers over their retainers and tenants, absolute as it once was everywhere but in the towns and cities, has been long ago happily abolished.

A lieutenant-general and three major-generals, with their staff, the four forts of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackness (which last were to be kept in repair by the Act of Union), Forts George, Augustus, William, and Charlotte, with a few other military works, and a body of militia similar to that of England constitute the military strength of the country. The forts above mentioned were built to overawe the friends of the Pretender in the Highlands.

There is one order of knighthood peculiar to Scotland, that of the Thistle, which the Scotch say was instituted by one of their kings named Achaius, in the time of Charlemagne.

The religion of Scotland some report to be Christian from about the IVth Century; and it is supposed to have become the established faith about the time of Aurelius and Dioclesian, when it was taught, according to tradition, by certain learned men called Culdees, governed by teachers from their own body chosen by themselves. Certain it is that in the Vth Century Palladius introduced the religion of the Roman Church,

SCOT-
LAND.

Coroners.

Military.

Knight-
hood.

Religion.

SCOT-
LAND.SCOT-
LAND.

Synods.

Kirk ses-
sions.

Tenets.

Ecclesiasti-
cal divi-
sions.

Church.

General as-
sembly.

and that its observances and ceremonies were practised at the same time, while the Culdees did not disappear until the XIVth Century. Until the period of the Reformation in England, Scotland remained in connection with the Church of Rome; but that important event had no sooner dawned in the sister kingdom than it spread into Scotland under the preaching of John Knox. The reformed clergy, who had expected to succeed to the livings of the vacant priesthood, saw themselves ousted by the aristocracy of the kingdom, who, as Henry VIII. did in England, seized the Roman Catholic estates and goods, and applied to their own private use all the livings and other property, consisting of the wrecks of the ecclesiastical edifices and possessions, leaving the reformed clergy to starve, or exist in a state little other than beggary. In like manner, having got hold of the property, the aristocracy left the reformed church to be modelled by the clergy, giving themselves no concern about the tenets. The clergy, nevertheless, proceeded to the fulfilment of their duty, and what they effected was confirmed by parliament. In succeeding times revenues to the Scotch clergy were conceded by the government; but no stipend exceeded 150*l.* a-year, and many were as low as 60*l.*, but none less than 50*l.* a-year. The first principle in the constitution of the Church of Scotland is, an equality in ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters: it agrees with the reformed churches abroad in the chief grounds of its opposition to the Roman Catholic doctrines; and it is modelled in the main points upon the Calvinistical plan established at Geneva, eschewing splendour, rank, and ceremony, and in general endeavouring to bring every thing connected with it to the utmost possible simplicity. The English, under James I., and particularly Charles, his successor, endeavoured to establish Episcopacy, and were guilty of persecutions for that purpose, which only served, as is certain, to render the followers of Presbyterianism more firm in their resistance, binding themselves by a covenant to be steadfast to each other. They defeated Graham, Marquis of Montrose, who had been guilty of horrible cruelty towards them, and finally succeeded in establishing their right of conscience, after a second persecution under Charles II. and his instrument Viscount Dundee. After the revolution of 1688, the Scotch Church remained a Presbyterian establishment, and finally attached to the House of Hanover. The clergy wear no robes except the gown and band; and many omit the former: they adopt no set form of worship, but are not prohibited from using the Lord's prayer. Thirty-one of the Scotch churches are collegiate, or served by more than one minister. The highest ecclesiastical authority is the General Assembly, consisting of commissioners, some of whom are laymen styled ruling elders, sent from Presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities. A presbytery under twelve ministers sends two and a layman, or ruling elder; if it contain eighteen ministers, it sends three and one elder; if 24, four ministers and two elders; and if exceeding 24, five ministers and two elders. Each royal burgh sends one elder, and Edinburgh two, whose election is attested by the kirk sessions of their own burghs. Each university sends a commissioner, generally a minister of their own body; they are chosen yearly, six weeks before the Assembly meets. The king presides by his commissioner, but has no voice in the deliberations; the order of proceeding is regular, having a speaker, styled the moderator. No appeal lies from this assembly in re-

ligious matters, and appeals lie to it from the ecclesiastical courts.

Next to the General Assembly are the provincial synods, whose acts are reversible by the general assembly; they are composed of a number of the adjacent presbyteries, over which they have power. The synods have subordinates in the presbyteries, of which there are 69; they consist of a number of contiguous parishes, the ministers of which, with one ruling elder, chosen half-yearly out of every session, compose a presbytery. The presbyteries meet in the chief town of each division, but have no authority beyond their own bounds, within which alone they take cognizance of ecclesiastical affairs, and are for the most part occupied with the ordination of candidates for livings, which is among them a solemn and impressive occasion. The patron is bound to fill a living within six months after a vacancy, otherwise the presbytery will see it done, unless it be within the royal burghs. A kirk session is the lowest ecclesiastical power in Scotland, and does not extend beyond the parish. The members are the ministers, elders, and deacons, the last representing in many respects churchwardens in England, superintending the poor and managing other parochial matters. The ruling elder is generally a lay person of some consideration, as his post is one of trust in the parish, for he acts with the minister, assisting him in many of his duties, in catechising, visiting the sick, and at the sacramental table. The offices of the ministers or presbyters officiating in the pulpit is to preach, administer the sacrament, catechise, pronounce censures, ordain elders and deacons, assist at ordinations of his brethren, and preside in ecclesiastical judicatories.

The Calvinism of the Church of Scotland is mild, and the sermons of modern divines of the Scotch church are distinguished by much good sense and learning. There are many seceding congregations in Scotland from the national church, some from animosity to church authority, many from objections to lay patronage, as leading to abuses in the disposal of livings, and many from fanatical interpretations of the church doctrines. The Presbyterian clergy of the establishment are in number 938. The four ecclesiastical courts, namely, the kirk session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly, above alluded to, comprise them all. The division of Scotland is into 15 synods and 28 presbyteries: the *synod of Lothian and Tweedie* comprises the presbyteries of Edinburgh, having 22 parishes, Linlithgow 19, Biggar 13, Peebles 16, Haddington 15, Dunbar 10; the *synod of Mers, Berwick, and Teviotdale*, Dunce 10, Chainside 12, Kelso 9, Jedburgh 15, Lauder 10, Selkirk 11; the *synod of Dumfries*, Langholm 6, Annan 8, Lochmaben 13, Dumfries 18, Penpont 9; the *synod of Galloway*, Stranraer 11, Wigton 10, Kirkcudbright 16; the *synod of Glasgow and Ayr*, Ayr 27, Irvine 17, Paisley 17, Hamilton 14, Lanark 12, Glasgow 19, Dumbarton 17; the *synod of Perth and Stirling*, Dunkeld 19, Perth 21, Stirling 12, Dumblane 12, Auctergaven 15; the *synod of Fife*, Dunfermline 12, Kirkcaldie 15, Cupar 19, St. Andrew, 19; the *synod of Angus or Forfar*, and *Mearns or Kincardine*, Meikle 13, Forfar 12, Dundee 16, Brechin 16, Aberbrothick 11, Forden 13; the *synod of Aberdeen*, Aberdeen 15, Kincardine O'Neil 16, Alford 16, Garioch 17, Ellen 8, Dear 13, Turriff 11, Fordice 7; the *synod of Murray*, Strathbogie 12, Abernethy 6, Aberleath 6, Elgin 10, Forres 6, Inverness 6, Nairn 7; the *synod of Ross*, Dornoch 9, Tongue 4, Caithness 10; the *synod of Argyle*, Dunsin 8, Kintyre 17, In-

SCOTLAND.

Religious sects.

verary 6, Lorn 14, Mull 7; the *synod of Glenelg*, Abertaph 5, Gairloch 8, Skye 8, Uist 4, Lewis 4; the *synod of Orkney*, Kirkwall 8, Cairstan 11, North Isles 6, Shetland 13; in all 200 ministers and 89 elders for the Presbyteries, and 67 elders from the royal burghs, with 5 ministers or elders from the universities; total 361. Besides the Presbyterian establishment, the Seceders form a large body; the Burghers and Anti-burghers, Episcopalians, Baptists, Quakers, Bereans, Independents, Methodists, Glassites, Roman Catholics, and other religious sects are found in Scotland. The Roman Catholic faith was never wholly superseded in the North of the country by the doctrines of the Reformation.

Universities.

There are four universities in Scotland, or rather colleges, of which three are on the Eastern coast, namely, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's, and one on the West, that of Glasgow. St. Andrew's was founded in 1412, by Bishop Wardlaw, but is now deemed of little importance from being so near to that of Edinburgh; this last was founded in 1580, by James VI. The university of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull in 1453, and after that of Edinburgh, is the most considerable as well as most celebrated in Scotland. The university of Aberdeen owes its foundation to Bishop Elphinstone, in 1500.

Education.

The mode of education pursued in Scotland has been much commended as the best practical system of any in Europe. The plan adopted in the cities is very similar to that in England in public schools, but classical studies are not so successfully pursued; education is, however, much cheaper in Scotland. The High School of Edinburgh was established in the XVIth Century, and is justly celebrated; but the benefits of Scotch education in its superior advantages must be sought in the country parts of the kingdom, where every parish has as uniformly a competent master, as it has a clergyman, with very few exceptions: a small salary is attached to the post, with advantages that enable him to educate the children at a very easy rate, even to the indigent, a shilling going as far in this parochial mode as a guinea in an English school. In the Highlands the children of the poor—employed during summer in attending to their flocks, in winter devote their time to school during the long and dark hours of the 24 which comprise their Northern evening. The influence of this system is evident in the sober and moral character of the Scotch country people, who rank first in intellect and good conduct before other agriculturists. The moral bearing and religious character of the country inhabitants of Scotland does not extend to the towns, which, in the bulk are no higher, if so high, in moral character than those of England: there is a continual effort to conceal immorality of character or conduct among the Scotch, arising from the early impress of good morals which they receive, that tends to suppress the knowledge of what they are conscious reflects no credit on the community of which they form a part, and the good name of which they are solicitous to maintain. Hence there is much less vice obvious to the observer there than really exists, which in England, from the feeling of impropriety or shame being personal rather than social, stands revealed to every observer. The disclosures of the state of vice and crime in Glasgow in a public Report recently made, as relating to one of the most considerable Scotch towns, exceeded anything of the sort that had appeared in Reports upon those in the sister country, and came by surprise upon the people of England. It is therefore ne-

Morals.

cessary to draw the line, in this respect, between the town and the country in Scotland.

There are some considerable traces of Roman times in Scotland. The wall called Graham's Dyke completed by Antonius Pius, between the Clyde and Forth, together with the remains of several camps, are distinctly traceable. The camp, believed to be that of Agricola, at the foot of the Grampian Hills, is a remarkable vestige of the Roman power: it is situated near Ardock, in Perthshire, in the heart of the kingdom, and is the best preserved of any similar remains in the country, having five ditches and six ramparts on the Southern side; three of the entrances remaining very distinctly marked. A number of Roman coins have been found in the vicinity. A temple built by the Romans recently stood near the Carron river, the remains of which were pulled down and carried away by some Vandal to erect a mill-dam; numerous urns and many utensils belonging to the world's great masters have been found in various parts; a few only North of the great wall. Camps, supposed to be Danish, occur in the Southern part of the country; and stupendous erections, by whom elevated, or for what purpose, is now unknown, remain in Ross-shire. Two ruins of uncertain date, like the Round Towers in Ireland, and having perhaps the same origin, exist, one at Abernethy the other at Brechin; this last, the most entire, being covered with a spiral stone roof, having three or four windows above the cornice: they are circular, like columns; and that of Brechin, the most perfect, consists of 60 courses of freestone, hewn and put together with great neatness and skill. They are supposed by some to be Pictish, but, from sculptures which they bear, they are evidently of a date subsequent to the Christian era. Of ancient rude stone monuments there are many remaining. The stone of Forres is a single obelisk of rough stone, twenty-three feet above the ground, and five feet wide, with rude carvings upon its face which are nearly obliterated. At Sandwich, in Ross-shire, is another of these stone monuments, bearing a fine cross in sculpture. The ruins of ecclesiastical buildings and of earth-works are numerous, and some of a very noble and picturesque character. In the Northern part of the kingdom, Druidical remains are found; and in Perthshire is a barrow, the outline of which, shaped like the inverted keel of a ship, is called Ternay, or the Ship of Earth. Of natural objects of curiosity, there are, among numerous others, traces of ancient volcanoes: such are the hills of Finchaven and of Bergonium, which yield vast quantities of pumice-stone and different kinds of scoriæ, exactly resembling those produced by the Icelandic eruptions. At Scorn Lappich, in Ross-shire, twenty miles from the sea, on the top of a mountain, a great quantity of oyster and other shells are discovered. There are, in Fifeshire, some caverns of extraordinary dimensions, the work of Nature, said to have been formerly the scenes of most inhuman cruelties. The basaltic columns of Staffa have been mentioned before, in a notice of that wonderful island. Slains in Aberdeenshire is remarkable for one of those petrifying wells, or rather caves, where dropping water is changed into a solid substance in a very short space of time.

The more ancient sect of religion in Scotland is said to have existed in the island of Icolmkill, or Iona, which afforded a sanctuary to St. Columba and to many learned men, when England, Scotland, and Ireland were sunk in barbarism, a story to which little credit is due: it is much clearer, that this island became celebrated in

SCOTLAND.

Antiquities

Roman.

Danish.

Druidical.

Natural curiosities.

SCOT-
LAND.SCOT-
LAND.

the annals of saintship from becoming the habitation of St. Columba, and that it drew thither the regard of many zealous devotees to a shrine, the renown of which was far spread. In the church of St. Mary here, the bodies of several Irish, Scotch, and Norwegian kings are said to repose under Gaelic inscriptions; the founder's tomb, however, bears no record of her name. The doors and windows of the church are curiously carved, the steeple lofty, and the altar worked out of the finest marble. Inscriptions and marks of ancient date are scattered all over the island, being, from remoteness of position, little exposed to the wanton destruction, so common in different situations: unfortunately many of them cannot now be explained at all, and others with difficulty.

Learning.

The history of learning and learned men in Scotland is a copious subject, and attended by several singularities. It was not until the XVIth Century that Scotland began her brilliant career of learning. In the XIIIth Century appeared the first active writer, in Thomas of Ercildou; the next was Barbour, who wrote a poem in purer English than that of Chaucer, about A. D. 1375; and he had for his cotemporary Fordun, the father of Scotch history. James I. wrote poetry in the XVth Century, together with Holland and Henry the Rhymer; then came Dunbar, Douglas, and Lindsay; Drummond appeared in the XVIIth Century; it would be superfluous to enumerate the writers of Scotland subsequently. Buchanan must not be forgotten for the purity of his Latin in the XVIth Century. To Scotland the world is indebted for the logarithms, so ingenious and useful; and in history, mathematics, medicine, metaphysics, and poetry she stands eminent. It may be maintained that the most ancient fragment of Scotch literature is the *Chronicus Pictorum*, written in the beginning of the XIth Century; and of the XIIth some fragments exist in the register of St. Andrew's, a few chronicles published by Innes, and the Chronicles of Melrose and Holyrood. The writers who are said to have flourished in the island of Iona were all Irishmen, of one or two of whom Bede makes mention: Patrick, the Irish apostle, was one of the Strathclyde Welsh.

History.

The history of Scotland, or of its inhabitants, commences under the Roman dominion of Britain, and the conflicts of the conquerors with the Picts; the entrance of Agricola into Scotland may be considered as the period whence its history dates; the interior of the middle and Northern portion was probably little known to the Romans. It would appear, from the map of Ptolemy laying down North Britain in the IIth Century, that the centre of the country was a large forest, which covered the modern Perthshire, from which it is presumed that the shores only were inhabited. This map is very imperfect; the country seems then to have been inhabited by tribes or clans. The Otadeni were placed in Lothian and in Northumberland to the South; the Selgovæ inhabited Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbright as far as Wigton bay; the Novantæ were in Wigtonshire as far upwards as Ayr bay; the Damnii were another tribe living between the sources of the Clyde and the Erne; the Venicones inhabited North-East of the Damnii from the Firth of Forth to the Dee; and the Texali held what is now the shires of Banff and Aberdeen. To the West of these were the Vacomagi, who inhabited the country from about Fort William to Inverness; the Cornabii inhabited the extreme North; and four other tribes were placed on the North West, to the South of whom were

Races.

the Epidii, separated by Loch Fyne from the Gadeni. These statements, it is probable, are very inaccurate, but they serve to show that Scotland at that early period was inhabited by tribes or clans. The part of the country South of the Clyde and Forth was also called generally Vespasiana, A. D. 170, a district traversed by several Roman roads still to be traced. All statements of the territorial divisions of Scotland from this time until the VIIIth Century are of no authority; but at this latter period the present divisions and names may in a faint manner be traced out. Scotland North of the Firth was called Albany in the middle ages; and in the XIVth Century, but more particularly in the reign of Edward II. of England, the geography of the country seems to have been tolerably well given. Harding, the author of the *Rhyming Chronicle*, left a description and rude map of the country. The first engraved map was published by Bishop Lesley, in his history. The common traditionary history of Scotland commences A. D. 411, according to monkish annals; but according to some, the introduction of Christianity dated A. D. 565.

By some authorities the original inhabitants of Scotland are supposed to have been the Cimbri, who were driven into the South of Scotland by the Picts, a Gothic colony from Norway. The Cimbri had the same origin with the other Celtic inhabitants of the island, and held the entire country South of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, where at one time they became subjects of the Anglo-Saxons. On the West, the kingdom of Strathclyde, which was Cumraig, continued until the Xth Century an independent state; after that it became subject to the rulers of North Britain, whose authority extended over the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. From the Picts descended the inhabitants of the Scotch Lowlands, a distinct race from those of the Western Highlands. About A. D. 258 the Atticotti of the Roman writers, called by Bede the Dalryads, passed from Ireland into Argyshire, and became the Scotch Highlanders, who speak the Erse or Celtic tongue, the Lowlanders having always used the Scandinavian or Gothic, until their present corrupted English took its place. Bede calls the inhabitants of Scotland generally Picti. King Alfred called the people Pechts and Scotland Pechtland, as did most Saxon writers. The name of Scotland is supposed to be derived from Scotia, and to have been conferred by the Irish clergy, the sole instructors of the barbarous Picts, and not from the Atticotti, a colony of Scots or Irish that settled in Argyshire. The Picti and Atticotti, or Scotch, are said to have united A. D. 843; but it was not until the reign of Malcolm III., A. D. 1056, that the Scotch appear to date an authentic history and to have made some progress in civilization. The reigning line of kings becoming extinct in 1290, caused the interference of Edward I. of England, and produced great bloodshed: prior to this period, however, and to that of William I., intestine wars and invasions by the Saxons and Danes were the causes of horrible excesses. Taking the part of Edgar Atheling, the Scotch King Malcolm embroiled himself with William, and twice invading the English dominions, William marched to the Northward and forced the Scotch king to pay him homage. After William's death, Malcolm invaded England again, to oppose William Rufus, when a peace was concluded between them; but this not lasting long, Malcolm laid siege to Alnwick in Northumberland, where he was slain. To Malcolm succeeded Donald VII., Duncan II., Edgar, Alexander I.,

Topogra-
phy.The Cim-
bri.

The Picts.

Atticotti.

SCOT-
LAND.

Baliol.

Wallace

Bannock-
burn.

The Stuarts

and David I., the last the most powerful and successful monarch Scotland ever had. To David I. succeeded Malcolm IV., then William the Lion, Alexander II. and III.; the crown was now contested between John Baliol and Robert Bruce: Edward I. of England was made arbitrator of the claim, and he awarded it to Baliol. The Scotch revolting soon afterwards, Edward entered Scotland; which he conquered, Baliol soon afterwards resigned his power to Edward, and the Scotch signed an instrument acknowledging their subjection to him; when he retired to England with much spoil, carrying with him the stone of Scone, upon which they crowned their kings, and which the Scotch had carried away from Ireland. When Edward had returned and was endeavouring to promote a union of the two kingdoms, placing them upon an equality, the Scotch revolted under one William Wallace, a private gentleman endowed with many qualities, well adapted for a popular leader, and attacking the Earl of Surrey, he routed him and took Berwick and Roxburgh. Edward marched again into Scotland, attacked Wallace at Falkirk, and routed the Scotch; but Wallace escaped from the field of battle, and carrying on a desultory warfare, was betrayed into the hands of Edward, who sent him to London, where he was executed as a rebel. It is said that 100,000 Scotch perished in this terrible warfare. Again tumults broke out in Scotland, and Edward, proceeding to quell them with threats of taking a terrible revenge, died on his way thither; his weak and effeminate son, Edward II., succeeding him, was routed by Bruce (grandson of the original claimant of the throne), who escaped from London, where he was a prisoner, and putting himself at the head of the Scotch, re-conquered nearly the whole country; and meeting the miserable Edward at the head of a large and well-appointed army, which he knew not how to command, defeated him in 1314, with great slaughter, at Bannockburn, one of the most disgraceful battles to the vanquished recorded in history. Bruce finally made an advantageous peace with England, and having reigned as Robert I., he died in 1328, being one of the greatest monarchs that ever sat on the throne of Scotland. (See Hist. Div. vol. iv. c. 85.) He was succeeded by David II. Edward III. had succeeded the pusillanimous Edward II. on the English throne; and this warlike monarch renewed the designs of the first Edward upon Scotland, and supported the claim of Baliol, son to the former competitor of that name, to the throne of the kingdom: after several engagements, Edward placed Baliol on the throne; but the Scotch revolting, drove him out again; after which they were defeated at the battle of Durham, and David II. made prisoner, enduring a captivity of eleven years in England: he was ransomed at last for 100,000 crowns, and died in 1371. The

crown of Scotland then devolved upon the Stuart family, the first of which was Robert II.; and he was succeeded by his son Robert III., who trusted the government to the Duke of Albany, his brother. His successor was his son James. This last endured a long imprisonment in England, and paid a large ransom for his liberty: he was an excellent prince, but was murdered by some of his nobility, in 1437. James II. was killed by the bursting of a shell before the castle of Roxburgh, defended by the English. James III. was slain in battle in 1488. James IV. was a prince of many good qualities, and married a daughter of Henry VII. of England; but entering into an alliance with France, and provoking the wrath of Henry VIII., he was slain with the flower of his nobility at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1518. James V. was a minor at his decease; he enacted many good laws, and under him the Scotch Reformation first dawned; but although of a peaceful disposition, he at last gave umbrage to the tyrant Henry VIII. of England, who sent an army into Scotland and ravaged the country North of the Tweed: this army then retired to Berwick. James, in his turn, sent 10,000 men into England, and followed them himself; but gave them great offence by placing a favourite named Sinclair, at their head, removing Lord Maxwell. On the appearance of only 500 English horse, a panic seized the Scotch army, and they fled: the English observing their situation, pursued, and though so few in number, killed a great many of them, and took prisoners seven lords, 200 gentlemen, 800 soldiers, and 24 pieces of cannon. This disaster so affected James that he fell into a fit of sickness, and died in 1542. He was succeeded by his daughter Mary an infant, the too celebrated Mary Queen of Scots, equally remarkable for her beauty, her misfortunes, and her crimes. She was beheaded by Elizabeth Queen of England, in her 46th year, A. D. 1587. James VI., Mary's son, succeeded to the Scotch crown, and, on Elizabeth's death, to that of England, from which period the union of the two crowns took place, first sought by Edward I., king of England. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, a prince with scarcely one estimable quality, died in 1625; after whom the sovereigns of Scotland must be sought in those of the latter country. It was not until the reign of Queen Anne that the union was consolidated as it remains at present, and the parliament of Scotland incorporated with that of the sister country.

History of Scotland; Parliamentary Documents, Pinkerton; Logan's Account of the Gael; Sir John Sinclair's Statistics; Cook's Scotland; Report upon Education in the Highlands; Letters from Scotland; Bristed's Scotch Highlands; Neal's Orkney; McCulloch's Highlands of Scotland; Marshall's Agriculture of Scotland.

END OF VOLUME XXV.



THE OCEANOGRAPHIC
SOCIETY OF AMERICA



Smedley, Edw.

Encyclopaedia Metropolitana; or, universal dictionary of knowledge, on an original plan: comprising the twofold advantage of a philosophical and an alphabetical arrangement, with appropriate engravings Edited by Edw. Smedley, Hugh Jam. Rose, and H. John Rose. (Text: voll. XXVI. Plates: voll. Bd.: XXVI

London 1845

4 Enc. 7 m-26

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10351573-1